"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy today; probably local rains; Tuesday cloudy; northeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 17

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FRENCH MASTERS OF AISNE HEIGHTS ON 20-MILE FRONT

Occupy All but Small Section of Chemin des Dames, Despite Heavy Enemy Attacks.

6,100 PRISONERS CAPTURED

German Masses, Including Prussian Guard, Cut to Pieces by French Gunfire.

BRITISH ALSO HOLD GAINS

Repulse Strong Assaults Near Bullecourt, Where They Breached Hindenburg Line.

6,100 Germans Captured by the French in Two Days

PARIS, May 6.—The French in yesterday's and today's operations have cleared all but a small section of the Chemin-des-Dames, the twenty-mile high road along the ridge north of the Aisne.

Over 6,100 prisoners have been taken in the two days' fighting.

By G. H. PERRIS.
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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, May 6.—A week of magnificent sunshine has been rounded off with a series of successes on the French front that are extremely heartening. All but a small western portion of the Chemin-des-Dames is now in French hands and they have begun to impinge upon the northern slope of the Aisne. The capture of Craonne and afterward of the whole promontory under which it nesties is of first-class importance.

Further to the southeast, between Sapigneul and Loivre, the German first lines have been carried on a front of two miles and a half, and the ground recently gained west of Moronvilliers has been held through a number of small combats and solidly organized.

All the ground taken was important to the enemy's scheme of defense, and was in fact defended with the utmost determination and in particular with a reckless expenditure of life in counter-attacks. The French progress, therefore, was rarely easy and not everywhere the same.

There have been local fluctuations of fortune, and the dreadful struggle continues without pause. Below and around all local eddies, however, there is clearly visible a groundswell of the general tide turning now powerfully to victory. The Frenchman, with all his irrepressible individualism, long ago proved himself a better soldier than his adversary, and now, with material and numerical superiority worthy of his better cause, he goes on to the deadly breach with grim confidence in his leaders, also, as far as I can hear, confident in the sound conception and direction of the offensive.

They know by a thousand personal experiences what an immense change has come over the spirit of tragedy in the last few months, like the officer who "had done all Verdun," and was telling me how much more terrible was the cannonade of a year ago on the Meuse than the German barrage we were watching yesterday. They feel the worst is past, and that, hard as the task still is, it is drawing toward its end.

Craonne was as strong a position as any on the western front. Some of the best German troops, including a division of the guard, were in charge of this sector, and they were sternly told that they must hold the foremost lines at any price, counterattacking if they should be lost until they recovered them. To lose Craonne cliffs was, in fact, to lose an incomparable observatory and artillery emplacements commanding many miles of French trenches and roads in the Aisne Valley and western Champagne, as well as the eastern buttress of the Chemin des Dames.

For a fortnight they held out under tremendous bombardments from a great crescent of hidden French batteries. The French advance north of Ville-au-Bois several days ago was arrested by their machine gun fire falling from 350 feet above upon the French trenches. Such local mischiefs and the larger scheme of operations required that this Boche bastion should be suppressed.

After a most formidable artillery preparation concentrated upon the edge of the plateau infantry of one of the most famous corps went forward on Friday morning. They rapidly overran the first trenches, surrounded Craonne Village, and fought their way on to and across the Chemin-des-Dames, joining hands with the forces already established about the farm of Hurtebise. On Friday afternoon and yesterday several desperate attempts were made by the enemy to recover the promontory, but without any lasting success. Prisoners in this sector were mainly taken from a Prussian Guard division.

Meanwhile I have been watching from a similar height some nine miles southeach of Craonne the simultaneous French attack from between Sapigneul and Loivre. The dark mass of Brimont Hill, whence the Boche pours daily tons of explosives upon Rheims, lays on the right, the hills by Sapigneul on the left, and between these points the course of the Aisne-Marne Canal marked roughly the French lines. During the daylight hours the advance was clearly traceable by the moving curtains of shell, mine, and grenade smoke and the slow-

Continued on Page 3.

Threaten Strike in Hungary Unless Reforms Are Given

COPENHAGEN, May 6.—The ferment among the Hungarian working classes caused by Premier Count Tisza's refusal of an effective reform of the franchise is far more serious than appeared in the censored telegraphic account of Wednesday's demonstratice strike.

All the Budapest factories, it is now learned, were then closed. A resolution was presented by the workmen after the closing which demanded in the firmest of language a liberal electoral reform. If the answer was delayed or unfavorable, it was announced, the workmen were determined through a general strike to compel the Government to yield.

The discipline among the workmen was shown by the strict adherence to the hour for the stoppage of labor fixed by their leaders.

RUSSIAN MASSES FEEL NEW POWER

Strength of Provisional Government Shown in Settlement of First Big Crisis.

STRONG APPEAL FROM ARMY

Men from Front Urge Populace to Stop Wrangling and Let the Soldiers Fight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Saturday, May 5, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—While Thursday's demonstration began with a stop-the-war display of banner and peace at any price speeches common sense reasserted itself as night advanced, and speeches brought light upon the foolish and fortuitous misunderstanding, and when the all-night sitting of the Provisional Government, with the representatives of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, broke up, the crowds resolved to meet Friday afternoon at the favorite historic site of the political struggle of the old days, namely, the open space opposite Kazan Cathedral. It was then plain that the demonstration would be wholly in favor of war to a victorious finish and full support of the Provisional Government.

The workmen, many acting under the influence of provocateurs supposed to be in German pay, marched into the centre of the city in tens of thousands and armed either with rifles or revolvers. Soldiers in thousands and the populace, including a number of women, of course all unarmed, were also present in enormous numbers. In fact, the whole Nevsky Prospekt on Friday afternoon throughout its length was solidly packed with people. Various attempts at violence were made by the workmen, and a number of shots were fired which killed four and wounded thirteen persons, but the miscreants were arrested and will be tried. The soldiers were indignant at the sight of undrilled workmen carrying the newest pattern of rifles and comments were freely made about the shortage of rifles for real fighting men when these fellows, who did not know how to handle rifles, had thousands of the best.

Huge audiences listened to interminable speeches, made in a haphazard way, by any who cared to speak. Late Friday evening the crowd proceeded to the embassies of all the Allies in turn, and speeches were made by Ambassadors and Ministers and replied to by members of the crowd. The whole demonstration, which covered miles of Petrograd's broad streets, terminated about midnight when orators at various points in the city announced that a decision had been come to by the joint meeting of the Provisional Government and representatives of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies. For the first time since the Petrograd revolution began the populace heard a definite order given with commanding emphasis and duly obeyed it with immediate and complete submission, dispersing to their homes without delay so that by midnight the streets in the centre of the city were again deserted.

The announcement carried around by appointed agents in motors and read at various centres, was to the effect that the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies expressed their full confidence in the Provisional Government, deprecated the most regrettable occurrences on Nevsky Prospekt—namely, the shootings which occurred in the evening—summoned the soldiers and workmen to order, prohibited—here came the tone of command—any kind of gathering in the streets and public places, and declared all persons coming out into the streets with appeals to party strife would be considered as traitors and dealt with accordingly. The vast crowds were so thoroughly satisfied with these decisions that they hastened to disperse to their homes with the news that the Russian State was saved and the war would be prosecuted to a victorious end.

The fact that all Russia has taken the oath to support the Provisional Government and has been brought thoroughly home to all the people in its full meaning was emphasized in many telling speeches, especially by men and officers from the front. Fifteen soldiers bearing the hallmark of trench life traveled about the streets in a motor car speaking to the following effect:

"We are from the front. We find Petrograd in commotion. Why? Cannot you arrange your affairs without this bother? Have we to break off our work at the front to come here and talk? We do not fight with words; our weapons are something harder, something much too hard for you fellows. The army ought to be outside politics, but we have been compelled to take a hand in politics and talk. We have to fight on two fronts now against the Germans and to protect freedom at home. You might give us peace on one front so that we can turn our backs on you and attend to the Germans properly. But you would not find it pleasant if we turn and face in this direction. Woe betide the traitors and provocateurs if we did, for they will get their deserts in full."

What the supreme Commander in Chief, General Alexaieff, who is staying in Petrograd during the present crisis, and General Korinioff, have said in the ears of the Council of Workmens and Soldiers' Deputies, may be guessed from

Continued on Page 2.

VOTES TO LIMIT KAISER'S POWER IN ARMY AND NAVY

Constitution Committee Favors Amendments Establishing Ministerial Responsibility.

ARMY UNDER THE REICHSTAG

Emperor's Appointments in That and Navy to be Countersigned by Ministers.

CHANCELLOR'S FOES ACTIVE

Conservative Prussian Officials Threaten to Resign in Protest Against His Leadership.

LONDON, May 6.—Further amendments have been accepted by the Constitution Committee of the Reichstag, now in session in Berlin, according to a Berlin dispatch that has reached here. The committee, on Saturday, says the message, adopted a joint proposal by the Centre, National Liberal, and Progressive People's parties to alter Articles 53 and 66 of the Imperial Constitution as follows:

Article 53.—The navy is under the supreme command of the Emperor. The organization of its structure appertains to the Emperor. The Emperor appoints the officers and men and officials of the navy under the counter-signature of the Imperial Chancellor or the Secretary of State for the Admiralty, as his representative. The officers and officials and men of the navy swear allegiance to the Emperor.

Article 66.—The appointment of officers and military officials of a State contingent is made under the counter-signature of the War Minister of such contingent. These War Ministers, with the exception of the Bavarian, are responsible to the Reichstag for the administration of their contingents.

The proposals, says the telegram, were adopted against the votes of the Conservatives, who asked why, at this moment, when German officers had most brilliantly stood the test of war, alteration should be made in the principles under which they hitherto had been appointed. If the appointment of officers was placed under the control of Parliament, then the personal relations of loyalty to the monarch would be prejudiced, the Conservatives asserted.

A Progressive member pointed out that by the new regulations the War Ministers of the States would become responsible to the Reichstag, but he declared there was no question of establishing a Parliamentary army or undermining authority.

COPENHAGEN, May 6.—A Kölnische Zeitung dispatch formally stamps the present Conservative Pan-German agitation as a campaign to oust von Bethmann Hollweg from the Chancellorship. The Conservative press and the speakers of that party are daily becoming more outspoken in their demands for a "war of force and with a strong hand." The newspaper adds:

"The impending resignations of a number of provincial Presidents and land councilors, important administrative officials in the Prussian system, who hitherto often took the oath of office rather to the Conservative Party than to the Berlin Administration, is another sign of the Conservative revolt. They resign apparently less because the Government will assent to the movement in the interest of reforms than because the officials will not assent to it."

The first section of Article LIII. of the present German Constitution reads as follows:

The navy of the empire is united under the supreme authority of the Emperor. He forms and organizes it, appoints the naval officers and functionaries, and all of these, along with the common sailors, must take an oath of allegiance to him.

The other sections are not affected by the proposed amendment.

The passage in Article LXVI. of the present Constitution which it is proposed to amend is as follows:

Where special agreements do not otherwise stipulate, the Princes of the Confederation and the Senate, respectively, appoint the officers of their contingents, subject to the limitation of Article LXVI., (reserving to the Emperor the right to choose officers from all contingents in case of the transfer of men to any posts to be filled by imperial appointment.)

DISCOVERS "SECRET TREATY."

Hamburg Paper Reports Queer Proposals in Anglo-American Pact.

COPENHAGEN, May 6, (via London.)—As the latest means of keeping the German people aroused, the German newspapers have discovered a secret Anglo-American treaty whereby Germany in the future is to be allowed no colonies whatever, Germany's surplus population to be directed to the Anglo-Saxon controlled regions, where "they are to be absorbed as the Germans have been in the United States."

The Hamburg Fremdenblatt prints the story from "an absolutely reliable source," and draws a two-column moral on the necessity of complete victory over the authors of this alleged treaty.

The Greenbrier—White Sulphur Spgs., W. Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from [illegible]. Adv.

Admiral Sims Attended the Allied War Council

PARIS, May 6.—Read Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N., represented the United States at an important war conference of the Allies held in Paris during the last few days.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Commander of the British forces in France, also attended.

Others who took part in the conference, according to a dispatch from Paris on Saturday, were David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister; M. Ribot, and other members of the French Cabinet; General Pétain and General Nivelle, Vice Admiral de Bon, Chief of the French Naval General Staff; the Italian Ambassador, Marquis Raggi, and A. P. Iswolski, the Russian Ambassador.

SOCIALISTS SPLIT OVER PEACE TERMS

Leaders at Stockholm Criticise Each Other Before International Conference Begins.

INDEMNITIES AREA BUGABOO

But Huysmans Says All Agree That Germany Must Expiate the Invasion of Belgium.

STOCKHOLM, Saturday, May 5, (via London, May 6.)—It is becoming daily apparent that the Dutch members of the International Socialist Bureau and their Scandinavian party comrades who are seeking to prepare the ground here for the peace conference are fishing in troubled waters, and that there is not any certainty that there are fish in the pool, now that they can agree on the proper bait. It is yet too early to hazard a guess as to the outcome, but developments to date have made it apparent that the preliminary task of getting the representatives of the warring nations together under one group is not going to be easy, and that even the neutral engineers of the conference are not unanimous on all points.

These differences among the delegates need not be considered unbridgeable, but they exist. Hjalmar Branting, leader of the orthodox Swedish Socialists, is pro-Entente, while most of the Swedish Socialists are credited with leaning strongly toward Germany, and the Danish Socialists, as a whole, also are considered pro-German. There exists, therefore, concrete differences of opinion.

Peter Jelles Troelstra, the Dutch Socialist leader, for instance, has stated that he desired no separate peace, but he is mildly criticised by Branting in today's Social Demokraten for his "very unfortunate utterances concerning a separate peace, which in some mysterious manner or another might form the basis for a general peace."

Troelstra has explained that certain utterances of his on this subject have been presented in "a false light," but the local correspondent of the Budapest newspaper Az Est quotes him as saying: "It is not, however, unthinkable that universal peace could grow out of a successive series of separate peace treaties."

There is also room for speculation as to whether the delegates of the Central Powers will be willing to accept the interpretation by delegates now here of what constitutes peace without indemnities.

"Belgium Must Be Re-established."

When Camille Huysmans, Secretary of the International Socialist Congress, was questioned on the program, which, so far as it has been formulated, calls for peace without indemnities, and was asked: "Does that mean that the invasion of Belgium is to remain unexplated?" he hastened to explain that it meant nothing of the kind, saying: "When we say peace without indemnities we consider that it is understood that Belgium must be re-established, and that its material losses must be made good. We do not look on that as indemnity."

This view is shared by all members who have participated in the conference, according to Mr. Branting, who has been chosen to preside over the preliminary sessions.

"Belgium must be re-established and indemnified, and the actual devastation wrought in the unoccupied districts of France should be made good," he said. "As to France, I am not referring to the unavoidable destruction incident to war, but to the deliberate laying waste of the country and to the methods adopted to cripple the country's economic future."

"Do your colleagues in the conference share your views in these matters?"

"They all do as to Belgium. I do not know their attitude as to France," answered Branting. "I may say, moreover, that I found on my recent trip to Russia that the moderate Russian Socialists have the same views as to the rehabilitation of Belgium."

"But will the moderate Russian Socialist gain the upper hand over the extreme elements?"

"We hope so," Branting answered.

Alsace a Bone of Contention.

"Your program calls for peace without annexations. How about the French standpoint that the handing back of Alsace-Lorraine would not consitute annexation?"

"That is a matter which will probably have to be settled by special conference," said Mr. Branting.

Mr. Branting resented imputations that had been made that the conference here had no definite program and was in a way a sort of blind fishing excursion, characterizing such a view as that as "rather too pessimistic."

"It must be admitted," he added, "that our work thus far has given the impression of a certain helplessness and clumsiness, but that is mainly due to the lack of sufficient preliminary organization."

Mr. Branting is still hopeful that Emile Vandervelde, Belgian Minister of Munitions and Socialist leader, will visit Stockholm, and M. Huysmans refuses to believe that M. Vandervelde will not come despite a message from London saying that he denies the competency of the conference, and will not participate in its deliberations. M. Huysmans said that before the form of the official invitation to the conference had been determined upon he had received word that American Socialists would take part in it. Morris Hillquit and probably Algernon Lee, he says, are coming. Mr. Hilquit, it is said, hopes to be here by May 15.

The present outlook is that the preliminary conferences will not be finished before May 6, and probably later. It is unlikely that the actual peace conference, if one results, can begin work before the middle of June.

VENUS PENCILS.
No work VENUS PENCILS cannot do.—Advt.

Continued on Page 3.

200,000 MEN ARE READY TO GO WITH ROOSEVELT

Force from 46 States Could Be Mobilized for Foreign Service in 6 Weeks if Accepted.

ALL BEYOND DRAFT AGE

Colonel Is Willing to be Junior Commander if Six Brigades Are Authorized.

PLENTY OF MONEY OFFERED

Southerner Says He Will Raise $1,000,000 if That Sum Would Get Expedition to Front.

More than 180,000 men from forty-six States have offered to enlist as privates, and another 20,000 have applied for officers' commissions, in the event that the War Department permits Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to aid in raising an army corps, or even a division, for immediate service at the front in France. These figures are shown by the records at the "division headquarters," which the men who have co-operated with the Colonel since he started the movement have established on the fourth floor of 733 Fifth Avenue in charge of Captain W. E. Dame.

The offers of personal service, which have come from men of every walk of life—from banker and broker and clerk—have in many instances been accompanied by further offers of financial aid, if that be needed. Thousands of dollars have poured into the headquarters, some of which was needed to prosecute the preliminary work of recording applications and investigating the records submitted. One prominent man from a Southern city sent his check for $1,000 and with it the message that seventy-five others had promised to do the same, and that the city would raise $1,000,000 if the money would be of asistance in getting the Colonel to the front. Women have volunteered by the hundreds, also, most of them seeking hospital work. Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott, a daughter of Julia Ward Howe, was one of the first.

While the War Department, as far as could be learned, has remained silent, the Colonel and his enthusiastic followers have been going ahead with their efforts, hoping that the chance may come. Captain Dame said yesterday that enough applications would be on file shortly to raise an entire army corps of men who probably would not be subject to service under the conscription law. At least he feels—and the Colonel is sure of it—that two divisions or more could be mobilized and ready to move on to France for training within six weeks after permission was obtained to set the movement in full operation. Colonel Roosevelt has made it known that he is ready to go as sixth, seventh, eighth, or ninth in rank, and is not seeking to command an army corps or even a division; that he will be more than satisfied with the opportunity to head a brigade in order to get where the fighting is the hottest.

Card Catalogue of Men.

The men in charge of the "division headquarters" have gone about their work with a thoroughness that has cost a lot of effort and money, but has told in results. Every man who wants to serve with the Colonel has been card catalogued along the lines required by army regulations, and has been requested to give the fullest information. All men must give details not only about their citizenship and physical abilities, but about their financial condition and their ability to stand hard effort in extraordinary circumstances. One of the questions asked is this: "Have you lived in the tropics and how long?"

The response, according to Captain Dame, has been amazing. New York leads with the offer of 17,774 men. Here is the list of units which have been offered and listed by States:

ALABAMA.—Three regiments infantry, one squadron cavalry, and six individual companies of infantry.

ARIZONA.—One regiment and one company of infantry.

COLORADO.—One regiment of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, (Rocky Mountain Rangers.)

CALIFORNIA.—Two regiments of infantry, three companies infantry.

CONNECTICUT.—One company of infantry, one machine gun company.

DELAWARE.—Twb companies infantry.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Two regiments infantry, one company infantry.

FLORIDA.—Two regiments infantry, one battalion cavalry, one troop cavalry, two companies infantry.

GEORGIA.—Two regiments infantry, one battalion infantry, three companies infantry.

IDAHO.—One regiment cavalry, one regiment infantry, from Caldwell, one company infantry recruited from Caldwell Navy League.

ILLINOIS.—One regiment cavalry, two regiments infantry, five companies infantry, two squadrons cavalry.

INDIANA.—One regiment and three companies infantry.

IOWA.—One battalion, two regiments, one company infantry.

KANSAS.—One regiment, three companies infantry.

KENTUCKY.—One regiment of mountaineers, (raised in East Kentucky, Tennessee, and East Virginia,) four troops cavalry, one company infantry.

LOUISIANA.—Three batteries field artillery, one troop cavalry.

MAINE.—One regiment infantry.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Two brigades, one regiment infantry, one aero squadron, two machine gun companies.

MARYLAND.—One regiment, three companies infantry.

MICHIGAN.—Three regiments and one battalion infantry.

MINNESOTA.—Two regiments infantry, one company field artillery.

MISSISSIPPI.—One field battery, two companies infantry.

MISSOURI.—Two regiments cavalry, two regiments infantry, four machine gun companies, (Joplin miners.)

MONTANA.—Three companies infantry.

NEW YORK.—Three battalions, eight

Continued on Page 3.

DANIELS THINKS U-BOATS WILL BE BEATEN; SAUNDERS AGAIN SAYS PROBLEM IS SOLVED; WILL REPORT TO NAVY DEPARTMENT TODAY

Attacks by U-Boats and Germany's Broken Promises Force Dutch Fishing Fleet to Suspend Operations

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 6.—From today the whole Dutch fishing fleet will be idle for lack of coal, which Germany is under contract to provide, and also on account of the constant torpedoing of vessels even in the so-called safety zone. Another reason for the cessation of Dutch fishing operations is that the Germans often confiscate whole cargoes of fish at sea, in spite of the agreement between England, Germany, and Holland.

The contract with Germany was that the Dutch should be allowed to fish in the so-called safety zone, and should be provided with German coal. Germany refused to provide coal for the fishermen in April, and, according to the distributors, it is doubtful whether coal will be forthcoming for May.

The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant says:

"The repeated torpedoing of fishing vessels and the putting of their crews in danger and the causing of actual injury, and the repeated confiscation of vessels outside the safety zone are worse than the actual breaking of the contract."

Since the beginning of March complaints have been made to the German Legation at The Hague, and explanations have been asked for. The German Legation has now been informed that the fishing fleet will not go out until new and adequate guarantees for the safety of the crews and vessels have been given.

The Mutual War Insurance Company notifies the fishermen that any vessels putting to sea after May 6 do so at their own risk.

It is thought likely that Germany will soon recede from her position, as Dutch fish form a large part of her food supply.

The indifference shown by the Germans to their own regulations for the nominal protection of the Dutch fishing fleet has aroused violent feeling in the Dutch ports. At Ymuiden the opinion is expressed that the Dutch Government should adopt a stronger attitude toward Germany.

The laying up of the fishing fleet is largely due to the angry protests of the fishing crews, who consider the German "safety zone" almost as dangerous as the prohibited districts, especially since it has become known that some submarines are not even provided with charts showing the location of the safety zone.

The Dutch press announces that Dutch ships held in England that did not sail on May 1 will be allowed to depart in the middle of May with guarantees of safety.

EXHORTS AMERICA TO PUSH THE LOAN

McAdoo Declares That Every Man, Woman, and Child Must Help Nation.

PLANS FOR EASY PAYMENTS

Flood of Subscriptions Has Reached $500,000,000 Mark —Buttons for Subscribers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo tonight issued an appeal to the American people to rally to the support of the Liberty Loan, so that the country could enter the war with a striking economic victory to its credit. Mr. McAdoo said that the responses already received to his first appeal were inspiring. Mr. McAdoo made it it plain that he wanted subscriptions for even the smallest denominations of bonds.

The flood of subscriptions to the loan continued to sweep in upon the Treasury today without abatement. Officials estimated that since 2 o'clock on Saturday, when the last compilation was made, offers had been received by wire totaling as much as the big aggregate made public last night, $172,000,000. Should this estimate be correct, the total thus far approaches $500,000,000.

Thus far only the banks and wealthy individuals have been heard from. The small investor's voice has not been heard. Officials believe that a great army of men of moderate means are willing and anxious to invest in the bonds, and to this end a program is under consideration which will enable virtually every one in the country with only a small amount to spare to buy at least one bond. In his appeal Secretary McAdoo said:

"It is intended to make the bonds of such denominations and the payments on such easy terms as will give every inhabitant of the land the opportunity to help. Announcement as to the denominations and payments will be made in a few days."

This indicates that small investors will be permitted, in some manner yet to be formulated, to pay for bonds by installments lasting over a considerable period of time. In this, Treasury officials have the support of many banks, some of which have offered to accept payments as small as $5 a month. Department stores and other agencies also have offered to co-operate in this plan.

Wants Bonds Widely Distributed.

Whether it will be possible for the Government itself to undertake the vast amount of detailed work which such a program would necessitate is yet to be determined. Mr. McAdoo is very desirous of having the bonds placed with the actual investing public, rather than the banks, and in this he has the indorsement of the Federal Reserve Board and most of the financial institutions with which he has discussed his program. To have the banks absorb most of the offering, or even a considerable part of it, officials feel, might be injurious to the financial system of the country to the extent to which it would tie up funds which ought to be kept in a fairly liquid condition.

To encourage individual subscription, Treasury officials have approved a design of a button, to be worn in the coat lapel, stating that the wearer is the owner of a Liberty Bond. Mr. McAdoo has ordered the manufacture of this button in large quantities. One button will be given to each subscriber. The legend on the button has not been finally approved, but it may read about as follows: "I own a Liberty Bond. Do you?"

Secretary McAdoo's statement of to-

Continued on Page 6.

DERIDES AMERICA AS FACTOR IN WAR

Berlin Paper Says Disappointment Will Follow Entente's 'Drunken Fit of Rejoicing.'

TALKS OF OUR 'PUNY' LOANS

Former Ambassador Dumba Says Wilson Alone Drove the Country to Take Up Arms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 6, (via London.)—The Berlin Zeitung publishes two sarcastic and contemptuous articles on American assistance to the Entente Allies, with especially sarcastic references to the efforts of John Wanamaker and Marshall Field, 3d.

The paper says that the American aim was to supply food, ammunition, troops, and ships, but that it has now been decided only to send troops when the Entente can spare the shipping from food supplies, so they will be a long time coming. As for ships, "two days' calm deliberation with Balfour's commission showed that even America cannot work miracles, so that the shipbuilding of America, plus that of the Entente, for the present is unequal to the demands made by submarines."

The only remaining aid "out of mountainous milliards promised develops a puny advance of a hundred million dollars for Italy and France. Italy gets pocket money to the tune of twenty-five millions." But America's millionaires are mobilizing after all.

"What we Germans dreaded in our heart of hearts becomes a terrible reality," the paper continues. "American millionaires propose to take the field with muscles and money bags against the German Empire."

Then follows a long account of John Wanamaker's offer to his employees to keep their places open and increase their salaries on their return, and a contemptuous reference to patriotism of American employes, who, the paper says, refused to join the colors unless their salaries were raised immediately.

The fact that young Marshall Field has joined the Illinois cavalry is thus referred to:

"If one is born Marshall Field, one has a certain obligation, and also a chance of becoming Field Marshal. Anyway, he is not likely to have to bleed anything but money."

The writer ends by saying that the real danger from America will come after the war and that for the present the Entente's drunken fit of rejoicing over America's promised aid will be followed by a nasty morning-after headache of disappointment.

DUMBA ASSAILS WILSON.

Calls the President "an Obstinate Anglophile Autocrat."

AMSTERDAM, May 6, (via London.)—"The entire fault for America's entry into the war lies with President Wilson, who is an obstinate Anglophile autocrat filled with doctrinary stubbornness," writes Dr. Constantine Theodor Dumba, former Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, in the May number of the Oesterreichische Rundschau, a copy of which has been received here.

Dr. Dumba begins his article by saying that before all else President Wilson wanted to prevent a disturbance of the balance of power in Europe in favor of the Central Powers. President Wilson, he adds, was convinced that the intensified submarine warfare would carry the hunger blockade to England and bring the Entente to its knees by the destruction of cargo space.

The writer further credits the President with the apprehension that the Central Powers would create a virtually self-supporting mid-European bloc, extending to Asia Minor and Mesopotamia, which he says in President Wilson's eyes would be more dangerous and more powerful than Great Britain. Hence the United States joined in the war.

Dr. Dumba asserts that the United States was particularly anxious to secure Great Britain's support against Japanese overlordship in the Pacific. Furthermore, the entry of the United States into the war was a plausible pretext for the creation of a big army, and finally by her action she has acquired a seat at the peace conference table.

GIVES NO HINT OF DEVICE

Many Members of Naval Consulting Board Not So Optimistic.

TESTS STILL GOING ON

New Warships Will Be Built to Give Greater Resistance to U-Boat Attacks.

ALLIES GIVE THEIR IDEAS

Lawrence Addicks Says Board Has Under Trial Anti-U-Boat Devices That Show Promise.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—William L. Saunders of New York, Chairman of the Naval Consulting Board, is coming to Washington to explain exactly what he meant when he indicated to the newspapers yesterday that a solution of the submarine problem probably had been found. He called Secretary Daniels on the telephone from New York today and said that he would be in Washington soon, perhaps tomorrow, to submit a report to make clear the progress of the Naval Consulting Board in inventions for conquering submarines.

Secretary Daniels said that while no information would be made public as to the nature of experiments which have been in progress, he was satisfied that American ingenuity eventually would check the undersea boats.

"I have great faith that American ingenuity will find a means of combatting the submarines," he said, "Although I have in mind no special device among the hundreds which have been proposed to us to fight the menace, I truly believe something will be developed that will be effective against the under-water boats.

"Experts of the Naval Consulting Board and of the Navy Department are working hard experimenting with devices which may go a long way toward giving us victory. Some probably have merit, and others not, but all are being given fair tests. The precise nature of any cannot be disclosed, of course."

The Navy Department itself has done a great deal of experimental work both with devices for the destruction or detection of submarines and also with interior defense for warships against torpedoes and mines. American ships of recent design are a complete departure in some respects from anything afloat, so far as known; that it has been said confidently by high navy officials that it would take at least three torpedoes to sink a battleship constructed according to the plans for the four ships just about to be laid down.

Paralleling the effort to meet the German submarines are the efforts of the navy to make American submarines even more efficient. Various schemes have been proposed calculated to give American under-sea craft practically unlimited submerged radius and a tremendous increase in submerged speed.

It is regarded as certain that if American inventive genius is successful at any time during the present war in finding a means to check the operations of German submarines, the information will be shared promptly with Great Britain, France, and the other allies of the United States. The British and French Admiralty has placed at the disposal of the Navy Department the results of any hopeful experiments made by them to the same end during the war. Thousands of suggestions have poured into the foreign Governments from their citizens, and none has been cast aside without careful inspection.

SAUNDERS'S U-BOAT PLAN NOT OFFICIAL

Consulting Board Chairman, However, Is Confident Discoveries Will Check Menace.

William L. Saunders, Chairman of the Naval Consulting Board, whose statement on Saturday that a plan of aggressive operation against submarines that could end the U-boat menace had been developed caused different opinions to be expressed by other members of the board, explained his position more exactly yesterday and cleared up a misunderstanding that had resulted from his interview. He said that he simply had stated his personal belief in the ability of recent inventions used in conjunction with known agencies to terminate the activity of German submarines, and he reaffirmed this belief.

Other members of the board continued to disagree with Mr. Saunders, but some of them admitted that new inventions that promised to be effective against submarines had been tested and, while they were not as optimistic as Mr. Saunders, several of them agreed that he might be justified in his opinion.

Lawrence Addicks of Elizabeth, N. J., Chairman of the Special Naval Prob-

lems Committee of the Consulting Board, before leaving for Washington last night said:

"I fear some of the statements in the morning papers regarding the Naval Consulting Board may unwittingly give wrong impressions regarding progress made in combating the submarine menace, and that conclusions are likely to be drawn that the problem has been either fully solved or given up as hopeless.

"While it is evident that specific information as to progress made would be contrary to public policy at this time, as Chairman of the committee of the board dealing specifically with the marine menace I feel justified in saying that good and satisfactory progress has been made, and that we have now under practical trial some novel devices of great promise.

"This committee was formed at the time of the break with Germany to take over all problems relating to the detection and destruction of submarines and the defeat of the torpedo, and has under its direction the various experimental stations devoted to this work. In addition to this, Mr. Edison is separately conducting a line of experiments in his own laboratory, regarding the results of which I am not qualified to speak."

Mr. Saunders's interview of Saturday gave the impression that the board, officially, had forwarded to Washington a comprehensive plan recommending aggressive operation against submarines. This, Mr. Saunders explained, was a misunderstanding. He said that the members of the board, on many occasions, had acted independently, receiving suggestions, developing ideas of their own, and testing at experimental stations and laboratories the various proposals that had come to them. Some of the members, he said, had personally made recommendations to the Navy Department, and some had talked over results of their work with him and other members of the board.

May Close North Sea Exit.

As a result of all of this, the knowledge of different members of the board as to what has been done differs. Basing his opinion on his own knowledge, Mr. Saunders firmly believes that inventions reported at various times by members of the board to Washington after experiment are sufficient, if used in connection with destroyers and other known agencies, to close the northern exit of the North Sea to submarines and bring to bear against the U-boats an aggressive campaign that will at least check them. Concerning operations against centres of enemy strength on land, he also believes that the means for their destruction has been developed by American inventors and scientists.

"In my opinion," Mr. Saunders said yesterday, "American inventors who have been submitting plans in large numbers for the solution of the submarine problem, have, out of the lot, submitted certain practical suggestions which promise to solve the submarine question."

He made three things clear in addition: that other members of the board might not hold his opinion; that the plan in which he believed did not depend upon any single, phenomenal invention, but rather upon the co-operation of old and new agencies; and that whatever the plan promised, America's preparation for a vigorous prosecution of the war in every field should be carried on without lagging anywhere.

Mr. Saunders is a mining engineer and is the inventor of many rock-drilling devices. He is Chairman of the Directors of the Ingersoll-Rand Company, President of the Rand Drill Company, President of the Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill Company, and a Director of the Edison-Saunders Compressed Air Company, the International Pneumatic Tube Company, the International Harvester Company, and other corporations. He has been Mayor of Plainfield, N. J., twice, a member of the New Jersey Harbor Commission, and is now a Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Another member of the Committee on Special Problems is Elmer A. Sperry, a developer of gyroscopic appliances, and although Mr. Sperry would not comment on the situation yesterday, it was learned from one associated with him that he had considerable confidence in the new inventions and was more inclined to agree with Mr. Saunders than with those markedly less hopeful.

A. M. Hunt, a third member of the committee, who has charge of the work on devices for protecting ships against submarines, had nothing to say.

Dr. Miller Reese Hutchison, Vice Chairman of the board and an associate of Thomas A. Edison, is also on the committee, but could not be reached yesterday. He was reported, however, to have said that he knew of no device that justified a belief that the submarine problem was solved.

Frank J. Sprague, Chairman of the Committee on Electricity and Shipbuilding of the board, who on Saturday night said he could not concur in the belief of Mr. Saunders that the board had the necessary material to deal with the submarine menace, made the following statement yesterday:

"Much already has been done, and many valuable suggestions and devices have been turned over to the board, but I do not believe that results so far warrant the members of the board, or any private individual who has anything of value, in letting up on work against the submarine. There should be no over-confidence. Our distinguished visitors from abroad have been kind enough to express confidence in our ability to produce something which will stop the submarine, but we should not place ourselves in a position to disappoint them.

"Every one, no matter who he may be, should turn any ability he may have along this line to the work of finding a sure method of fighting the submarine. A few days ago a lawyer who does not know one end of a submarine from another came to my office with a suggestion which I have been working over in my mind since then, and which I believe can be made use of. This is just an indication of the unexpected sources from which ideas may come."

Solution Not Found Yet.

Hudson Maxim of Hopatcong, N. J., said that if any invention or combination of inventions had come into the hands of the board which could be depended upon to combat the submarine menace he had no knowledge of it.

"The American public," he said, "should not at this time place dependence on a false hope. It should realize that Germany is winning, and could it fully understand the seriousness of the submarine menace and the tremendous destruction which it is working it would be in despair. There is need for everything in the way of invention which American genius can turn out, and need for it at once."

Thomas Robbins of Stamford, Conn., Secretary of the board, said he had unbounded hope that a way would be found to deal with the submarine, but was not confident that it had been found yet. Thousands of inventors throughout the country, he said, had been giving the board the advantage of their ideas, and many of the ideas would be valuable. He expressed the hope that this would continue, and that nothing would happen to discourage them.

"I think," he said, "that sooner or later something will be found which will turn the trick, but it has not been found yet, so far as I know. We must get together and find it."

Charles Edison, speaking for his father, Thomas A. Edison, said:

"The statement that the submarine question had been solved was news to Mr. Edison. He did not know that any such statement was to be issued, nor does he know how the question has been settled as there has not been a meeting of the board."

Dr. L. H. Baekeland said he was not inclined to be as confident as Mr. Saunders of the possibility of handling the submarine question with existing inventions and devices.

Alfred Craven, another member of the board, said that he had no knowledge of inventions that would enable this country to exterminate submarines, but he admitted that Mr. Saunders and others might be possessed of information of which he knew nothing.

W. L. Emmett of Schenectady, N. Y., Chairman of the Submarine Committee of the board, said no satisfactory solution of the submarine problem had been reported or taken up by his committee. He said, however, that it was possible that Mr. Saunders had knowledge of some invention or plan which might accomplish the desired end.

Dr. W. R. Whitney, also of Schenectady, a member of the Board on Special Problems, refused to make any comment.

Benjamin B. Lamme of Pittsburgh wired he had not seen Mr. Saunders's interview, and therefore would make no comment.

Professor Arthur Gordon Webster of Clark University said in Worcester, Mass., last night:

"I am very much surprised at the statement alleged in an interview from Mr. Saunders, and I expect a retraction or correction from him. In any event, as a member of the Naval Consulting Board, I should deplore the issuing of any statement not warranted by fact that would lead the American people into a false opinion that the submarine problem is solved."

Spencer Miller of South Orange, N. J., was in Washington yesterday, and Benjamin B. Thayer could not be found.

Other members of the board who live out of town, to whom telegrams of inquiry concerning Mr. Saunders's opinion were sent, are:

Dr. J. W. Richards, South Bethlehem, Penn.; R. S. Woodward, Washington, D. C.; Howard T. Coffin, Detroit, and Andrew L. Riker, Fairfield, Conn.

A BALTIMORE INVENTION?

Emil Gathmann Believed to Have a Device to Stop Submarines.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—Emil Gathmann, an engineer of this city, is believed by some persons here to have invented an anti-submarine device now in the hands of the Naval Consulting Board. Mr. Gathmann said today:

"I can only say this: Within three or four months there will be no submarine menace. The plan that will mean the eradication of the German U-boat as a real menace will take about that time to be worked out. When it has been worked out and is in actual operation, then a statement of some kind may be made. But I cannot say anything now, nor do I think any one else has been authorized to say anything."

It is understood here that the invention has the approval of the board, and that it was perfected about three weeks ago at the Gathmann Engineering Company's works, near here. About that time Mr. Gathmann went to Washington for a consultation with naval officials, and, as a result, it is said, naval engineers spent three weeks at the plant testing the invention.

It is reported, as well, that about twenty different devices were submitted, and that from all of them, with the Gathmann invention as a base, the successful device was worked out. It is understood that the creation of the machines will take some three and one-half months, and that it already has been started. Successful tests on the Atlantic Coast are reported.

HEALTH ZONES FOR CAMPS.

Army to Ban Liquor and Otherwise Protect the Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—As a strict war measure, the Council of National Defense has taken decisive steps for the hygienic and mental welfare of the soldiers and sailors of the nation. It has struck at the presence of infectious diseases and at alcoholism in all military commands.

Guided by the General Medical Board, the decisions of the council are these: First, that under military control an effective zone shall be created about all military commands as the most practicable and effective measure to prevent disease. Second, that these military zones shall serve also as a means of control of alcoholic beverages to the troops. These decisions are reached by the council after exhaustive study of conditions today among European armies.

Zones about the military commands will, therefore, be created, and conditions in these zones will be guarded by military measures. The council also recommends, as a further solution of the problem, that all military commands be provided with good facilities for the recreation of the troops. It urges that all suitable athletics be encouraged. The use of alcoholic beverages on the part of soldiers and sailors in military commands has long been under military control. But the creation now of these military zones will in effect extend such control over the troops when they are off duty out of the commands.

"To face these ugly facts in an unflinching and no half-hearted fashion," said Dr. Franklin H. Martin, member of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, "makes for the fighting power of the nation. But our troops are inseparably a part of our civil life, and a clean, wholesome, temperate life among these troops will in the end make for our civil advancement, compared to which the cost of the war is nothing. The whole nation is indebted to the General Medical Board for its thoroughgoing research and for its definite recommendations in the matter of real protection to our boys."

INVENTED THE TEAR BOMB.

Johns Hopkins Professor Sent the Formula to France.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—It became known here today that the lachrymose or tear gas used by the Allies is the invention of Dr. Robert W. Wood, Professor of Experimental Physics at Johns Hopkins University. Professor Wood sent the formula for it to a friend, Professor Cotton, in Paris, and it was turned over to the French War Department. Dr. Wood is a member of the Naval Consulting Board's Submarine Sub-Committee.

Professor Wood's plan was to have the gas used in one big drive and overwhelm the enemy.

SENATE MAY KILL CENSORSHIP PLAN

Many Members Expect That Section of Spy Bill to be Stricken Out.

TO RENEW FIGHT THIS WEEK

Predicted That Opposition in Upper House Will Be Stronger Than Ever.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The fight against the censorship provisions of the Espionage bill will be renewed in the Senate this week. The indications are that the opposition will be stronger than ever, and many Senators express the belief that the objectionable section, which, they think, threatens the liberties of the press and the right of free speech, will be stricken from the bill. It was stricken out in the House when the real test of strength came, but was slipped in again later in another form when many members had left the chamber, thinking the struggle was over.

Senator Harding of Ohio, who was Chairman of the late Republican National Convention, has announced on the floor that he intends to move to strike out the entire section. This section already has been softened by the Committee on the Judiciary to meet criticism rising against it from all sides, and it has been still further softened by the vote of the Senate sitting in committee of the whole. The fight this week will be renewed in the open Senate.

One concession was made by the committee to the public protest against the measure, and two amendments were forced into the section by the Senate. The concession was in the form of a proviso that nothing in the section should be construed as limiting the right of the press or public to criticise acts or policies of the Government. But as the section itself had forbidden no criticism, that concession was considered meaningless.

One of the amendments forced into the bill provided that the President's regulations regarding the censorship should be reasonable. The other struck out of the list of punishable acts an "attempt to elicit" forbidden information. It was feared that if this language remained in the bill any disgruntled official might take revenge on a critical newspaper by prosecuting the paper or its correspondent for merely asking questions though there was no intent to publish the information sought, if that information should turn out to be such that it might aid the enemy.

Particular objection now remains to the inclusion in the list of things that may not be published the "condition" of the national defenses or part of those defenses. It is pointed out that under this prohibition contracts for airplanes, munitions or food supplies for the army could not even be "criticised," for no criticism could be made of defective materials, if the defects themselves could not be stated with precision.

Senators opposing the censorship provisions of the measure have taken the ground that the newspapers in general could be trusted to print nothing calculated to aid the enemy, and the conduct of the press under the existing voluntary censorship has been cited in proof. Officers of the Cabinet know of instances in which newspapers have laid before the Government important information, which has not been published when officials argued that such publication might have, though only indirectly, a bad effect.

Some comment has been expressed at the silence of Attorney General Gregory since the discussion of the Espionage bill, which he had prepared, commenced. He wrote to the House Committee on the Judiciary that the censorship provision had the approval of the metropolitan press. As a matter of fact, representatives of the newspapers have received the impression from the Attorney General that the censorship provision would be modified, and that it was not originally drawn to establish a censorship, anyway, but as a provision for dealing with enemy spies, in accord with the general purpose of the bill. But Mr. Gregory sent the bill to Congress without changing a word, and supported it by the statement that the newspapers acquiesced. This statement of his has not been retracted, although it has been refuted by a unanimous resolution of protest adopted by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Since the introduction of the bill the section in question has never been considered or dealt with as anything but a provision for censorship of the press.

DR. WISE DECRIES CENSORSHIP.

"Are We to Defeat Prussianism by Copying It?" He Asks.

Urging that the soul of America be kept untarnished and that its high purposes be maintained throughout the war, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise in a sermon at the Free Synagogue yesterday decried the proposed censorship feature of the Espionage bill. He called the question of censorship a very grave one, and said:

"A people does not rule if it cannot express itself with freedom. Infinitely better some blunders of the press than the stifling of public opinion. A people which is not free to express itself has ceased to be free to rule itself. Are we to win the war upon Prussianism by adopting the Prussian method?

"The press serves the nation by protesting against any infringement of its liberties in the guise of an intolerable censorship. I would have the newspapers of the country equally jealous, as, alas! they have not always been, to safeguard every expression of public opinion as long as it is not seditious nor treasonable. There ought to be no censorship of the press and no censorship by the press. Each is fatal to freedom."

GORDON AGAINST CENSORSHIP.

Canadian Officer Warns Against Great Britain's Mistakes.

"Rather than impose an unwise censorship that would keep the American people in ignorance regarding matters affecting the conduct of the war, it would be better if Germany should know every plan we have," said Major Ralph Gordon, (Ralph Connor,) the Canadian novelist, speaking last night in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, against any effort to "muzzle the press" and to suppress news which the people had a right to receive.

"The Cabinet and other executives at Washington are living in a cloak of invisibility," continued Major Gordon. "The news organizations suppress news at their request. Let us have more sunlight on this war. Unless the American people are dealt with fairly by the officials and the press we cannot win."

The Major suggested that General Leonard Wood and Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske should head the War and Navy Departments, and cited the civilian plan for taking the Dardanelles and the failure of that campaign as ground for avoiding like mistakes here.

ASKS WILSON'S GUARANTEE.

Appeal for Free Speech Supplements Reply Received from Gregory.

Following the receipt of a communication from Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, transmitting a letter by United States Attorney General Gregory denying that recent alleged attempts at the suppression of free speech were made at Federal instigation, Harry Weinberger, counsel to the American Legal Defense League, of which Governor Whitman is a member, yesterday addressed a letter to President Wilson urging the President to say that the American liberties of free speech and a free press must not be curtailed. Mr. Weinberger in his letter to the President says:

"Your name is one to conjure with, not only to the American people, but also to Congress. It is being used by some of our public officials in efforts to subvert the Constitution and to enact as an Espionage bill a law to gag our people and their press.

"It is not enough that you have disavowed any wish to escape criticism of your official conduct. The law that it is sought to pass would not be administered directly by men of your large mind and heart, but by minor officials and petty Judges, who might send our best citizens to jail for criticising the Government or for expressing their opinions on the conduct of the war, or of conscription.

"The Espionage bill to catch spies should not be made a trap to catch and jail true Americans. Will you not therefore speak out, Mr. President, and tell the American people and Congress that the rights of freedom of speech and of the press must not be curtailed, even though we are at war?"

The Attorney General's letter follows:

My Dear Mr. Tumulty: I received your letter of April 28, 1917, inclosing one from Harry Weinberger and a pamphlet entitled, "Free Speech and Free Press."

So far as I know, there have been no encroachments by any Federal authority on the right of free speech or of free press. If, as alleged by Mr. Weinberger, any "halls have been refused for public discussion, meetings have been broken up, speakers have been arrested, censorship has been exercised," &c., such action has not been under any Federal order, and, if they have occurred, are not matters over which the Federal Government has any jurisdiction.

Respectfully,

T. W. GREGORY, Attorney General.

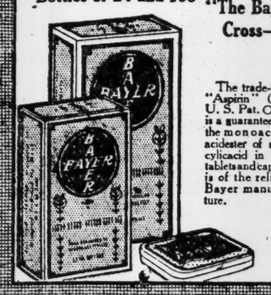
It was as counsel to the Defense League that Mr. Weinberger addressed his letter to the Attorney General.

Remember "Bayer"—it has always protected you.

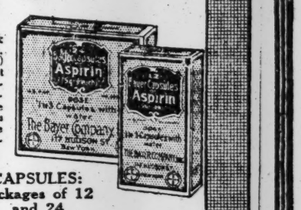
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The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Office) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets and capsules is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.



CAPSULES: Packages of 12 and 24

PLATTSBURG CAMP ENROLLS 5,000 HERE

Hundreds Still in Line Waiting to Apply When Recruiting Headquarters Closes.

2,500 MEN TO BE SELECTED

Navy Enlists Only Three Applicants Despite Hard Work of Sunday Campaigners.

Acceptance of applications for admission to the officers' training camp at Plattsburg closed yesterday with a total enrollment from New York of 5,000 men. Several hundred applicants were still in line when Captain Philip Mathews, in charge of the Plattsburg recruiting headquarters at 19 West Forty-fourth Street, announced that no further applications would be considered, except from men who by reason of superior educational qualifications or military experience, were eminently fit to become officers. The latter may continue to submit applications up to and including May 14.

Although it was Sunday, a long line of applicants waited for the headquarters to open at 9 A. M. It was estimated that between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., when the office closed, more than 500 applications were received. Of this number 300 were accepted, bringing New York's quota to an even 5000. From now on the recruiting staff will devote its entire attention to the task of selecting from the 5,000 men thus far enrolled 2,500 who will finally be sent into training for commissions at Plattsburg. This second examination will be far more rigid than the first, special emphasis being placed on the applicant's education and previous military experience.

The navy recruiting campaign will continue in all parts of the city this week. An additional 100 office workers, men and women, will devote themselves to rounding up recruits. Meetings were held on all sides of Billy Sunday's tabernacle yesterday. At the close of the service Mrs. George A. Wheelock addressed an audience of more than 2,000 men and urged all able-bodied citizens without families dependent upon them to enlist. The Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band played patriotic airs near the recruiting tent before and after Mrs. Wheelock's address. While the woman worker succeeded in arousing great enthusiasm, the demonstration had little or no effect on actual enlistments. Not more than three men were enlisted for the navy from the entire city yesterday.

Major L. Hallahan of the First Battalion Signal Corps of New York, with headquarters at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on Lexington Avenue, received a telegram from Washington yesterday directing him to complete the Signal Corps troop in this State by organizing an outpost company. To complete this organization, Major Hallahan will need seventy-five men who thoroughly understand the handling of telephone and telegraph equipment. About forty applications have been received. The recruiting of the new men will be under the supervision of Lieutenant Herbert L. Watson.

It will be the duty of this corps to provide uninterrupted transmission of information and orders from commanding officers to subordinates and vice versa by means of electric or visual signaling. The corps will be composed of eleven officers and 188 men. Major Hallahan has received a letter from Major F. E. Hopkins of the Eighth Field Artillery commending him for the excellent work of his unit at Brownsville.

PLATTSBURG STUDENTS HAVE NEW CHANCE

May Try for Second Lieutenancies in Regular Army, Where There Are 4,000 Vacancies.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., May 6.—The church bells this morning were answered by the clatter of hammers at Plattsburg post, of the workmen who were busy all day on the barracks for the Reserve Officers Training Camp. Plattsburg has been drained of men for work on the buildings, and tonight 200 carpenters from New York are sleeping in the barracks.

While army officers have been busy sifting applications for the camp, preparations for instructing the students have not been neglected. The Army Commander, Lieut. Col. Paul A. Wolf, has received from Washington an outline of the general scheme for training. Due to innovations caused by the European war, there are many items not at present included in War Department manuals. While the official text of the training scheme will probably be made public only from Washington, it is understood that the instruction will include a certain amount of the teaching given at the Fontainebleau service schools and methods of European warfare as reported by United States Army observers.

Captain Arthur F. Cosby, Executive Secretary of the Training Camps Association for the Eastern Division, arrived here yesterday and after consultation with Colonel Wolf issued tonight the following statement:

"The New York division will be made up of 150 engineers, fifty men already commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps, 220 men recommended for commissions in that corps, and a balance of 2,080 selected from civilian applicants. The New England division will be composed of 150 engineers, 181 men recommended for commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps, fifty men commissioned in that corps with a balance of 2,119 men selected from among the civilian applicants. This will give the full quota of 2,500, the maximum number allowed for each camp

"The numbers certified to the camp commander by the army examining officers are already in excess of the number that can be selected, and as the applications will not be closed until Monday night, there will be some further excess, but not in such number as the interest in these camps would seem to indicate. In the weeding out process the camp commander will probably have a number of men who would be acceptable to him except for the limitation as to number. The matter is now being considered of having such excess, so far as it is composed of the right sort of men, transferred to other posts within this department. I am not at liberty to quote any figures on this point, as the matter is still pending.

"Notices to the men selected will be mailed from Plattsburg on Monday the 7th, and the last notices will be mailed on Tuesday. The men notified will be ordered to report at Plattsburg in two sections, one arriving on the 12th and the balance on the 14th. They will be assigned in their sections to the companies to which they will belong, and on arrival will report at once to the commander of their respective companies.

"The Government will supply the men with uniforms, probably of khaki, although it is expected that many men will have their own uniforms. The Government will also supply such textbooks as are necessary, and the men need not buy these in advance.

"The original intention of the camp was to train candidates for the Officers' Reserve Corps who would officer the new national army, but owing to the promotions now being made in the regular army the War Department has recently announced that there will be vacancies in large numbers in Second Lieutenants, and that from the officers' training camps men of the right age may apply for commission as Second Lieutenants in the regular army. As there are approximately 4,000 vacancies in that rank, this is a splendid opportunity for the younger men attending these camps to enter the regular army. I understand that the status of the men in the officers' training camps will be somewhat similar to that of the cadet corps at West Point—that is, the men will be cadet students."

PRESS FOR UNIVERSAL SERVICE

542 Newspapers Favor Making the System Permanent.

The National Security League made a supplementary announcement yesterday of its canvass of the newspapers of the country with reference to the question of making universal military service a permanent policy. Since the first announcement reports received from newspapers show not only a larger majority of the editors for this policy, but the conversion of many editors who had formerly been opposed to it.

Within the last six weeks editors of twenty-seven papers who were non-committal have announced themselves advocates of universal military training; two papers, the Lancaster (Penn.) New Era and the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, have changed from opponents to advocates. The league has canvassed 381 additional newspapers, of which 243 are advocates of universal military training, 121 non-committal, and 17 opposed. With the changes recorded, this makes the grand totals to date 857 newspapers recorded, 542 in favor of universal military training, 252 non-committal, 63 opposed.

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A War Measure

—for business men who may be called away from home in these moving times

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For a moderate fee the Columbia Trust Company will—

1. Assume the safe-keeping of your securities.
2. Collect your income when due and credit it to your account, subject to your check; or remit weekly or monthly to your family such fixed part of your income as you designate.
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RUSSIAN MASSES FEEL NEW POWER

Continued from Page 1.

the above utterances, and the unruly, misguided, and ignorant masses have realized there is a power somewhere behind the Provisional Government which deserves to be played with.

Moreover, these thirty-six hours during which there have been millions of speeches, arguments, and discussions in public have driven home another thing to many people. Russia, in fact, is without defining it in words, realizing something new in the State structure. The events of the last thirty-six hours have shown the world that the Council of Workmens and Soldiers' Deputies either has no desire to attempt another revolution with the object of destroying the Government or has been made to feel there are other forces than itself claiming to rule in Russia.

FORMS NEW ARMY TO SAVE PETROGRAD

General Korniloff Again Warns Capital District Troops of Coming German Attack.

PETROGRAD, May 6.—Petrograd is again warned of an impending German attack upon it by way of Libau in an army order which directs the disposition of forces to resist such an attack. The warning was given by General Korniloff, commanding the troops in the Petrograd district, who, in his order of the day, says:

"We have received reports that the enemy is concentrating large forces against our northern front. German merchantmen are at Libau, ready as soon as the ice has melted to embark troops and under cover of the German fleet to carry out a landing, which may possibly be made quite close to Petrograd.

"In order to create a new army capable of stubbornly defending our capital against the assaults of an enemy from abroad and of consolidating the freedom won by Russia, I order the reorganization of the reserve elements of the district in accordance with the orders I have already issued to the first line troops. These reorganized elements must remain in Petrograd in conformity with the declaration of the Provisional Government and must be ready to defend civil liberty, and in the event of an enemy movement against Petrograd oppose and defeat the enemy on the outskirts of the capital."

The Executive Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has requested Kronstadt, Tsarskoe-Selo, Krasno-Selo, Peterhof, and other garrisons around Petrograd not to send troops into Petrograd without a written request from the committee. The garrisons are invited to appoint delegates for a conference with the committee regarding the situation.

Fighting Increasing In Intensity.

PETROGRAD, May 6.—The War Office communication issued today says:

Western Front—In the direction of Kovel, near Kukhary Velitzk in the direction of Vladimir Volynsk and near Zarudtzy and Soulvoff the enemy directed an intense artillery fire against our trenches.

In the direction of Zolotchevsk, and near Kabarovtze the night of Saturday-Sunday the enemy took the offensive. His waves approached our barbed wire, but were met with the fire from our rifles, machine guns, and artillery and fell back to their trenches.

CABINET IS FACING GRAVE DIFFICULTIES

Has Country's Confidence, But No Organized Electorate Yet to Appeal To.

By HERBERT BAILEY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 4.—The Provisional Government is passing through its first great crisis since its formation. It had long been evident that a political crisis was inevitable. The seed had been sown in the days of the revolution, when the Government suffered itself to be controlled by the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies.

None of the leaders of the council is a Russian. Chiedze, like Tseretelli, is a Georgian. By what right the council secured power, and with what authority it acts no one can tell, but its policy has been clean—to control the Government and make puppets of the Ministers, who possess no means of testing the country's opinion, although they know the majority of the people and the army would enthusiastically support them if it was for them to indicate their desires by means of the ballot box. The Government, forced to live amid this deleterious environment, followed the line of least resistance, preferring to connive at the perils of a dual control rather than risk a conflict with the council.

It was the issue of the policy of annexation which brought matters to a head. To the dreamy, idealistic, and illiterate proletariat non-annexation suggested something which would quickly facilitate peace and universal brotherhood. To those unscrupulous tadpoles, the enemy agents and those in the pay of the enemy, it provided an exceptional opportunity of successfully pursuing their nefarious designs. The effect of this combination of forces has been only too apparent during the last six days, and particularly manifest in the May Day demonstrations, when banners inscribed "Long live the International" found ready followers.

Ignorant dreamers have been reinforced by shirkers, pacifists, and traitors, including Lenine, returned from exile, and certain neutral Socialists well supplied with German gold, who came to corrupt the Socialists of Petrograd and seduce them from their allegiance. Lenine's advocacy of civil war and immediate peace with Germany brought him into utter contempt.

He is living regally in the palatial house formerly occupied by the ballerina Kseshinskaya, who was the late Emperor's favorite, and is backed by German finance which enabled him to build up an elaborate organization. He is willing to conciliate those differing from him, and his power increases daily. During the last few weeks it has become quite common to see little assemblies of soldiers and civilians argueing for and against Lenine in the principal streets. At first these assemblies were marked by good humor, but during the last two days they had a fiercer note. Lenine has the prudence to confine himself to his palace. This orgy of pacifism and idealism has produced one marked effect. The energies of Petrograd are directed more to arguing about the war than to preparing for it. A state of indifference to the war is plainly perceptible.

Meanwhile the Council of Workingmen's and Soldiers' Deputies refused to support the freedom loan unless they obtained guarantees that the policy of no annexation would be strictly followed. Milukoff refused to give such guarantees or to turn his back on the declared policy of agreement with the Allies. He is a determined man, and is supported by Guchkoff, the War Minister, an equally determined man. He declined to submit to the dictation of the Chiedze brigade, and Kerensky, the Minister of Justice, who is the representative of the Socialists in the Government, reaffirmed the Russian people's desire to obtain Constantinople. The Government note indorsing this policy was the result.

Late today Petrograd reached a state of ferment. Following the declaration of a general holiday armed workmen, followers of Lenine, fired in the streets, and there were a few casualties. The Government met at Guchkoff's house to draw up a declaration of policy. It is rumored that the Government offered to resign, but that the Soldier Deputies refused to agree to this.

German gold is at work in the streets, but there is a large crowd of supporters of the Government outside the Marinsky Palace. A speedy decision of the issue whether the Provisional Government or the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies is to be supreme is imperative. The Government urgently needs the moral power to suppress treason, arrest traitors and enforce a vigorous prosecution of the war. It has the country behind it, but has not an organized electorate to which it can turn. Some approach apparently has been made toward a compromise.

HOW DISPUTE WAS SETTLED.

Cabinet's Explanation of Note to Allies as Reported by Tseretelli.

LONDON, May 6.—Further details of the settlement of the controversy between the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies and the Provisional Government, which for a time threatened the most serious consequences, is contained in a delayed dispatch from Petrograd dated Friday. It says that Prince Tseretelli, speaking before a tremendous gathering of soldiers and workingmen who crowded the Naval Cadet Building, where the council held a special meeting to receive the report of the Executive Council, declared that the Government had prepared a new declaration concerning its foreign policy, which was in definite language, corresponded to the proclamation of April 9 and embodied the views of the proletariat.

"When the speaker declared that the temporary Government had acquitted itself of the charge brought against it by explaining in concise terms what it meant by the vague form of yesterday's declaration," continues the dispatch, "a great cheer rose from the vast assembly and lasted for several minutes. It apparently voiced the relief which all present felt at the solution of the most serious difficulty which had confronted the country since the revolution.

"Prince Tseretelli then read the new declaration sent the council by the Government and explained that the trouble was over and that the Provisional Government would remain in power. Democracy, he announced amid continued cheering, had won a great victory. The speaker went on to explain that the principal exception which the council had taken to the recent note of the Government was to the phrase "war to a victorious conclusion," which, he asserted, was an unfortunate expression, since it was identical with the formula used so often by the old régime with quite a different sense.

"'Now that the question has been settled here,' said Prince Tseretelli, 'our aims—war without annexations, expropriations, or contributions—also must be realized abroad. We must know the attitude of the democracy of our allies. If a similar movement takes place in the foreign democracies, this will bring peace nearer, and we shall struggle until our views are also the avowed aims of the democracies with whom we are allied.

"The situation yesterday was most serious for the whole country. We do not yet know what the Government meant. Conflict seemed unavoidable, but the Government realized that it must respect our determination. By this acknowledgment the Government has shown that it deserves the trust of the democracy.

"'The conflict is now settled, and we must go on quietly with our work. We must inform all our comrades that the trouble is over, and tell them of the victory of democracy, and that the Government is standing firmly in its original position. The Council appeals to the people to unite around it.'

"M. Stankevitch, Social Democrat, who was the next speaker, said:

"'The crisis occurred on account of a misunderstanding. The atmosphere pervading the Marinski Palace is quite different from that in the factories and other works, but yesterday we met in a mass to the meeting place of the temporary Government and put a fresh current into it. The result of our labors has been the new act of the temporary Government.

"'The vague form in which the Government's note was composed caused us to lose two valuable days at a time when it is necessary to work every hour —every minute. But these two days have served to show us our own lack of organization. The time has not yet come to take the management into our own hands. A coalition Ministry is not the watchword of today, but of tomorrow.

"'The forces is ours, and we can overthrow the Government when we wish. But the question is, have we a right to do this? We represent only the workingmen and soldiers, not all Russia.'

"Other speakers at the meeting dealt on the situation in the same temperate vein, and the gathering soon broke up with complete conciliation established between the Government and the proletariat.

ALEXIEFF OPPOSES COUNCIL.

Generalissimo Says Petrograd Alone Is Causing Trouble.

LONDON, Monday, May 7.—According to The Times Petrograd correspondent, General Alexieff, Commander in Chief of the Russian forces, who witnessed some of the critical scenes last week in Petrograd, spoke strongly against the propaganda for "no annexation and no indemnity."

General Alexieff is quoted as having said that this propaganda would be interpreted by the army at the front as advocacy for surrender. The correspondent adds that General Alexieff appeared fairly satisfied with the results of his tour along the front, and predicted fighting in the near future. He said that the only trouble was in Petrograd, and urged the newspapers to take a stronger hand in bringing about order.

Sergius Sazonoff, former Russian Foreign Minister, takes an optimistic view of the present crisis in Russia, according to a Petrograd dispatch quoting a statement made by M. Sazonoff to Professor Bernard Parés of the University of Liverpool. Professor Parés asked the former Minister, as one of the best Russian friends of Great Britain, what attitude the British ought to take toward the crisis. M. Sazonoff replied earnestly:

"Keep cool and above all do not treat us as a negligible quantity, because we are not. I feel sure you will find that this crisis will pass off of itself."

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200,000 WANT TO GO WITH ROOSEVELT

Continued from Page 1.

regiments, eight companies infantry, one battery field artillery, two troops cavalry.

NEBRASKA.—One company infantry.

NEVADA.—Two companies infantry.

NEW JERSEY.—One regiment infantry.

NEW MEXICO.—One battalion, one company infantry.

NORTH CAROLINA.—One battalion, one regiment, two companies infantry.

NORTH DAKOTA.—Two companies infantry.

OHIO.—Three regiments, five companies infantry, one troop cavalry.

OKLAHOMA.—Two regiments infantry, one troop cavalry.

OREGON.—One brigade, one battalion infantry.

PENNSYLVANIA.—One brigade, one battalion, three regiments, two companies infantry, one troop cavalry.

RHODE ISLAND.—One battalion infantry, one troop cavalry.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Two companies infantry. (from North Augusta.)

SOUTH DAKOTA.—One company infantry.

TENNESSEE.—Three regiments, three companies infantry.

TEXAS.—One battalion, three regiments, three companies infantry, three troops cavalry, one machine gun company.

UTAH.—One regiment infantry, one troop cavalry.

VERMONT.—One troop cavalry, one company infantry, (Green Mountain sharpshooters,) one company infantry, (Middlebury College.)

VIRGINIA.—Three regiments, one company infantry, one battalion field artillery.

WEST VIRGINIA.—One battalion, one regiment infantry.

WASHINGTON.—One battalion, two regiments, three companies infantry.

WISCONSIN.—One company infantry.

WYOMING.—One squadron cavalry.

Many of the offers have included all equipment along with the men. One such has come from graduates of the Virginia Military Institute, who are ready to supply a regiment with all officers except its Colonel. Colonel Roosevelt has pointed out that, if the War Department permitted, he would like to suggest the names of some of the officers who would go along. This he would do with the idea of taking as few as possible who are considered essential for other work.

Captain Dame said that the men who wanted to serve with the Colonel in France and who were willing to make great sacrifices, were not in the least of the "spectacular" type; that the great majority of them were men of substantial positions, who were able to make provisions in the cases where they had dependents, and were looking for the opportunity to get to the front with a grim determination that spells deep conviction. Not a few of the men, he said, were ready to sacrifice incomes of from $25,000 to $50,000, and in many cases even more. They are all from 25 to 40 years of age.

A few of the names listed were picked at random by the men in charge. Captain H. A. Ely of the Old Guard wanted to raise 5,000 men; ex-Senator J. Mayhew Wainwright of New York has been drilling 4,000 men in Westchester County, many of whom want to go along; Clinton G. Harris of the Newburg Daily News offered to aid in raising a regiment of infantry; Congressman Medill McCormick of Illinois was ready to stand sponsor for four troops of cavalry. Colonel John M. Parker of Louisiana, who was the Progressive nominee for Vice President last Fall, is prepared to raise a regiment; Stuart S. Janney of the old Baltimore family, is another, and Brigadier General Gardner W. Pearson of Lowell, Mass., and Lieut. Col. John H. Dunn of Boston, a former officer in the regular army, have their applications filed. Dunn said he could promise a brigade of infantry.

Guy Murchie, Harvard man and former Rough Rider, offered two machine gun companies, and Allen J. Litchfield of Cambridge, also a Harvard graduate, was ready for active work with the aero squadron. Roy O. Woodruff, ex-Congressman from Bay City, Mich., was ready with two regiments, and Brigadier General Robert J. Bates of Sault Saint Marie with one regiment. Here are some others: Professor William C. Wyprud, Twin City, Minn.; E. Mont Reilly, Vice President National Republican League of Kansas, regiment of infantry; the Rev. W. A. Dietrick, First Congregational Church, Great Falls, Mon.; George Curry, former Governor New Mexico; J. G. Weatherly, Secretary of Troy (Ohio) Chamber of Commerce. E. P. Coffin of the First National Bank of Sewickly, Penn., has been raising a cavalry troop, and Major George E. Hoppe of the First Tennessee Infantry a regiment. Then there are Colonel William T. Chantland of Federal Trade Commission, Washington; Edward J. Gill, Seattle Produce Association; Captain Carey P. Warren, Portsmouth, Va., with a battery, and C. U. Gantendien, once senior Major of the Second Oregon volunteers.

Senator Leroy D. Percey and Senator Borah are two prominent figures in public life who have offered to go. Congressman Stevens is ready to enlist as a private. Congressman Fuller of Massachusetts has offered his services and probably would be given a commission; Congressman Augustus P. Gardner also of Massachusetts would be in line as a Brigade Adjutant if the Colonel has his way. Former Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson has been considered as a Lieutenant Colonel; F. Walcott, who was one of the assistants in the Belgium relief work, has asked to do his bit, as has State Senator Hutchinson of Washington; Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France, in line for Major or Lieutenant Colonel; James R. Garfield, Secretary of the Interior under Roosevelt; ex-Governor Carey of Wyoming, and Professor Hiram Bingham of Yale.

Colonel Roosevelt, it was explained, has only three civilians in view as Colonels, John C. Groome, head of the Pennsylvania State Constabulary; Jack Greenway, of Arizona a former Rough Rider, and Brigadier General Roger Williams of the Kentucky National Guard, an old friend and fellow hunter. For Lieutenant Colonels he would like such men as Seth Bullock of Deadwood, and Captains Phil Sheridan and Sloan Simpson. He would like men like Captains Frank McCoy, Mosely, and Fitch as Division Chiefs of Staff.

One of the Lieutenants the Colonel would ask for would be Lieutenant Christian, the grandson of Stonewall Jackson, and another man who has applied and whom the Colonel wants is Nathan Bedford Forrest, grandson of the Confederate General.

The Colonel's plans, Captain Dame explained, were predicated upon not reducing by a single man the number of men that would be employed under the selective draft or that would be taken out of the National Guard. He had hoped that the War Department would allow him to take about two regular officers for every 1,500 men and about four Plattsburg camp volunteers, or six if the Secretary of the War approved. He would also like to have as Second Lieutenants in each of the regiments three or four or half a dozen non-commissioned officers of the regular army. He would like at least to raise an army corps of two divisions to consist of nine infantry regiments, two regiments of engineers and two cavalry regiments. Colonel Roosevelt, it was stated, was ready to take the position of the junior among the six brigade commanders. The men he got to the firing line, he feels, would fill the gap until others were trained.

GERMANS MASS MEN AGAINST HAIG'S GUNS

Vast Numbers of Reserves Try to Overcome British Preponderance in Artillery.

THEIR SLAUGHTER TERRIBLE

Enemy on Front East of Arras Fighting Behind Barriers of Their Own Dead.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, May 6, (via London.)—While the fighting for the past fortnight has wrought comparatively little change geographically along the British front, it has, as a matter of fact, been of almost as great importance as any during the entire war. It has compelled the Germans to throw in such vast numbers of reserves that comparatively few of the fifty or more fresh divisions assigned to the western front this year by Field Marshal von Hindenburg remain unscorched by the flames of the French and British offensive battles. In view of this it is small wonder that the press reports from Petrograd assert that German divisions have been withdrawn from the Russian front and started for France.

There is no denying that since the British Easter Monday offensive took them by surprise and drove them from some of their most formidable positions, the Germans have fought with great tenacity and stubbornness, but at what cost they alone can correctly reckon. They have endeavored to meet the Allied superiority in artillery by sheer weight of men, which has meant a material deepening of their fortified zone. Thus, when one line of men has been swept away, there is another and yet another. How long such tactics can continue, how long the German soldiers can endure the withering blast of artillery which is ever upon them, is purely a matter of conjecture.

German military writers have been referring of late to the Hindenburg line as a living, mobile wall, which by means of its various switch lines can bend backward and forward as if moving on so many hinges. Now, however, the men of the living wall are fighting behind great barriers of their dead. The Germans, in fact, seem to be carrying out their defensive battles with the same unshakable belief in the power of mass that characterized their first onslaught upon the forts on the Belgian frontier, and later their futile offensive against Verdun.

The British assaulting lines in the recent fighting, thanks to the overwhelming weight of the artillery behind them, have been in nothing like the strength of the German defending troops. Similarly, the Germans have delivered their counterattacks with forces often outnumbering threefold the British holding the positions upon which the attacks were directed. The Germans had to make these counterattacks across the open, under the very eyes of the British field guns and the losses entailed have been visibly enormous.

The cooperation of the airplanes and artillery in smashing the counterattacks has been little short of marvelous. The prying machines have quickly discovered the gathering of troops and have sent minute details by wireless back to the batteries, with the result that the guns were trained and ready the moment the gray-clad hordes issued from the protecting trees or a village, simply smothering them under high explosives and sheets of leaden shrapnel rain.

More recently orders have been captured on the subject, together with one urgent appeal from a company commander that "at least two big wagons be sent immediately to carry away our dead."

It is one of the paradoxes of modern fighting that fixed positions have actually yielded more readily to direct attack, and have been more easily defended against counterattacks than the semi-open warfare shelters dug here and there in new ground. For instance, since Thursday last the Germans have been throwing great masses against the Australians in an endeavor to retake a section of the Hindenburg line east of Bullecourt, captured during the advance of May 3, representing a distinct salient. The Australians have been attacked from three sides. During the day the counterattacks have been killed by artillery, and at night have been driven off with bombs and bayonets.

The bite into the Hindenburg line by the Australians has meant the almost complete obliteration of a section of this strong position, which formerly ran from Arras to Queant. The capture of Vimy Ridge by the Canadians on April 9 left the Arras-Queant position "in the air," and the turning of the top of that line next day beyond Neuville Vitasse led the Germans to begin the immediate preparation of the so-called Drocourt-Queant switch as the new northern extension of the Hindenburg line.

The Australian success east of Bullecourt being a threat against the important Queant Junction, the Germans naturally are fighting with the utmost determination to offset the latest advance, and again their losses have been extremely heavy.

The British are in touch with the Hindenburg line all the way from Queant south to St. Quentin, and are steadily pressing the Germans toward the Drocourt switch in the north. The Germans apparently are determined not to retire until they are forced to do so. Thus it can be seen that the offensive operations in which great losses are inflicted are often of more importance than a gain of ground not strongly defended.

Some of the more defiant German prisoners profess joy that the rigid immobile trench warfare is over in one breath, and then immediately assert that the death of their fortified zone is their dependence to hold out against the Allies. They nonchalantly remark that the German higher command no longer regards the loss of ground as important, on the theory that the possession of this or that isolated terrain no longer plays a decisive rôle. Asked why, then, it is that the Germans throw away so many lives in fruitless counterattacks against so-called isolated positions wrested from them, the prisoner officers shrug their shoulders and say that the counterattacks are intended only to inflict loss upon the British, without regard to whether they win back positions or not.

The idea that the operations always go according to the plans of the higher command has been thoroughly inculcated into the German Army. Each loss of a village is lauded in company and regimental orders as another move toward ultimate victory.

BRITISH HOLD GAP TORN IN ENEMY LINE

Repulse Strong German Counter-attacks on Their New Positions Near Bullecourt.

LONDON, May 6.—The British are successfully maintaining themselves in the breach they have made in the Hindenburg line near Bullecourt. The Germans delivered a determined attack at this point last night, which entirely failed, and were balked again this morning in a similar effort, the War Office announced this afternoon, the British fire breaking up the attempt.

Northwest of St. Quentin, the Germans were foiled in an effort to retake the ground lost on Saturday east of Le Verguier, while their trenches further north were subjected to a raid on a mile and a half front in which heavy damage was done their defensive positions. The text of the early statement follows:

During the night the enemy endeavored to re-establish himself in the copse east of Le Verguier which he was compelled to abandon yesterday. He was again driven out by our troops after a short fight, with a loss of several dead.

Further north we carried out a successful raid on a front of about one and a half miles north of the village of Gonnelieu. Our troops penetrated deeply into the enemy's positions, blew up his defensive works, and returned with a number of prisoners.

The communication issued this evening says:

Later reports show that the hostile attacks delivered against our troops in the Hindenburg line east of Bullecourt have been particularly severe. Considerable forces of the enemy have been thrown into the fight in this neighborhood, but after fierce and close fighting they have on each occasion been repulsed, with heavy losses.

The enemy delivered two determined counterattacks early this morning in an endeavor to recover the section of his front line south of the Bouches river captured by us last night. He was completely repulsed in each case.

Today a party of the enemy attempted to approach one of our posts south of Achéville, but was driven off. Another hostile party which succeeded in reaching our trenches west of Hulluch during the night was driven out with losses. We suffered no casualties.

An encounter took place in the air yesterday between six British airplanes and from fifteen to twenty German machines. Attacked in different parties, the enemy succeeded in breaking up our formation, but our machines continued to support each other, and brought down one German airplane just inside our lines. Two other enemy machines were brought down and seen to crash behind the enemy's lines. In addition, two more enemy machines were driven out of control. The remainder of the enemy broke off the engagement. All six of our airplanes returned safely, though much shot about.

In all, four German machines were brought down by our airplanes yesterday, and five others were driven down out of control. Another two were shot down by our anti-aircraft guns. Two of our machines are missing.

BRITISH ONSLAUGHTS FAILED, BERLIN IS TOLD

German Correspondent Admits, However, They Advanced at Fresnoy and Bullecourt.

By KARL ROSNER.

The Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger Dispatches.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GREAT GERMAN HEADQUARTERS ON THE WESTERN FRONT, May 4, (via Berlin and London, May 6.)—At this hour the last waves of the hostile flood against the stout German walls east of Arras are receding. Another gigantic effort has spent itself without the desired effect of breaking through the German lines in even one single spot.

Led by countless tanks, the British infantry rushed on as often as five times in some places. About noon on May 3 the most powerful of all the English onslaughts that brought them nearly one kilometer deep into the German lines near the village of Fresnoy broke down completely. At Oppy, where the field was literally covered with English bodies, they received a staggering blow and led the Germans to begin the immediate preparation of the so-called Drocourt-Queant switch as the new northern extension of the Hindenburg line.

Large, dense masses of troops operating against the German south flank succeeded in the first heat of the assault in piercing the line to Chérisy, which, however, was recovered by a counterattack. Having completely failed here, the British sought to gain a foothold on the plateau, beginning at Bullecourt, five kilometers east of Queant. Again they were defeated, but managed to occupy a short stretch of trenches, where they are now completely shut off from their connections. At 4:30 o'clock this morning, (May 4,) the British sent dense masses against Bullecourt. As far as we know by this time this attack was also successfully repulsed. All the enemy got for the thousands of dead and wounded sacrificed in this fourth battle is mostly a pile of walls and burned woodwork, where once stood a village of 200 inhabitants, and that after a bombardment that hardly ever had its equal, and after seventeen divisions spent their breath against narrow stretches of the German position.

While this furor of attack on the Arras front seems subsiding, the Valley of the Aisne and Champagne are again shrouded in steam, dust, smoke, and the noise of battle. Since early dawn the French have been trying to rush the German position between the Aisne and Brimont. The night before their projectiles were raining on the Vauxaillon-Laffaux-Braye-Craonne line. Guns of all calibres seem to have joined in this hellish concert, and for a change the Germans now and then were treated to gas shells. Now the battle of human masses is again raging in those valleys. There is no doubting what it will be.

FRENCH MASTERS OF AISNE HEIGHTS

Continued from Page 1.

climbing waves of poison gas, shifting gradually backward in the direction of the Suippe Valley.

Over ruins of Bermericourt, Crocodile Wood and Hundred-Meter Hill great sprouts of earth and smoke splashed up to the sky like breakers crashing against a seawall, and the air was full of the slamming of big guns and mine throwers. On the north a strong point was thrust out toward Conde-sur-Suippe and the general advance in conjunction with that on the side of Moronvillers promises very interesting developments in the Rheims corner ere long.

Finally a new push was made yesterday in a sector where insuperable difficulties have hitherto prevented any rapid progress. I had described the features of the nigh plateaux at the west end of the Chamin-des-Dames and the way German engineers have turned them to use. At dawn today the batteries having done their special work, a fresh rectangular assault was made upon this corner of the so-called Siegfried line.

While one force attacked eastward from between Vauxaillon and Laffaux, another moved north from about Nanteuil la Fosse, Sancy, Jouy, and Ostel. The first body seized and held a strong German position on 157 Meter Hill, just south of Vauxaillon, and thence to the crossroads called the Mill of Laffaux. A wider attack from the south succeeded greatly on the left, where the front was brought nearly up to the Laon high road. Further east it was checked, at least for the moment, by heavy counterattacks, which were still in progress when I left the field at sundown.

This point on the western extremity of the Chemin-des-Dames is one as to which enemy has shown the utmost susceptibility from the commencement of the battle. It devoured his reserves in thousands and they are still being cast into the furnace. Some of them were caught today by French airmen, being hurried up on motor cars and were effectively bombed.

FRENCH ATTACKING INNER LINE OF LAON

Capture of Aisne Heights of Immense Importance in View of Future Operations.

PARIS, May 6.—As the result of yesterday's great battle north of the Aisne the French have captured the Chemin-des-Dames, the road that runs along the crest of the ridge throughout its length of twenty miles, with the exception of a small stretch defended by Malmaison Fort and the surrounding hills. Over 6,000 prisoners have so far been counted, with more to be brought in. With these heights in their possession the French are now in position to attack the dominating positions north of the Ailette River, running east and west through a deep-cut valley about six miles south of Laon.

One army corps alone in the fighting north of Braye-en-Laonnois captured 1,800 prisoners and took a front of two and one-half miles, almost entirely in the Siegfried line.

The French today consolidated all their gains of yesterday, and repulsed many heavy counterattacks made with large numbers of men. These attacks were directed particularly against the new French positions north of the Froidmont farm, (northwest of Braye,) the Vauclerc Plateau, and in the Craonne sector. The enemy suffered very heavy losses, in one case a battalion being caught under the French fire and leaving the greater part of its effectives on the field.

How German Defenses Lie.

By its nature Laon Bluff, isolated in the midst of the vast plain, is a magnificent observatory and a fine position, but it is bound up with a whole system of geographical defenses. The bluff may be likened to the keep of a mediaeval castle. The outer ditch is the Aisne and the outer wall the plateau between Soissons and Craonne, the scene of the April fighting. The inner ditch is the Ailette River and the inner wall the great Vaudesson-Nouvion plateau.

On this prodigiously strong ground the Germans disposed their defenses along three lines. The southernmost held the plateau above the Aisne and was stormed by the French in the battle of April 16. The second began on the plateau near Margival and then ran along the Ailette Valley on the reverse slope, invisible to the French. The third also was established on the reverse slopes behind the plateau, beginning at the railroad which passes north of the Pinon Forest. It is at the second of these lines that the French are now hammering.

In the early days of April the French reached Vauxaillon and Laffaux, threatening the flank of this line. The enemy was thereby obliged to make a switch, facing westward and joining the positions at St. Gobain. As a result the German line forms a rectangle, the sides of which the French left wing is squeezing in while the right wing, having carried the Craonne Plateau, is slowly pressing its way toward the Ailette Valley.

The Associated Press correspondent at the French front sends the following:

"Counterattacks were tried by the Germans last night at many points with great masses of men, who displayed the ferocity of despair, but they were beaten back again and again. The nerve of the French troops of all regiments, each one of which emulates its neighbor in bravery, was too much for the Germans, who surrendered in large bodies, unable to withstand the French impetuosity.

"The French troops advanced so rapidly that some of the German heavy artillery could not be removed and was captured, together with some of their field artillery. Even the selected soldiers of the Prussian Guard were unable to stem the advance. They were brought up in motor lorries when the other Germans had wavered and fallen back, but all they accomplished was to increase the bag of prisoners, which is continually growing in size. While the Guards were alighting from the lorries they were caught under a heavy fire of the French artillery and suffered terribly. Men returning from the lines assert that the number of German dead lying on the battlefield is greater than ever seen on one spot during the fighting in France.

"The correspondent of The Associated Press watched the battle from the position whence the French went over to the attack north of Nanteuil-la-Fosse and Sancy. To the northwest was Laffaux Mill, while to the northeast Fort Malmaison, dismantled before the war, stood out like a square block on the horizon. In the centre was l'Ange Gardien, where the Chemin-des-Dames breaks off from the Soissons-Brussels road.

"The battle hereabout was most interesting, as the possession of Laffaux Mill gives the occupant an enfilading position along the Chemin-des-Dames and the Ailette. The German resistance here reached its highest point, but could not prevail against the powerful blows of the French attack. The Germans countered after the French had taken their front line, but were given blow for blow, the French eventually wearing down their opponents. Several ruined farmhouses, such as those of Mennsjean, Colombo, Royère, and Epine-de-Chevregny, the latter directly on the Chemin-des-Dames, were scenes of fierce engagements with hand grenades and bayonets. In these the French came out victors. This morning nearly thirty kilometers of the Chemin-des-Dames were in French hands.

"The correspondent, while on his way to the battlefield, visited the abandoned Fort Condé, from which Soissons was formerly bombarded almost daily by the Germans. Before they were forced out the Germans exploded forty tons of powder in an effort to destroy the structure, and laid mines as traps for the French. One electric fuse was found, but German prisoners informed the French that it was only a dummy, and indicated the position where another was connected with a powerful mine intended to blow up any one entering the fort."

The official communication issued by the War Office tonight reads:

Northeast of Soissons we have made complete our success of yesterday and enlarged the captured territory by isolated operations. We occupied several important points of support north of the Laffaux Mill and north of Braye-en-Laonnois.

The artillery fighting was violent in the whole region of the Chemin-des-Dames, where the Germans launched anew today strong counterattacks against our positions at the Froidmont Farm, the Vauclerc Plateau, and in the Craonne sector. We everywhere maintained our gains and repulsed the enemy with heavy losses. In the course of one of these attacks a German battalion, caught under our fire, retreated in disorder, leaving in the field the greater part of its effectives.

The number of prisoners counted up to the present is 6,100. One of our army corps alone, operating north of Braye-en-Laonnois, took 1,800 prisoners and captured a front of four kilometers almost in its entirety on the Siegfried line.

There were intermittent artillery actions on the rest of the front.

The early statement reads:

Northeast of Soissons the Germans launched during the night numerous counterattacks with large effectives upon the positions captured by us yesterday. The fighting was particularly fierce in the regions of Laffaux, north of Froidmont Farm, north of Braye-en-Laonnois, and northeast of Cerny.

Everywhere the enemy's efforts were broken down and his forces dispersed, the assaults being thrown back by our fire or at the point of the bayonet. We have fully maintained our gains. Our troops have organized the conquered territory, which gives evidence that the Germans suffered sanguinary losses during yesterday's fighting as well as in the counterattacks during the night.

In sum, all the operations carried out on May 4 and 5 in co-relation with the British operations have rendered us masters of the major part of the ridge marked by the Chemin-des-Dames upon a front of thirty kilometers. The number of prisoners actually counted has reached 5,800, of whom 150 are officers, among them several battalion commanders. We captured seven cannon, of which several are of large calibre.

Violent artillery actions occurred northwest of Rheims and in Champagne west of Auberive and Carnillon. We captured a fortified point of support and repulsed after lively fighting two German attacks upon our trenches in the region of Mont Haut. An enemy surprise attack in the direction of Maisons-de-Champagne was likewise stopped. On the remainder of the front there was no important event to report.

Aviation.—On the night of May 3-4 and the night following our bombarding squadrons dropped 8,500 kilograms of explosives upon enemy military establishments, railroad stations, and barracks, notably upon factories at Hagondange. Several fires were started at the places bombarded.

During the day of May 4 our pilots brought down three German airplanes. A fourth enemy machine was brought down by the fire of our anti-aircraft guns.

GERMANS DISTRUST OWN WAR REPORTS

Doubters Increase in Number, Failing to See Victory in 'Strategic' Retreat.

COPENHAGEN, May 6.—All is apparently not easy sailing for the German military authorities in their efforts to convince the people at home that everything is going well on the western front.

The German military critics occasionally refer in their articles to letters of criticism from readers on this or that feature of the war reports, indicating not only an unwillingness to take the official bulletins and the dispatches of the war correspondents at their face value, but also that the number of doubting Thomases is large.

A few weeks ago, as is evident from articles by Captain Salzmann in the Vossische Zeitung and by other writers laboriously replying to a flood of critical letters, there was displayed an inability to see a great victory in von Hindenburg's strategic retirement. And now a writer in the Deutsche Tageszeitung says that many a good patriot is struck by the discrepancy between the German and the foreign reports and is showing a hesitation to accept the German figures of the number of enemy airplanes destroyed.

Another point now made, as during the Somme offensive, is the refusal of the British and French to discontinue attacking, despite the often reiterated official declarations that the general offensive has broken down in defeat. These were accompanied last year by calculations to show that Germany's opponents had exhausted their last reserves, but the statements were subjected to such repeated revision that this year a more sparing use is made of the argument.

A feature of the war in recent days has been the steady extension of the appeal to public sentiment on the part of the military. The attitude at the outset was that the public were entitled to no information, and that the less news published, even in the official bulletins, the better. This, however, has yielded to recognition that without popular sentiment behind the conduct of a successful war is impossible. The military authorities themselves established for this year's campaign a big organization to supply the press with popularly written discussions and descriptions of military events to supplement the official bulletins and the dispatches of the war correspondents. These articles are now being issued so copiously that the press is able to print them only in part, although they generally are timely and well written.

It seems probable that the army's official bulletins, despite the numbers that regard them skeptically, still hold the confidence of the general public. They certainly did up to the time of The Associated Press correspondent's departure from Berlin, in contrast with those of the Admiralty, whose publicity work, especially after the Blücher fight and the battle of Jutland, was received with considerable skepticism in Germany.

CRAONNE POSITION WRECKED.

Germans Admit Its Capture by French—Say Attack Failed.

BERLIN, May 6, (via London.)—A tremendous thrust by the French on a front of nearly twenty-two miles, in an effort to break through the German line on the Ailette-Craonne front, yesterday proved entirely futile, Army Headquarters announced today.

The French fire completely destroyed the German positions on the Winterburg, northeast of Craonne, and this height remained in French possession. On the Chemin-des-Dames the Germans now occupy the northern slope of the ridge east of Royère Farm, near the western end of the Chemin-des-Dames.

French attacks near La Neuville and southwest of Nauroy (Champagne) were repulsed. The Germans have taken several hundred prisoners, twenty machine guns, and fifty quick-firing guns.

British attacks in strong force at points between Lens and Queant were repulsed, as was a British thrust on a front of nearly two miles in the Gonnelieu region.

The text of the statement reads:

Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht: On the Arras front strong attacks by the British south of Lens, on the Scarpe, and near Queant were repulsed. South of Cambrai the British suffered heavy losses in a fruitless attack on a front of three kilometers between Villers-Plouich and Gonnelieu.

Army of the German Crown Prince: After the failure of the first French attempt to break through on the Aisne on April 16 the enemy, with all means at his disposal, prepared a fresh operation. Worn divisions were replaced by fresh ones, and further reserves brought up. The artillery and mine-throwing fire increased day by day and finally attained, by means of the employment of all calibres, the greatest development of power recorded.

Attacks on May 4 and 5 north of Rheims and in the Champagne were forerunners of a new attempt to break through which began yesterday morning between the Ailette and Craonne, on a front of thirty-five kilometers, a great struggle which continued late into the night. The attempt was vain. The gigantic thrust was entirely repulsed. The attacks were arrested in hand-to-hand fighting by our heroic infantry or repelled by counterthrusts as well as in part as a result of our well-directed artillery fire. At some points fighting took place for possession of our foremost trenches. East of Royère Farm we occupy the northern slope of the Chemin-des-Dames.

As on May 4, the French stormed with special violence, regardless of extraordinary losses, against the Winterburg, where our positions were completely destroyed by the fire of guns of the heaviest calibre. The height, with the ruins of the Chevreux situated on the slope, remained in possession or the enemy. Several hundred prisoners were brought in. Further attacks are expected. This morning the enemy again attacked Hill 100, east of La Neuville. The attack was repulsed.

In Champagne, southwest of Nauroy, several French attacks were unsuccessful. The prisoners taken at the latter place on May 4 and 5 have increased to 672, and the booty has increased to twenty machine guns and fifty quick-loading guns.

Army of Duke Albrecht: There is nothing special to report.

In aerial battles and by anti-aircraft fire the enemy lost fourteen airplanes and two balloons shot down.

The official communication issued this evening says:

After their sanguinary defeat of yesterday on the Aisne the French have not repeated their attacks only at the Winterburg, west of Craonne, is there fresh fighting in progress. Contrary to the report of today, Chevreux was not taken by the French, but is still in our hands.

[FIRE]

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ALEXANDER R. PHILLIPS, Asst. Secretary

REVENTLOW HITS HARDEN.

Is Furious Over Praise of Wilson and America's Purpose.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 6.—Count von Reventlow bitterly attacks Maximilian Harden for his article in the Zukunft wherein Harden calls Wilson an upright and honorable man, and emphasizes the fact that instead of heaping up more profit from supplying war materials, the United States preferred to take the course which its conscience deemed right.

Reventlow denounces Harden as a traitor to his country, and asserts that if Harden had written such an article in any other country about its enemies he would be tarred, feathered, or lynched. He adds:

The fact that an article by Harden was included in the official documents of the American Congress last year is sufficient condemnation of him for any right-thinking German."

Reventlow is so angry that he tries to minimize the effect of Harden's article, with the view of Harden's conversion of amount loaned by Americans to the Ententes from dollars into marks, and says that any boy in a German bank could have done it more accurately.

AIRMAN FLIES OVER ODESSA.

First Instance of a Hostile Airplane Near the Russian Port.

BERLIN, May 6, (via London.)—Odessa, in Russia on the Black Sea, was visited by a German airplane yesterday, being the first occasion in the war that a German machine has flown over the Russian seaport. The statement regarding operations on the eastern front contains but this one item, and, with the report on Macedonian front operations, reads:

Eastern front.—The first German airplane flew over Odessa yesterday.

Macedonian front.—The lively artillery fire in the bend of the Cerna continued and was especially violent near Paralova.

The Justifiable Vanity of All Mankind



EVERY man, likes to meet the friend who says to him: "That's a good looking suit you have on!"

* *

And yet will deny the statement that he has a touch of vanity in his makeup.

* *

One likes eternally to look young and to feel that his neighbor thinks he looks young.

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Spring and Summer suits, $20 to $48; topcoats, $20 to $45.

Weber and Heilbroner

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241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Ave.

Do you feel "out of the picture" in a group of custom-tailored men, who are "finished products"? Get in the picture, and stay in, by letting me cut your clothes to your individual measure at $20 to $45.

Real merchant tailoring woolens and the real merchant-tailored air of dominant personality cannot be had in "ready-mades." My body-gracing fit and my thoroughbred style cost you no more than rubber-stamp clothes. Come to be measured, or send for Cloth Clippings and my Portfolio of Custom Styles!

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Astor Trust Office (After June 1.)

A DUTY OF THE HOUR



Downtown Office

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WHILE the Billy Sunday meetings continue, take advantage of the opportunity to see and visit the Hispanic and Numismatic Museum on 156th St., near Broadway, reached by Service Nos. 4 and 5. Or view the inspiring outlook from Harlem Heights at Washington's Headquarters, the Morris Jumel Mansion at 160th St., near Edgecomb Road, reached by Service No. 2—all out of the way places to reach without the special extended service to Washington Heights now being rendered by the

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FOOD CROPS PROMISE TO MEET THE CRISIS

Nation's Acreage of Corn, Oats, and Potatoes Will Break All Records.

WHEAT MAY BE NORMAL

Investigators Find Cheer in the General Response of Farm and Town to the Nation's Needs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The wheat crop probably will be normal, but if it is not normal there will be an abundance of other food products to save the situation, according to an announcement issued by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States tonight, based on information gathered by its Committee on Statistics and Standards, of which Archer Wall Douglas of St. Louis is Chairman.

The announcement says that with favorable weather from now on the Winter wheat yield may somewhat, though not materially, exceed the harvest of last year. At this stage of the growth of the Spring wheat crop all that can be reasonably said is that the law of chance is for a greater production than last season. If, however, we should not have as much wheat to export as would be necessary, there seems to be a strong probability that there will be other available food supplies, such as corn, oats, and potatoes.

"There is much cheer in the way people, alike in the town and on the farm, are awake to the necessity of greatly increased food products this year," Chairman Douglas said tonight. "Not only are gardens being cultivated everywhere and vacant lots being used, but lawns, parks, railroads, rights of way, and flower gardens are devoted to the raising of all manner of vegetables. Of even greater moment is the story of an acreage of corn, oats, and potatoes that will break all previous records."

According to the report the serious and dominating factor in the condition of Winter wheat is the widespread damage from Winter killing and drought that is said to prevail in a most unusual measure practically in every district where Winter wheat is grown. In many States west of the Missouri River there was severe drought, followed by continuous high winds which blew the soil away from the growing plants, leaving them exposed to the cold. The result is a most unusual percentage of abandoned acreage, which in Nebraska and Kansas attains the proportion of 50 per cent. of all that was seeded last Fall.

"It is comforting that the acreage thus abandoned," the report goes on, "is being plowed up and sown to other grains, especially corn and oats. There is but little mention of insect damage.

"Fortunately the general condition showed material improvement during the month of April because of widespread and abundant precipitation in all sections. It will readily be seen then that the proportion of ultimate yield has small relation to the total acreage planted last Fall, but rather to that which survived an unusual and strenuous Winter. Because of recent rains many fields that were given over as dead have come to life as a testimony to the vigor and hardiness of the wheat plant.

"The plant is backward, though with condition much improved during April, but there still ensues from six weeks to two months before harvest, during which time there remain to be encountered the vicissitudes of weather and the possibilities of depredations by insect enemies. What is needed most is warm, dry weather in practically all sections, since there is everywhere abundant and superabundant moisture. Throughout the Southern States there was increased acreage seeded last Autumn, but Winter killing took its toll of the growing crop often in the same proportion as in more northern latitudes."

Weather Handicaps Farmers.

The efforts of the farmers to put in an unusually large acreage of Spring wheat have been seriously handicapped by continuous wet weather throughout northern latitudes, according to the committee's report. It is only because of the persistent industry of the farmers, it is said, that seeding is now nearly complete, but it is unequally distributed because of varying local conditions. There remain only two to three weeks when seeding can be safely made, and the full extent of Spring wheat acreage this Spring depends largely upon weather conditions from now on. The outlook is for some increase in acreage over that of last year, despite climatic conditions.

"So far as the United States is concerned, we will carry over but a small percentage of the production of our 1916 crop," the report continues. "We can get an approximate estimate of what we can spare during the next twelve months by figuring that the average consumption per capita of wheat in the shape of flour in this country is about five and three-tenths bushels, and that we shall require about one and one-half bushels per acre for seeding this Fall and next Spring for the 1918 crop

"Reckoning 100,000,000 inhabitants, in round figures, we shall need approximately 623,000,000 bushels for our own use and for seeding, and the remainder will be available for export. These figures will vary according to the amount which we will carry over into the 1917 harvest from the 1916 crop, the amount of stocks of flour which we also carry over this year beyond the 1st of July, and the acreage which we shall plant this Fall and next Spring for the 1918 harvest."

Short Crop in Argentina.

So far as the other principal wheat-exporting countries are concerned, the report says that it is known that the Argentine crop of wheat is short, and that their exports will be much less than last year. It is very difficult to get definite information as to the situation in India. Apparently the Indian crop, and consequently exports, will not be quite so large as last year, but this is merely an estimate, since the harvest has not yet begun.

"On the other hand," the report says, "it looks as if Australia will 'do her bit' for the Mother Country. The Australian crop is harvested. It is of good quality and more than the average production. After supplying the home wants, it seems likely that there will be 100,000,000 bushels available for export, in addition to about 14,000,000 bushels already shipped."

The problem is still further complicated, it is said, by the possible wheat yields in Spain, France, England, and other countries in Europe. It seems quite certain that the English production will be larger than usual.

There remains Canada as the most important factor, because the Dominion is at once a large producing and large exporting country. This is particularly true of the three northwestern provinces, Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan. Their serious difficulties are the lack of storage and transportation facilities. The seeding of Spring wheat in Canada is late because of wet, cold weather. It is progressing fast in the southern portions of the northwest provinces. With abundant moisture in the soil, the acreage seeded will depend upon the weather from now on.

"In the last analysis," the report concludes, "it seems that the real problem of the European importing food countries will be one of sufficient and safe transportation, even more than the question of more food supply."

FEARS NO FOOD SHORTAGE.

South Now Is Relieving the Situation, City Bank Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

CROTON, N. Y., May 6.—A part of New York City's extensive watershed in Putnam and Westchester Counties is to be parceled out into vegetable gardens, according to an announcement made here today.

New York owns thousands of acres which would make good gardens. Superintendent T. C. Culver, stationed at Purdy's Village, said that responsible applicants would be allowed to plant parcels of the land, which would be apportioned out in lots far enough away from streams to prevent pollution of the water supply.

The monthly economic review of the National City Bank finds from reports from all the States that there is no immediate danger of food scarcity, and that what many persons regarded as a crisis in April has passed with the coming of new vegetable crops from the South. The bank finds that the recent jump in prices was due to demand for goods to hoard, on the part of both housekeepers and dealers who feared a shortage.

"The situation is much better," says the review, "in that deterioration of Winter wheat has stopped and soil conditions are now very favorable on all the Spring plantings. There must be, however, no relaxation of efforts to make a big crop of everything, bearing in mind that an average crop will not suffice, and that nobody can tell until the crop is harvested how much margin of safety there will be.

"It was probably an unavoidable incident of the campaign for food production that many persons should become alarmed and proceed to lay in unusual stocks of food supplies, but it was an unnecessary and unfortunate movement. The crisis has been passed on old crop supplies; new vegetables from the South are now coming into market in large quantities and the supply will steadily increase. In two months reapers will be running, and, once started in Texas, they will not stop until the last Canadian field is harvested in the Fall. Besides the flour in homes and stores, there is still an ample supply of wheat in this country to cover the time until new wheat is available. Finally, the British Government during the month has changed over important holdings in this country from May and June deliveries to later months, thus releasing wheat to the market. Its agents have announced that the Allies have enough wheat for present requirements."

The review calls the movement for increased food production in the United States something remarkable.

The Realty Trust has asked THE TIMES to publish this notice:

"The Realty Trust, 217 Broadway, branch office 4,113 Fourteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, telephone Borough Park 2403, will offer its vacant lots in and around the Borough Park, Parkville, and Mapleton Park sections to people who will plant for war relief purposes. The policy of this company is to have each person planting a plot donate the net proceeds, if possible, to some association, for the benefit of the Allied War Relief."

The Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society, 174 Second Avenue, is ready to place all who wish to go to work for farmers. The society put 250 men upon farms in the month of April.

The Life Extension Institute is issuing a large number of pamphlets containing a review of the police rookie diet experiment and giving a large number of menus for the economical use of food.

WATERSHED FOR FOOD.

Crops to be Planted on New York City's Reservation.

Special to The New York Times.

CROTON, N. Y., May 6.—A part of New York City's extensive watershed in Putnam and Westchester Counties is to be parceled out into vegetable gardens, according to an announcement made here today.

New York owns thousands of acres which would make good gardens. Superintendent T. C. Culver, stationed at Purdy's Village, said that responsible applicants would be allowed to plant parcels of the land, which would be apportioned out in lots far enough away from streams to prevent pollution of the water supply.

AMERICANS TO HELP HARVEST IN CANADA

Labor Forces to Work Northward from Our Own Grain Belts as Wheat Ripens.

WAR COUNCIL ADOPTS PLAN

Sir George Foster Returns to Canada from Washington Elated Over International Co-operation.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 6.—The regulation of food prices, the co-ordination of agricultural labor, the stimulation of production, and the shipping problem as affected by submarine activities were the subjects in which Canada was especially interested at the allied war conference at Washington, and upon which there will be co-operation between Canada and the United States, according to Sir George Foster, Acting Premier, who returned from the American capital today. Sir Thomas White is on his way to Washington, and will remain there until the end of the conference.

Sir George Foster said that as soon as President Wilson obtained the necessary powers from Congress to regulate food prices the international co-operation would begin. The Canadian Cabinet has power to take action under the War Measures act, but the American Cabinet must await the authority of Congress.

An interesting plan to meet the demand for agricultural labor, which will come this fall, when the Western crop is ready to be harvested was discussed by Sir George with the American agricultural and labor experts. "Previously," he said, "the West has obtained its farm help from Eastern Canada, but this year none will be available from that source. The Kansas wheat crop is harvested in July, the Minnesota crop in August, and the Western Canadian crop in September. It is proposed that all necessary farm labor be collected in Kansas in July, and gradually moved northward and distributed with the co-operation of the two Governments. It is believed that this will solve the problem for these three grain belts.

"The whole labor situation, applied to the harvest, was canvassed very thoroughly in Washington, and the two countries will co-operate in the handling of both agricultural and industrial labor."

Transfer Lake Shipping.

The Acting Premier said that the question of agricultural production was also thoroughly discussed with the American, British, and French authorities. The facts had, he said, been placed before the United States authorities, and they were doing everything possible to increase production. A production campaign also is being carried on with great energy. The shipping and transportation problems were also thoroughly canvassed. The American authorities are concentrating on this question with vigor. They discussed the possibility of the transferrence to ocean carriage of much shipping now used in the coast and lake trade. The chief problem is how much can be taken without too much disturbance of vital industries. There will be co-operation as far as possible in the building of steel and wooden ships.

On the subjects of military and naval co-operation Sir George was unable to make any public statement, although he intimated that there would be thorough co-operation in the patrolling of the Atlantic coast.

"I was impressed," he said, "with the amount of attention and thought the Americans are giving to solving the submarine problem. I am hopeful that their inventive genius may succeed in meeting that menace. Edison and a large staff of engineers and inventors are devoting all their time to the study of this question."

Sir George was asked if the United States was likely to send an army to Europe this Summer.

"There is a strong feeling," he replied, "that an efficient force, even if small, should carry the Stars and Stripes to Europe at the earliest possible date. It is felt that it would have a tremendous sentimental effect. On the other hand, the Americans do not want to put in the field a force which would not be effective, nor do they want to denude their army of much-needed officers. The training of 1,000,000 men requires a large number of officers, and it is realized that this is the first great need. Camps for training officers have already been started.

No Paper War.

"The United States is not in this to carry on a paper or financial war, but wants to give the quickest and most effective aid possible to the Allies. They look on it now as their war. The loan to the Allies was a recognition of the fact that they intend to carry their share of the burden of the war.

"The whole conference has had the effect of doing away with misunderstandings and old prejudices and old disagreements. It has contributed wonderfully, not only to the work of the war, but to the work to be done after the war, in making peace and reconstructing the world to insure a lasting peace. No one is able to measure the benefit arising from this sentiment and feeling. As for Canada, it will greatly influence future relations between the two countries."

While he is in Washington Sir Thomas White will, it is believed, negotiate arrangements whereby Canada's adverse trade balance with the United States will be readjusted by Canadian borrowings in that country. If this can be accomplished, and at a low rate of interest, it is believed it will have a very beneficial effect upon the market of all Dominion war loans, which were issued at attractive interest rates.

Although nothing definite has been accomplished, it is probable that future Canadian long-term borrowings will be much less in the aggregate than was anticipated before the United States entered the war. There probably will be considerable curtailment in the amount of Dominion domestic war issue. Already $350,000,000 has been raised in Canada for the war, and in addition to this amount vast British credits have been provided.

FOOD RIOTS IN SWEDEN.

Stockholm's Potato Supply Is Exhausted—Women Attack Police.

STOCKHOLM, May 6.—Women, who stood in line to buy potatoes in the southern part of Stockholm yesterday, when they were informed that the stock was exhausted began a demonstration which assumed proportions that kept the police busy until after midnight. Several policemen were injured by stones and a number of the rioters received scalp wounds from the police sabres. Sixteen arrests were made.

Serious rioting also occurred in Gothenburg. It was begun by buyers who demanded bread from the bakers without presenting bread cards. When supplies were refused they began taking bread by force, often without paying for it. This procedure was eventually extended to the butcher shops, which were plundered until a troop of Hussars was summoned. These soldiers were kept busy during the night, and several of them were injured by stones and other missiles. Ten of the rioters were taken to hospitals. Many other persons were injured, but went home.

Hunger demonstrations occurred at Norrkoeping on both Friday and Saturday. Butcher shops there were plundered, chiefly by factory girls, of whom many were arrested.

No potatoes are to be had in Stockholm and many other cities and villages of Sweden.

SAVING FRENCH ORCHARDS.

Grafting Will Repair Much of the Damage Done by Germans.

PARIS, April 23.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—France is not unduly depressed by the destruction of the orchards in the evacuated areas of her territory, because a remedy is said to have been found for the evil inflicted on these agricultural districts by the Germans.

As soon as the wholesale felling of the fruit trees was announced by the French press an astute Norman peasant wrote to his paper, pointing out that nothing was easier than to save a broken or hacked fruit tree at this time of the year by careful grafting. The Horticultural Society of France took up the idea at once and issued detailed instructions for the grafting of every kind and variety of fruit trees. This work must be completed by May 15.

Thus French ingenuity bids fair to solve the problem raised by the damage done to the fruit trees.

BRITAIN PREPARES PLAN FOR RATIONING

Will Apportion Food in a Few Weeks Unless the People Economize.

MODIFIES HOOVER'S PLAN

Food Controller Gets Valuable Hints from the Belgian Relief Commission's Organization.

LONDON, May 6.—Whether the people of the United Kingdom will respond to the appeals for voluntary bread and wheat flour rationing embodied in King George's recent proclamation and in posters and pamphlets issued by the Ministry on Food remains to be seen, but in the meantime the Minstry is working at high pressure to put the finishing touches on the machine which will be established for compulsory rationing unless the country cuts down on consumption sharply of its own volition. The rationing of 45,000,000 or more people presents a tremendous and intricate problem. The Ministry, however, believes that it will be largely solved in the scheme evolved.

Bearing in mind Germany's rationing plan, which is said to be a complete failure, Baron Devonport, Food Controller, has turned to the well-nigh perfect organization developed by Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, for guidance. The different conditions prevailing in Belgium and England, of course, make it impossible to employ the Belgian plan as a whole, but the Food Controller has obtained valuable hints from it for the British food regulations. The main idea of the British plan is decentralization.

The whole United Kingdom has been divided into fifteen areas, each of which has been subdivided into cities, boroughs, urban district councils and rural district councils. These final small units will be charged with distributing bread and flour to the residents in their territory, through bread cards, or some similar plan. A rationing committee composed of Baron Devonport, Kennedy Jones and other prominent men, would decide what rations were to be established, what divisions there would be of the population into classes, and other like questions. Another advisory committee would handle the finance and a further committee under Lord St. Davids would control the millers.

An army of something like 50,000 persons, composed principally of existing officials who will assume the rationing work in addition to their regular duties, will be under the direction of Alfred Butt, who is well known on both sides of the Atlantic as a theatrical man. Mr. Butt has been studying the food rationing question for several months, and becomes chief director under the new scheme.

Fifteen areas would each have a controller, who would be responsible to the National Rationing Committee. Each major area also would have many minor controllers, who would govern the workers assigned to distributing food. It will take about two months to instruct those who are being appointed by the Food Controller in their duties as rationers. This would be about the middle of July, and by that time it is expected that the people of the country will show whether they are going to comply with the voluntary rationing plan. Harvest conditions and the amount of imports available also will be a factor in determining whether the rationing scheme shall be put into operation.



A PENNY saved is a penny earned. But a penny well spent is a penny *invested.* A dime invested in a tin of Velvet tobacco brings mo' solid comfort than many a dollar spent some other way.

Velvet Joe.

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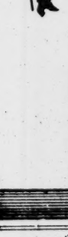
¶ Our suits for Spring afford a latitude of choice in models and fabrics which is second-to-none in the city. They are original in style, possessing all the intimate, personal touches of fine merchant tailored clothes, and they are shown in a variety of patterns which in the face of the present woolen shortage is nothing short of phenomenal.

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ASIA FOR May

gives us "Japan's Long Arm," the first of his articles on the new industrialism of the Far East. He is making a special tour of Japan, the Philippines and China for ASIA, the new copiously illustrated monthly magazine devoted to Oriental business, politics and financial and social life, from an American viewpoint.

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Japan's Ambassador to the United States
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MISSOURIANS CHEER FRENCH COMMISSION

20,000 at St. Louis Celebration When Joffre Presents Our Flag to Regiment.

ALL CARRY THE TRICOLOR

Great Throngs in Streets and at a Mass Meeting Hall Visitors in Kansas City.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—France's War Mission tonight received from St. Louis a pledge of active participation as the ally of France in the fight for freedom of humanity. The pledge was given at a mass meeting of 20,000 persons in the Coliseum, where Marshal Joffre presented a standard of colors to the new Fifth Missouri Infantry, and with former Premier Viviani welcomed American soldiers in the fight for democracy.

The progress of the French mission through the city after its arrival at 7:30 o'clock tonight was a continuous ovation, though the gathering darkness made it difficult for spectators to see the faces of the distinguished party. The crowd in the streets was estimated at 50,000, and 10,000 stood outside the Coliseum.

For an hour prior to the arrival of the Frenchmen the crowd in the Coliseum had been entertained with music by the regular army band from Jefferson Barracks. As each person in the crowd entered the building a Boy Scout gave him an American and a French flag. The crowd sang the French national hymn as the French mission entered, Marshal Joffre holding his hand at salute as he was escorted to the platform. After an invocation by the Right Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Mayor Kiel of St. Louis welcomed the members of the mission as the guests of the city.

The standard of colors which was presented to the Fifth Missouri Infantry by Joffre was handed to the Marshal by a French private soldier who is in St. Louis on furlough.

Joffre Presents Flag.

In presenting the colors to Colonel Leroy K. Roberts, Marshal Joffre said:

"The mission has been given to me of presenting this flag. In all probability that flag soon will be next to the French flag on French soil. When our soldiers see that flag it will be an inspiration to them, and it is the duty of every American soldier to defend that flag to the death rather than allow it to fall into the hands of the enemy."

Former Premier Viviani said it was a great honor for him and his colleagues to be guests of St. Louis, in which years ago the French people settled and which once belonged to France. He said he knew the Commissioners were in a great centre of commerce, active and powerful, where there are many races of people.

"These races," said the former Premier, "came here to live free and happy, and, as they obtained happiness and freedom, their descendants have been and will continue to be good American patriots. We are certain that for your flag, your beautiful flag, the stars of which show high ideals and lofty inspirations, you will die as heroes. The day is not far when our two flags, the flags of two great republics, will be floating in the western trenches for the triumph of justice and civilization.

"I thank you very deeply in behalf of the Government of the French Republic for the magnificent reception you have given us.

"Let us not forget that in this same hall, was held the great convention in which was nominated your illustrious and just President, Woodrow Wilson, whose message will remain forever in history."

Following the demonstration welcoming the visitors tonight they were taken by Breckinridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State, who is in charge of the tour, to his home here for the night. Tomorrow morning a breakfast for the party at the Missouri Athletic Association and a parade through the city constitute the program.

Demonstration in Kansas City.

The mission spent the morning in Kansas City. Thousands of persons wearing the French tri-color and the Stars and Stripes lined the streets, and crowded all available space at a religious-loyalty meeting in Convention Hall.

Speaking at that meeting, M. Viviani said that the "sacred union" of the United States and the Entente Allies would not be dissolved until German imperialism had been destroyed, and the peace of the world assured. The United States had not entered the war alone to help France, he continued, but rather to uphold the torch of civilization, and to obtain for the world ultimate peace.

The French statesman's words were greeted with an outburst of applause that subsided only when Marshal Joffre spoke a few words in acknowledgment of the thunderous ovation given to his country and her soldiers.

"You free Americans so well understand why thousands and thousands of our children now are sleeping their last," M. Viviani said. "You know it was not because there was in our hearts the desire to conquer.

"You will come, not to help France, but to aid the cause of civilization. France, bleeding and fighting, with many destroyed homes and tombs, has held the German flood that now is going back. Come to France, you Americans, and help civilization and liberty. It is the best way, the only way, to insure the peace of the world.

"In what terms can I express our joy at seeing a town at once so beautiful under the Spring sunshine and your people welcoming in our persons France and the republic? But beneath that war sun, among all the radiance of Spring, we Frenchmen would have felt a sort of shame in our joy, the shame of being thus happy while our land was in mourning and our children are shedding their blood, had we not felt on what mission we came here, and that the vast crowds were thrilled with the thought that they, too, were ready to fight for liberty.

"I should be unjust to the splendor of your faith if I supposed for one moment that any individual feeling animated you against the German hordes. It is for higher reasons; you enter this war because you are resolved this war shall be the last. You said you were ready to give your last man to attain that end. It is an oath.

"Come, then and join us. When you come to us it is not to France you come, but to civilization, to humanity.

"We await you, we know we can rely on your fidelity and courage. We rest assured that you will never desert your great duty.

"Long live the United States! Long live France!"

The former Premier's speech came at the close of the meeting, after Mayor G. H. Edwards and Governors F. D. Gardner of Missouri and Arthur Capper of Kansas had promised their States would not fail to do their "bit."

Members of the commission expressed their especial pleasure at such a demonstration from the Kansas City district because it would be from the surrounding States that much of the wheat, corn, and foodstuffs must come to insure final victory over Germany. M. Hovelaque, Inspector General of Public Education, said that the loyalty and co-operation of the Middle West would be of the utmost assistance for victory.

"Papa" Joffre was touched by an incident that occurred at the breakfast at the Union Station, attended by a small number of representative men. A gray-haired woman, whose name was unknown, sent to him by a National Guardsman a letter in which was a $50 bill and a note that he should use it for the relief of wounded heroes of the Marne.

The meeting at Convention Hall was a religious service, partly as a memorial for the Lusitania, sunk on May 7, 1915, with the loss of more than a hundred American lives. All creeds were represented and there was a dramatic climax when Rabbi Bernstein of St. Joseph, Mo., declared in his speech:

"I am thankful that the time has come when I and my brothers, as Jews, may enter this war, even as an ally of Russia."

Russia was mentioned by several speakers and M. Viviani expressed the hope that Russia would continue in the war until the end, saying that freedom from the Romanoffs had been made possible there only because the Allies had stood for the forces of democracy and independence.

Address to Marshal Joffre.

The Society Les Amis de l'Alsace-Lorraine will present to Marshal Joffre an illuminated address in acknowledgment of what he has done toward the liberation of Alsace-Lorraine from the German yoke. The society appeals to all natives of Alsace-Lorraine to call at 599 Fifth Avenue Monday and Tuesday, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M., and sign the address.

Open Night Schools for Foreigners.

With the co-operation of the Board of Education and the Chelsea Neighborhood Association, the People's Institute will open two Summer night schools for foreigners during the next six weeks, at 320 East Twentieth Street and 357 West Thirty-fifth Street, in order to bridge the time from now until the middle of June, when the free evening schools of the Board of Education reopen. The classes begin work tonight.

HOME RULE OUTSIDE BALFOUR'S MISSION

Secretary Will Report Sentiment Here, but Can Make No Recommendations.

HE CONFERS WITH LANSING

Sunday Spent at Virginia Manor House—Plans Trip to New York and Middle West.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The British Mission will begin tomorrow its third week of conferences with the American Government on methods of co-operation in the prosecution of the war. Discussions so far held have served chiefly to make clear the extent and character of the problem and to present to the American Government a mass of detailed information regarding British experience — military, naval, mercantile, and industrial. It remains to draw together the results and co-ordinate them into a general war program. Yesterday's conference at the War Department between the British Mission and the Council of National Defense was the first session of the main war conferences.

There was a revival of reports today that the Irish home rule question was forming an important part of Mr. Balfour's reports to his home Government, and that he was emphasizing the necessity of a settlement in order to secure the whole-hearted co-operation from the United States for carrying on the war. Among those familiar with the purposes of the British mission, however, it is believed that Mr. Balfour has been deeply impressed with the material evidence of the assistance which the United States is ready to offer, and that he is thoroughly convinced of its completeness without regard to the home rule question, which is regarded as entirely extraneous to the functions of the mission.

Mr. Balfour is known to have mentioned the sentiment in favor of home rule in this country in communicating with his Government, but his associates on the commission have made it plain that the Irish question is entirely outside the bounds of their program in coming to this country. The mission's object is primarily to give this country the benefit of Great Britain's experience and to arrange for co-operation between the two nations in the present war.

The President mentioned the Home Rule question casually in conversation with Mr. Balfour, telling him of the sentiment here, and Mr. Balfour has talked with prominent Irishmen here about the matter. He has told them, however, that the question is one with which he officially has nothing to do, and that while he is glad to tell his Government of their feeling in the matter, he is not in a position to make recommendations.

Some of his associates have made it clear that Great Britain is as anxious as the United States to see Ireland get home rule, and that Sir Ireland herself which must largely solve the problem. It has been intimated plainly also that some members of the British mission consider the unusual emphasis which has been placed on the question in some American cities since the arrival of the mission as at least partly stimulated by pro-German influences in an effort to stir up anti-British feeling.

Mr. Balfour and Sir Eric Drummond of the British War Mission, the British Ambassador, and Lady Spring-Rice slipped out of town today to spend Sunday with Secretary Lansing at Gunston Hall, one of the famous manor houses of Virginia. Secretary and Mrs. Lansing were there for the week end.

Mr. Lansing had expressed to Mr. Balfour a wish for a quiet conference to sum up the work of the mission to date, and plan for what remained to be done. It is understood that the statesmen confined their discussion largely to the program, rather than to detailed phases of the negotiations. Three formal meetings of the British and American representatives on shipping, trade, and military questions have resulted in the appointment of a group of sub-committees to discuss an American expeditionary corps to France, material, intelligence, munitions, hospitals, shipping, the Allies' needs in imports, and American resources toward filling those needs. At the same time the financial situation has been pretty well clarified in direct conferences, while the naval situation has been brought to a point where a general conference may be sought.

Now that eight different committees are at work on major problems there remains the necessity of clearing up many other loose ends while awaiting the reports. The British Commission came to this country with experts developed by two and a half years of actual war experience, who naturally have had difficulty in finding corresponding officials in the American Government.

The probable length of stay of the mission is increasing daily, and the original tentative date for departure has been changed to about May 20. The mission probably will go in a body to New York for a two days' joint reception with the French on the return of the latter from the West, and then come back here for another week. After that Mr. Balfour and his party will go out through the Middle West and to Canada, where they will spend a few days before sailing for England.

In today's trip the British party stopped at Alexandria to attend Christ Church, where George Washington worshipped, and were not recognized until the congregation filed out. They were then met with enthusiastic applause.

East Side Raises Biggest Flag.

The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society flung to the breeze yesterday what the officials of the society say is the largest American flag ever seen on the east side. It is forty by thirty feet and hangs in front of the society's building at 229 East Broadway. It was estimated that fifteen thousand persons gathered to see the flag raised. There were patriotic speeches by Borough President Marcus M. Marks, President Leon Sanders of the society, and the Rev. Hersh Masilansky.

Slight Earthquake in Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, May 5.—Slight seismic disturbances were felt today in the States of Rio Janeiro and Espirito Santo, causing some damage.

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Italian Grenadine makes up into very smart cravats—a good variety of which we are showing in large open-end shapes. Fine pin dot effects, single stripes, broad moire stripes and the new heather mixtures.
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Of sand color leather, with gusseted fingers, full prix seam sewn, one clasp fastening. Embroidery consisting of self drawn centre with two rows of silk in black and self color on backs.
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Light-weight, Spring robes in regulation sizes, of whipcord, covert, broadcloth and rainproof fabrics in a variety of serviceable colorings.
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A very special value. Perfect-fitting suits, with lisle body and glove silk top. Pink only.

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Remarkable value. Made of regulation Army Khaki Cloth, reinforced at seat and knee. *Sixth Floor.*

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One of the most charming belted models we have shown for Spring, and, at $19.50, by far the best value.

Fashioned of exceptional quality Satin or Armure Silk, with collar, cuffs and front of coat trimmed with marabou. Obtainable in all the fashionable high shades and in black.

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At $15.00—Waterproof Tweed Coats, and a number of smart models in Wool Poplin, Wool Velour or Serge. Very carefully tailored. In sizes from 34 to 44.

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At $25.00—Dressy and Afternoon Coats, exquisite reproductions of higher priced models, developed in Wool Velour, Burella Cloth, Covert, Taffeta, Silk Poplin; Satin, trimmed with marabou; Gabardine and Serge.

At $29.50—Coats for All Occasions, fashioned of Satin, Taffeta, Velvet, Silk Poplin, Wool Velour, Burella Cloth, Gabardine, Poiret Twill or Wool Poplin. Lined throughout with silk.

Women's Coats and Wraps
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A variety of beautiful models, suitable for afternoon, evening and general wear, developed in Satin, Silk Faille, Chiffon Taffeta, Burella Cloth, Lupine, Poiret Twill, Tricotine and Silk Jersey, trimmed with silk, Marabou or self fabric.

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A collection of many of the most pleasing models shown this season, plain tailored, or trimmed with braid or embroidery. Made of Checked materials, Wool Jersey, and other much-wanted woolens, in a variety of fashionable colors.

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A splendid assortment of modish suits, tailored in Gabardine, Fine Serges, Wool Jersey, Poiret Twill, Shepherd Checks, and Satin Striped Taffeta.

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Most exquisite plain tailored and dressy afternoon suits, original models and copies of the most successful foreign creations, beautifully tailored in Chiffon Taffeta, Embroidered Tussah, Gros de Londres, Silk Faille, Satin, Silk Duvetyne, Khaki-Kool, Soire, Tricotine, Gabardine, Serge or Gunniburl.

25 Suits that were $135 to $175.....now $95.00
50 Suits that were $95 to $110.....now $75.00
150 Suits that were $69 to $75.....now $50.00

Two Important Events for Today

We shall hold on the Third Floor

A Special Sale of

Saks $5.85 Wonder Blouses



An event in which the newest blouses will be offered at a price made possible only as a result of specialization. The three models *illustrated* are typical of the styles included. All are skillful copies of late imported creations, reflecting with unusual fidelity the charm of their expensive originals. Included are:

Blouses of Georgette Crepe, Fine Nets, Crepe de Chine, Washable Satin, Imported Voiles and Sheer Batiste.

On the Main Floor We Shall Offer

A Special Collection of

New Spring Blouses at $2.89

Blouses such as are a rarity at this price, in new models and made with unusual care. Represented are blouses of Crepe de Chine, Georgette Crepe and Net with high or low necks; sport models with colored stripes and others in white Crepe de Chine with collars and cuffs of washable satin in contrasting shades.

Modish Grey Switches and Transformations

At very special prices

18-Inch Wavy Grey Switches.....$2.95
20-Inch Wavy Grey Switches.....$3.45
22-Inch Grey Wavy Switches.....$4.95
All-Around Grey Transformations.....$6.95

We have arranged to hold Today, a

Sale of 300 Women's Dresses

for Afternoon and Street Wear

at greatly reduced prices

New, up-to-the-minute models, in broken size and color assortments. One hundred and fifty are from our regular stock, and the remainder comprise a special purchase of high-grade dresses from a well-known manufacturer. The styles are unusually charming and you cannot help but find a suitable dress in the lot.

Dresses regularly $49.50 to $59.50.....$35.00
Dresses regularly $39.50.....$29.50
Dresses regularly $29.50.....$18.50
Dresses regularly $25.00.....$14.50
Coat Dresses regularly $49.50.....$35.00
Coat Dresses regularly $39.50.....$29.50
Coat Dresses regularly $29.50.....$18.50
Coat Dresses regularly $25.00.....$14.50

A Sale of Boys' Wash Suits at $1.95

Will begin this morning



Fresh, clean, crisp little suits, in a wide range of new models, many of which are exclusive with Saks. Made of durable wash fabrics in plain colors, stripes, white, and in splendid color combinations. Sizes 2½ to 10. Every suit in the event very specially priced.

On the Fourth Floor Today, a

Sale of Silk Sport and Dress Skirts

Formerly $12.50 to $29.50

at $7.50 $12.50 $15 $19.50

Skirts of the highest character in make and finish, fashioned of plain and figured Pongee, Sport Tussah, Plain or Figured Silk Faille, Silk Jersey, Khaki-Kool, Wash Satin; Plain, Striped or Plaid Silks, and Navy Blue or Black Taffeta. Waistbands up to 36 inches.

In Our Enlarged Shoe Department

New Pumps for Women at $5

For wear with the new spats



Illustrated. Made in Patent and Dull Leathers over high-arched last with narrow heel and turn sole. Exceptionally well made and finished. Sizes 2 to 8 and widths AA to D.

High-Cut Spats at $1.85

Illustrated. Eight-button model in White, Ivory, Pearl, Dark Grey and Brown. Exceptional value.

TELLS HOW BRITAIN MOBILIZED INDUSTRY

Amos, Munitions Expert, Describes the Transformation of the Nation's System.

LESSON IN IT FOR AMERICA

Government Vested with Autocratic Power Which It Never Uses Because of Voluntary Efficiency.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Great Britain's transformation of her great industrial system for war purposes was described here today by Maurice S. Amos, the British munitions expert, who was one of the chief factors in working out the change. Mr. Amos told some of the many things he has been laying before American officials since he came to Washington with the Balfour mission, to give the United States the benefit of England's experience.

"England's industry, which before the war was inchoate and unorganized," he said, "has gradually been diverted from the usual channels to specific war work in four different ways. First, was the regulation under the Defense of the Realm act in the early days of the war, under which speculation in war necessities was absolutely prohibited by requiring a government license. This, of course, restricted and stabilized such dealings and gave the Government a semi-control through its influence over dealers. The attempt to do away with middlemen entirely, however, failed absolutely.

"Secondly, the Railroad Executive Committee, which has even a greater control of transportation than your kindred body here, gave priority to war goods with such results that manufacturers desired to be classified as war manufacturers in order to secure immediate transport. Thirdly, the exemption from military service of men engaged in war industries made many manufacturers change from general trade to war work in order to secure labor stability.

Classification of War Work.

"Most important of all, however, in this readjustment was the Priority Committee of the Ministry of Munitions. At first the committee itself had divided manufacturers into three classes of very different degrees of national urgency. We endeavored to allot all work on the basis of its war importance and oversee every contract in such way as to keep the most important work always first. Three classes of work were soon made public, and the aid of every individual in the kingdom was asked. First was Class A, or immediate war work, to have precedence over everything else in securing supplies, labor, and transportation.

The second group, Class B, we described as work looking to the maintenance without extension of the present industrial plant and stocks. Class C we described as other work, especially foreign trade, maintained at first to keep up exchange and preserve our position abroad, but now pretty well abandoned.

"The original man to receive a Class A contact is entitled on his own initiative to mark all orders necessary for making that product as Class A also. Thus, a box manufacturer filling an order for shell boxes, orders nails and wood under Class A urgency. The nail man, in turn, orders his materials under Class A, and so on all the way back to the original raw materials entering into the finished product.

"Thus war material obtains preference all along its road to construction. Most valuable of all, however, is the intense interest and enthusiasm created among all hands during the long route from raw material to fighting line. Every man knows at a glance whether he is on war work, whether the box he is making is for shells or for toys. Interest and enthusiasm, enlisted by the judgment of individual manufacturers and foremen in their grading of goods, subject to only occasional checking, are secured in a way most compatible with democracy.

Capital Gives Up Profits.

"Another most valuable innovation is the so-called controlled shop, of which there are now about five thousand, devoted exclusively to war work, but not subject to Government control as to prices, rates of labor, &c. There a three-sided contract has been entered into between labor, capital, and the Government, carried out to the greatest degree possible by the men on the spot and without Government interference.

"Capital, on its part, agrees to give up 80 per cent of all profits above the average for the last two years, with, of course, reasonable adjustments for increased capital or other fundamental changes; labor, therefore, recognizes at once that any excess profits from its greater interest and productivity will go to the Government and the nation, and has gladly given up many trade union restrictions, such as short hours, strikes, the right to resign at will, and the like.

"At a rough guess, I should say that about 90 per cent of England's labor has been concentrated in this way on war work. The Government has autocratic powers of requisition, price fixing, labor control, and so forth, but has felt it infinitely better not to use them. In every way possible the natural action of economic forces has been left free and no attempt made to interfere with labor or wages.

"Another tremendous difficulty which you will probably experience here, has been the conflicting needs of the various Government departments. The Army, the Navy, the Home Defense, and other bureaus originally competed against each other remorselessly for the limited supplies on hand without any final authority to decide which had the superior national claim. Shortly we developed a permanent committee of representatives of all these departments, who brought their various conflicting claims together daily about the same council table and solved them scientifically according to the best needs of the country."

WOULD NOT SERVE ALLIES.

Kirchwey for Separate Peace When We Make Democracy Secure.

The World Court, the official organ of the World's Court League, will publish in its May issue, out this week, an article by Dr. George W. Kirchwey, President of the American Peace Society, in which he says that America should withdraw from the war as soon as it attained its object for entering the war, the security of democracy, and he declares that it would be a "betrayal of our democracy" and madness for this Government to bind itself not to make a separate peace.

"As we fight only for the security of the nations against lawless aggression," Dr. Kirchwey says, "our fight will be over as soon as that security has been attained, whether by crushing victory or by the voluntary submission of the enemy. We have not gone to war to serve the purposes of the Allies save in so far as those purposes are ours. It would be a kind of madness, as well as a betrayal of our democracy, for our Government to become a full partner of the Entente Allies and bind itself not to make a separate peace. There is no danger that the President will propose or that the Senate would ratify any such arrangement.

"Our Government should not only withdraw from the war, but should use all its influence to bring the war to a conclusion as soon as, in its opinion, a just and durable peace can be secured. We are fighting for a world-peace, not a world-truce, and we cannot lend ourselves to terms of settlement which, because of their harsh or oppressive character, will have in them seeds of future wars.

"It is clear that our purpose to bring peace and security to the world will not be achieved until Belgium, France, and Serbia have been completely emancipated from foreign dominion and restored to the condition in which they were before the storm of war was let loose on them, but is anyone bold enough to assert that we should fight for the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary, or to establish the Russian in Constantinople, or to place Albania under the heel of Italy, or to force a democratic régime on the Central Empires? It is not thus that the incubus of autocratic militarism that now rests upon the world can be destroyed."

SEES LIBERTY LOAN EASY TO COMPLETE

President of National City Company Analyzes Resources of the Nation.

GIGANTIC CREDIT EXCHANGE

Families' Surplus Income Looked To as Basis of Necessary Subscriptions.

C. E. Mitchell, President of the National City Company, contributes an interesting article on the "Five Billion Dollar Liberty Loan" in today's Annalist, in which he points out that the sale of the bonds—$2,000,000,000 of which have already been offered by the Secretary of the Treasury—is essentially a gigantic operation, involving an exchange of credits.

The increase of $5,000,000,000 to our national debt, he says, means in the United States but $50 per capita, while per capita increases since the beginning of the war in Great Britain amount to $414, in France to $238, in Russia to $57, in Germany to $208, and in Italy to $73. Considering the wealth of the United States and the smallness of its national debt, Mr. Mitchell says that the flotation of a bond issue of $5,000,000,000 "would seem a simple task indeed."

In answering the question, "How is such a sum to be raised?" he says:

"When one considers that the money in circulation is but slightly in excess of $5,000,000,000 and that the total gold stock in the United States is but three-fifths of the sum to be obtained, it at once becomes apparent that the operation must be essentially one of exchange of credits. Realization of the fact that individual deposits in the banks of the United States are nearly five times the sum required, would on its face seem to simplify the credit operation, and here indeed is the true basis for the operation, even though one must bear in mind that by far the larger part of these deposits are already invested by the banks of deposit in securities for which no market can be found beyond the confines of our own borders. Let us view the credit operation in its full simplicity, always appreciating the fact that such simplicity can never be attained, but that the cycle is that which by the development of our machinery we shall always be striving for.

"An individual (may we call him Smith) has in a certain town a bank deposit of $1,000. Smith usually thinks of that deposit as being represented by cash in his bank. As a matter of fact, however, the bank holds against this deposit but $100 to $200 of cash, the balance being invested by the bank in income-producing bonds or interest-bearing evidences of indebtedness. Smith determines to purchase a $1,000 Government bond, or, in other words, to loan his credit to the United States Government. By purchase of this bond—assuming that the Government immediately redeposits Smith's check in the bank of issue, the result is merely a transfer of the credit of Smith on the books of the bank to the credit of the United States Government, with no passage of cash. With such credit to its account the Government purchases material and labor, thus gradually transferring its credit on the books to the credit of say a half dozen manufacturers and fifty laborers, to the end that, assuming that such manufacturers and laborers carry their accounts within the same bank, there need be no more than a temporary disturbance of cash.

"Now, through the operation of taxation, the Government gradually takes away from its population, including Smith, the six manufacturers, and the fifty laborers the credit which they have had upon the books of the bank, building up for itself upon such books a credit which, in the course of time, must equal the original borrowing from Smith, and at such time, by payment of the Government bond, the credit will be forthwith transferred again on the books of such bank to the original lender, Smith."

Mr. Mitchell goes on to make clear that it is the current earnings that must be looked to for subscriptions to the Government loan. He points out that the average income of the American family represented by consumable commodities, made available in the form of food, clothing, housing, and luxuries, approximates $1,800 per annum, out of which our 22,000,000 families are each saving approximately $200 per annum. To make our strength as fully effective in this war, as elsewhere in the world, says Mr. Mitchell, we must prepare to put at the disposal of the Government three times the normal family savings, which means that every family must prepare to invest one-third of its current income in Government bonds.

SURE OF LOAN'S SUCCESS.

Delegates at Bankers' Convention Predict Big Over-Subscription.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y., May 6.—About two hundred bankers from all parts of the country have gathered at Briarcliff Lodge for the three-day session of the annual Spring meeting of the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association, which begins tomorrow.

The chief topic of informal discussion is the Liberty Loan, and inquiries made of bankers from the West, South, and the Pacific Coast showed that the people of the entire country were manifesting great interest and enthusiasm in the loan. In all districts it was said extraordinary efforts were being made to bring about the successful flotation of the bond issue. Representative bankers who were interviewed by a reporter were unanimous in the expression of the belief that the $2,000,000,000 offering would be greatly oversubscribed. It was pointed out, however that pending the announcement by the Secretary of the Treasury of the detailed terms of the loan many large and small subscriptions were being held up.

As soon as the maturity of the bonds and the mode of payment and the denominations of the bonds are made public subscriptions will pile up in large volume. In discussing the prospects for raising the great war loan, bankers pointed with a great deal of satisfaction to the fact that the country was unusually well prepared financially for the war financing program that the Administration has mapped out. It was the general opinion that never before in the history of the country were the banks in as strong position as they are today.

In this connection attention was directed to the fact that tomorrow Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board would confer with officers of the newly organized State bank section of the American Bankers' Association, with reference to making a united effort to get the State banks and trust companies to join the Federal Reserve System.

It is the expectation that with the passage of the proposed amendments to the Reserve act a large number of the State institutions will apply for membership. James K. Lynch, Vice President of the First National Bank of San Francisco and an ex-President of the American Bankers' Association, said that the West was taking the war very seriously, and that the people in California, while undemonstrative, keenly appreciated war conditions, and were determined to do their share, both in respect to furnishing men and money.

"Just at present," he said, "we do not know exactly what the terms are as to enlistments and as to the Liberty Loan, and naturally much progress cannot be expected. But as soon as we become informed of details, there will be a strong and immediate response. I feel confident that the West will do its share."

C. A. Hinsch, President of the Fifth-Third National Bank of Cincinnati, suggested that Secretary McAdoo provide for payments to loan subscriptions in installments.

CREDIT MEN AID LIBERTY LOAN.

Appeal to Firms and Employes—Insurance Men Ready.

Organizations of nation-wide scope have placed their facilities at the disposal of the Government in making the $2,000,000,000 Liberty Loan a success. The National Association of Credit Men announced yesterday that it had sent 25,000 letters to the largest manufacturing, jobbing, wholesale, and financial concerns in the country asking them and their employes to promote the issue as far as possible. Several of the large life insurance companies, which have branches in many cities, and thousands of employes in the field, are also said to be ready to assist as soon as the Government has invited their co-operation.

The letters sent out by the Credit Men's Association were accompanied by leaflets entitled "A Call to Every Patriotic Citizen of This Republic."

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his circular of May 2," the leaflet read in part, "calls upon every citizen throughout the land to co-operate in a 'great service of patriotism' in making an overwhelming success of the Liberty Loan, authorized by act of Congress and signed by the President on April 24. Our banking institutions could, if need be, meet this call for funds with which to prosecute the world war, the burdens of which from now on must be borne so largely by the United States, but not one dollar of our banking resources should be diverted into ways where they cannot be called immediately into service for the handling of our vast manufacturing, mercantile, and transportation requirements, larger than ever before because of the high range of commodity prices.

"The Liberty loan must be a magnificent popular undertaking in which every man does his part. Not only should each member of the National Association of Credit Men do his part personally, but he should also bring home to every man and woman within the circle of his influence this call to service now being made by our country.

"The great cause of liberty and equality will be incalculably advanced by a subscription many times larger than the sum called for at this time. Let no man say he cannot help. Communicate at once with your bank or the Federal Reserve Bank of your district, or with the National Association of Credit Men, which will receive and forward subscriptions."

An official of one of the big insurance companies said last night that several days before Secretary McAdoo made his announcement there had been a meeting of the Directors of the company, at which it was suggested that each of its branch offices be used to distribute information concerning the issue, and to collect subscriptions.

"We are still ready to assist in every way possible," this official said, "but it was decided at the meeting to await further information from the Government before we took any action."

EXHORTS AMERICA TO PUSH THE LOAN

Continued from Page 1.

night appealing for individual subscriptions was as follows:

"Although the response thus far made by banks, bankers, and citizens generally throughout the United States to my telegrams announcing the liberty loan has been tremendous, it must not be assumed that the great bond issue will be subscribed without effort. The loan will not be carried to success by its own momentum. Every man and woman in the country must get behind this loan, must give financial aid and active support if we desire the result to be achieved. The splendid patriotism evidenced by the thousands of telegrams received at the Treasury Department these last few days is most inspiring, but this world struggle for the vindication and supremacy of democracy cannot be won unless the financial sinews of war are put in ample measure at the disposal of the Government.

"Borrowing $5,000,000,000 in large installments is a gigantic undertaking, but it is not too big for America. The glory of its success will depend upon the extent to which the people contribute to it. We must not rely on any class to furnish the patriotism and the means to make liberty the common possession of all the world.

"It is not possible, of course, for every man and woman to subscribe for a bond, however small the denomination, but it is possible for those who are unable to subscribe to influence somebody who is able to subscribe to take at least one bond. Every one can do a share in this great national undertaking.

"It is intended to make the bonds of such denominations and the payments on such easy terms as will give every inhabitant of the land, big and little, high and low, the opportunity to help.

"Announcement as to the denominations and payments will be made in a few days.

"As far as practicable, figures will be given out from time to time as to the progress of the subscriptions, but the number of telegrams and letters reaching the department is so great that it will not be possible to give daily statements of the amounts involved. Every effort will be made, however, to give the fullest measure of publicity."

Among the telegrams received by the Secretary of the Treasury was the following:

New York, May 4, 1917.

Hon. William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

The employes of the New York Times Company, including representatives of nearly every European nationality, but all true Americans, are uniting in a subscription for the United States Government Liberty Loan by pledging 10 per cent. of their weekly salaries for an indefinite period. The subscribers are those associated in the service of THE NEW YORK TIMES in its mechanical, business, and editorial departments, including scrutineers and office boys. Anticipating its staff's contributions to the fund for the purchase of the bonds, the New York Times Company hereby forwards a subscription for $100,000, payable on your demand.

ADOLPH S. OCHS,
Publisher THE NEW YORK TIMES.

To this Secretary McAdoo replied as follows:

Washington, D. C., May 5, 1917.

Adolph S. Ochs, Publisher The New York Times, New York:

I have your telegram, and deeply appreciate the patriotic offer of the employes of The New York Times Company to subscribe to the Liberty Loan by pledging 10 per cent. of their weekly salaries for an indefinite period. This is an inspiring and gratifying manifestation of co-operation, and is, I hope, an index to the firm and patriotic support which the Government is going to receive from all its citizens in making the great war loan a great success. The example is worthy of general emulation.

W. G. McADOO.

"BELL AND WING"

By Frederick Fanning Ayer

READ WHAT THESE ENGLISH AUTHORITIES SAY OF THIS MOUNTAIN-NEST OF VERSE, THESE SUPERNAL FLIGHTS OF SONG.

"Power and originality." - - - *Cork Examiner (Irish).*
"A subtle thinker." - - - *Publishers' Circular, England.*
"Absorbing, astounding, inspiring, baffling." *Academy, London.*
"A savage virility." - - - *Literary Guide, England.*
"An alert and bold intelligence." - *Occult Review, England.*
"He feels and thinks deeply." *Leyton District Times, England.*
"He belongs to a different world from yours." *Montrose Standard, England.*

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—the smile of tire satisfaction. This man has found a manufacturer he likes to do business with, who fulfills all his ideas of what a concern should be in its policy and methods. The company that makes

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stands back of every Fisk dealer to see that every user gets his full money's worth in mileage and tire satisfaction.



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SPLITS are now on sale and can be obtained at all first-class Hotels, Bars and Restaurants.

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Come this summer to Alaska, the land of snow-capped mountains, of flower-filled valleys and sylvan glades—the land of the Totem Pole and the Midnight Sun. Travel over the

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THE LIBERTY LOAN OF 1917

In inviting our employees to subscribe to the Liberty Loan of 1917, both as an act of patriotism and as a privilege, we have at the same time offered to arrange for the payment of these bonds on the partial payment plan.

We publish this information, not because the idea is in any way original with us, but in the hope that other employers, through reading this, may be led to make a like response to the call of the Nation.

Our belief is that the employers of the Country are better able than any other agency to mobilize the subscriptions from the vast number of their employees.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

GIANTS today with PHILADELPHIA, 3:30 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

AUTOMOBILES FOR EVERYBODY.

The Automobile Exchange in The New York Times makes the acquisition of low-priced cars of all makes a possibility any day of the week. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

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When John McCormack sings "Little Boy Blue"

you will discover that he has the key to your heart

Little Boy Blue — John McCormack
Victor Red Seal Record 64605. Ten-inch, $1.

Eugene Field's wistful little epic of childhood is a thing of gentle pathos—of the quiet, deep tears we do not shed.

Do you recall how Little Boy Blue kissed his doughty comrades—the tin soldier and the toy dog—as he placed them on his chair?

"Now, don't you go till I come," he said,
"And don't you make any noise!"
So toddling off to his trundle-bed
He dreamt of the pretty toys.

And as he was dreaming, an angel song
Awakened our Little Boy Blue.—
Oh, the years are many, the years are long,
But the little toy friends are true.

It seems as if Nature had moulded the clear, sweet voice of John McCormack just to give breath to such delicate emotions. This new Victor Record will endear itself to thousands.

The nearest Victor dealer will gladly play this new McCormack record for you. Or any other records by the famous and exclusive Victor artists.

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Warning: The use of the word Victrola upon or in the promotion or sale of any other Talking Machine or Phonograph products is misleading and illegal.

A NEW REGIME IN STANDARD OIL

New President of New Jersey Company Promises Co-operation with Public and Workers.

RAISES WAGES IN BAYONNE

Management of Plant Put Under Man Who Meets Employes and Promises a Square Deal.

A strike in the Bayonne plant of the Standard Oil Company in July, 1915, did not subside for ten turbulent days, during which nine persons were killed and about fifty wounded in fights between the strikers on one side and police and company guards on the other. The strike was "settled" ultimately, but by measures that met only immediate difficulties, without going to the roots of the trouble. In October, 1916, another upheaval came which was the duplicate of the earlier strike except that the enmity between the forces of employer and employed was greater. After twelve days of fighting and destruction of property, in which seven persons were killed and nearly half a hundred wounded, another superficial "settlement" restored the appearance of order and postponed further trouble.

Persons observing conditions in Bayonne after last October were practically unanimous in predicting another strike that would exceed those of 1915 and 1916 in violence and intensify the hostility that separated the workers and those set in authority over them. Wages had been raised about 10 per cent. after each of the strikes and an eight-hour day had been granted by the Standard Oil Company, but the workmen felt that they had wrung these concessions from a reluctant master who would take every possible advantage of them, and the officers of the company connected with the plant felt that the laborers were an unruly, lawless lot, ready to follow every irresponsible agitator who came among them and promised higher pay and shorter hours as a reward for leaving their work and destroying the company's property. And the next strike waited only until the cost of living should rise above the wages of the workers or when some real or imagined grievance, advertised among the workers by an agitator, should stir the smoldering ill-will of the employes to flame.

Then something happened. In December, 1916, John D. Archbold died and Albert C. Bedford became President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. This was on Dec. 22, 1916. Now few persons, if any, are predicting another strike at the Bayonne plant. Most of those who have observed conditions there recently predict, on the contrary, that there will be no more strikes if the present policy of the company and its representatives is continued and developed.

The Standard Oil officials will say nothing yet. They are not ready to talk. But a TIMES reporter who went to Bayonne and inquired among workers and other residents there found that the company was doing things. Those most familiar with the situation were unanimous. They said that the change at the plant was not complete, that much still remained to be done before the polyglot employes on Constable Hook, where the plant is, represented a model industrial centre; but they said just as positively that signs of what Mr. Bedford and his associates were doing were hopefully evident, that there was a new atmosphere at the Hook, that already decided improvements in the relations of employer and employed had been accomplished, and that the direction in which things seemed to be moving promised industrial peace and prosperity for every one.

Here are the elements of the situation as observed by the reporter:

Mr. Bedford's business faith, so far as he has revealed it, is summed up in the word—co-operation. He stated when he took office that he believed in co-operation between corporations and the public, and between employers and their employes. His attitude toward the public was manifested soon after he entered his present office. Newspaper reporters who called to see him with unpleasant memories of the closed door that had always barred them at 26 Broadway, were amazed when he told them to "come right in." Mr. Bedford sat down with them and talked frankly. He said that the Standard Oil Company had nothing to hide from the public, that most of its unpopularity in the past had been due to misunderstanding that prevented co-operation, and that it was his purpose to promote co-operation so far as he was able by open and fair dealing with the people whom the company served. Thus he embarked upon his policy of attempting to co-operate with the public.

Then he is understood to have turned his attention to the company's employes. The two Bayonne strikes were insistent evidence to him that something was wrong. Reports from the company's managers on the ground are said to have blamed "labor agitators" and the character of the employes for the trouble, but Mr. Bedford determined to go behind the returns. If the labor agitators could upset the equyilibrium of the plant, why were they able to do so. If the men were disloyal to the company, why?

The new President found that a large number of the employes were illiterate immigrants from Austria, Hungary, and Russian Poland with many distorted ideas of liberty that made them susceptible to irresponsible leadership. But he found that this was only half the truth. The other half was that the men were not vicious or disloyal by nature, but were ready to turn against the company because they had no confidence in it, because they felt that it was their enemy and not their friend, because they felt that it gave them a square deal only under compulsion which they could bring to bear.

Mr. Bedford realized, therefore, that he must make the men appreciate that the company was not hostile to them, that it would give them a square deal—in short, that it wanted to co-operate with them.

When the President of the Standard Oil Company realized that the agitators were winning the employes from the company, he determined to put the company before the men as an institution with a human personality that would co-operate with them; he wanted to give the men a fair chance to choose between the agitators and the company. And many believe that the company will win.

One of Mr. Bedford's first acts in his endeavor to reveal the company to its employes was to raise the wages of the men. On April 15 last the company announced that henceforth it would pay the workmen at its refineries from 10 to 15 per cent. more than they have been receiving, and the 4,500 men employed at the Bayonne plant were included. They rubbed their eyes in amazement. Here was as big a raise as they had ever received after a strike—and there had been no strike or threat of one. The company's announcement simply stated that it recognized the increased cost of living and accordingly had advanced wages. The employes began to see the company in a new light.

Mr. Bedford's next move was to look for a new point of contact between the company and the men. George B. Hennessy, General Superintendent of the plant, and his secretary, Robert R. Kelly, had resigned—and Mr. Bedford looked around for a conductor of goodwill. He had to look no further than Bayway, N. J., where William C. Koehler was in charge of a Standard Oil Company plant much smaller than the one at Bayonne.

Mr. Koehler became General Superintendent of the Bayonne plant on last Monday, and at the noon hour on that day he met the men, using company time, not their own, and talked to them for fifteen minutes in the yard. He told them that he would give them a square deal and expected them to do the same for him. He appealed for loyalty to the company and to the country, and promised the men that he would consider their interests as well as the company's.

Storekeepers, restaurant waiters, even bartenders—who met the men when they got off from work on Monday testified to THE TIMES reporter that Mr. Koehler's speech seemed to have cleared the atmosphere at the plant. One foreman who had been employed by the company in Bayonne for years said on Tuesday, "the men seem to be breathing cleaner, freer air."

The reputation that accompanied Mr. Koehler from Bayway to Bayonne has made him persona grata to the employes at the latter place. When he was in charge of the Bayway plant Mr. Koehler knew the employes by their first names. As he walked about the yards it was "Hello, Bill, how's the work going?" "Say, Joe, they tell me your wife is sick. How's she getting on?" and the like. He did not play the rôle of a cheap politician. He did no baby kissing and gushing, brotherly love stunts. According to all reports, he simply walked and talked among his men as one man with others. And when he left the plant he shook hands with 1,400 employes, who were sorry to see him go.

To have such a man as Mr. Koehler over them appealed strongly to the Bayonne workers. Here was a man, they felt, who would not just know them by number, and consider them only parts of the machinery used in refining oil.

And so things at Bayonne have begun to change. What further steps the company intends to take have not been declared, but it is generally accepted that Mr. Bedford and Mr. Koehler will do whatever is necessary to carry out their program. They realize that illiteracy and improper housing conditions on Constable Hook are evils to be overcome. Whether they will be overcome by direct dealing with the employes or by encouragement of the men and the City of Bayonne to make the necessary corrections is not known, but the work will go on, those observing it believe. Other changes than those mentioned have occurred. George B. Gifford, general manager of the Standard Oil plants in New Jersey, has resigned, and Mr. Bedford is said to be looking about for a successor who will be in harmony with the new régime. Details of the work will be revealed as it progresses—and news of a strike in Bayonne would come as a shock to many who were not surprised when they heard of the two former outbreaks.

LONELY WIDOW ENDS LIFE IN A HOTEL

Mrs. Harman Believed to be Depressed by Failure as a Writer.

HUSBAND BUILT QUITO ROAD

Maid Found Body on the Bathroom Floor with a Bullet in the Heart.

Mrs. Elizabeth Harman, widow of Major John Alexander Harman, U. S. A., builder of the Guayaquil-Quito Railroad across the Andes Mountains in Ecuador, sometimes called the "Railroad in the Sky," shot herself in the heart yesterday in the bathroom of her apartment in the Hotel Southern, Madison Avenue, near Sixty-second Street. A maid found the body at noon, clad in a pink silk negligee, black stockings and slippers. Nearby, lay one of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy's books, "Science and Health, a Key to the Scriptures," in which the following passage had been underlined: "In a moment, and in the twinkling of an eye, all shall be changed." The police also found a moving-picture scenario written by Mrs. Harman, which looked as if it had been through the mails several times, and had been rejected. It was suggested that her failure to succeed as a writer, or depression resulting from a cold contracted three weeks ago while she was hunting for a Summer cottage in Massachusetts, caused her to kill herself.

Mrs. Harman had lived alone at the Southern since last December, and with the exception of her son, Archer, Vice President of the Guayaquil-Quito Railroad, and his wife, had had few visitors. The estate she had inherited at her husband's death in 1906, gave her an income sufficient for her needs, but she had not been content to lead an inactive existence. So she had turned to writing, partly because it gave her something to do, and partly because of the hope that it would help her to forget her husband, of whom she had been very fond.

The theory of the police and the Coroner is that Mrs. Harman found that being unsuccessful as a writer was a poor antidote for loneliness and depression, and that she decided to kill herself. Neither the elevator operator, nor Evan H. Patrick, manager of the hotel, guessed from her actions that she was unusually depressed. Mr. Patrick said that he cashed a small check for her on last Saturday, and he understood that she intended to pay a visit to her son's home at Short Hills, N. J., yesterday. They had talked for a few minutes casually while he was cashing the check, and she had been as pleasant as usual.

At noon yesterday the maid entered her apartment and found Mrs. Harman lying on the floor of the bathroom. She had been dead for several hours, and her right hand still held the revolver with which she had shot herself. A box on a table, from which three cartridges were missing, indicated that she had loaded the weapon a few moments before taking her life. Archer Harman, the son, was notified, as was Coroner Feinberg. The police found a large envelope addressed to the son, and a note to the proprietor, giving directions for the funeral. Mrs. Harman asked that her body be taken in a plain pine box to some crematory and that there be no elaborate funeral ceremonies. The envelope, which, from its bulk, was supposed to contain the deeds to her property and other valuable papers, was turned over to the son, who refused to talk to reporters. The body was then quietly taken away by an undertaker and probably will be cremated today.

Mrs. Harman was 45 years old, and is survived by her son and a daughter. The son has an office at 25 Broad Street. The Guayaquil-Quito Railroad, which is said to be one of the most interesting in the world, was completed in 1900, and extends from Chimbo Bridge to Quito, a distance of 300 miles. For a great part of its route it rises by a steep grade into the mountains, and became known as the "Railroad in the Sky," because of its elevation and the great engineering difficulties that had to be solved to construct it. Major Harman, whose genius made the road possible, won a wide reputation because of it.

FANNING ACCUSES SISTER.

Declares Mrs. Harris Induced Mother to Cut Him from Her Will.

Charges of undue influence against Mrs. Ada Harris, widow of Dwight Miller Harris, member of the Stock Exchange firm of Weaver, Harris & Co., and cousin of George J. Gould, are made by her brother, William Fanning, in a contest of the will of his mother, Mrs. Margaret Louise Fanning, which is on the calendar for trial in the Surrogate's Court today. Mrs. Fanning died on Feb. 6 last at the Grosvenor, 37 Fifth Avenue, leaving a husband, George W. Fanning, wealthy realty owner, now past 80 years old, a daughter, Mrs. Harris, and a son, William. The contestant, through his attorney, Anton Gronich, alleges that his father and sister both induced his mother to cut him off in her will, made June 3, 1914. She gave her entire estate to her husband, but the day before she died, it is alleged, a deed conveying valuable realty at First Avenue and Twenty-third Street was recorded, and since then five conveyances have been made to Mrs. Harris by her father. The son is now suing in the Supreme Court to set them aside.

Fanning alleges that he left home some years ago after a quarrel with his father, but that his mother wrote him affectionate letters until her death, which he will offer in evidence.

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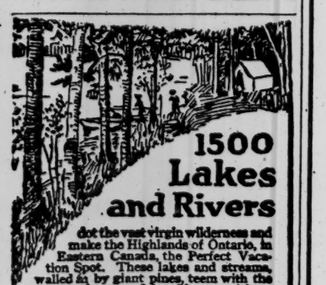
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 7, 1917.

WASTE NO MORE TIME.

The conference on the Army bill should be resumed today and forced to a satisfactory conclusion. It is incredible that the House conferees can longer hold out against reason. There is no military reason why their proposal to extend the age limit in the selective draft should be accepted. The soundest of military reasons can be urged for confining the draft to the younger men. In war military judgment must prevail over sentiment. The adoption of the House plan, also, would prolong the preliminaries of the draft for months. In the end the result would be practically the same. Men between the ages of 21 and 27 years would still make up the first increment of 500,000, would undoubtedly predominate in the first million. Most of the older men would be found exempt, from physical causes, or because they are the sole providers for families, or are usefully engaged in skilled occupations which are valuable to a country involved in war. The increased cost of labor, time, and money in making the selection which the futile alternative plan would entail should be avoided.

The completed bill should reach the President before another day is done. Until it is enacted the preparations for the organization of our army to meet the requirements of modern warfare must be halted. Factories are turning out uniforms and equipment, but legal sanction for the summoning of the soldiers is unwisely postponed. In the circumstances patriotism demands that prejudice shall give way to reason.

THEIR FULL WEIGHT.

Lord CURZON tells England that "the "Americans are already putting their "full weight into the war." It is true, and if it surprises England it was not altogether expected by us. It is a variation from our record, and not what is customary either with England or with this country. Our ancient custom has been to begin a war by degrees, and it has been England's, too. This is the first war we ever went into in which we began as if we were going to have a big job on our hands. England did not begin this war in that way, and undoubtedly did not expect us to do it. What is more important, neither did Germany. If England is surprised at learning it, Germany will be astounded when she learns it.

We have already relieved our allies of their financial difficulties, as Sir HARDMAN LEVER points out. That is a mighty blow in the prosecution of the war, and it has been struck in less than a month after we entered it. We are now ordering the raising of an army, and not of a languidly raised force of volunteers. Germany calculated with absolute confidence on our going about the thing in our immemorial way; she knew we would learn by the failure of our volunteer system that we would have to raise a real army, but believed that we would not learn it until we had experimented with the volunteer system for a year. So she put the raising of a real army at a date about a year from the declaration of war. We shall be setting about it within a month, instead.

We have ordered and have well under way the mobilization of the industrial resources of the country. England did not learn the necessity of that for some time after she entered the war, but instead of repeating her mistake we have profited by it. The whole nation is anxious to help, and the way is being found for everybody. We are in the way of putting the nation's supplies in the Government's hands. The most pressing need is for coping with the submarine problem, and for once the rule that defensive appliances keep pace in war with offensive ones has not yet worked; but that is not the fault of any inexperience of ours, for the problem has baffled our allies, too, and it may soon be solved. There is nothing half way about our spirit in trying to cope with it. Our first sally in that direction, the creation of the wooden fleet, was made with an energy that contains the promise of more when other measures for the same purpose are devised. There is encouragement, too, in the report that the labors of the Naval Consulting Board have been fruitful, that a way of combating the pirates has been devised.

Sir HARDMAN LEVER says he always thought that once America made up her mind as to her duty "she would jump into the war with both feet." Such an opinion was not based on our record, but it has been justified. This is one war in which the whole brain and force of the country is concentrated on the work it has to do from the moment it found it had to do it.

FINDING 20,000 GOOD MEN.

The New York Senate on Friday showed how it would be possible to find 20,000 good men for work on our own railways, or to send to France for railway work in connection with the war. If only other States would imitate the New York Senate, that number of wage wasters now idling on full-crew duty would be restored to self-respect and public service. There are no debits against this great labor credit. The bill as it passed the Senate provides that the Public Service Commission shall decide when the railways must employ any men whom they might discharge to the detriment of public safety. That is as proper for the Commission to decide as it was improper to pass an edict on the subject without competency to decide respecting the merits of particular cases.

There is more waste of labor on the railways than in full crews. The President of the Lehigh Valley Railway points out that the Interstate Commerce Commission spent $3,436,000 last year in services in connection with the railways which are duplicated by State Commissions, and reduplicated by the railways themselves. It may be necessary that duties of inspection and oversight which the railways would not dare to discontinue should be kept up to the mark by one public authority. It is waste that two authorities should check each other. There is further waste in proceeding with valuation duties under a law which those who promoted its passage say cannot be understood, and which they would not dare to apply, or know how to apply, even if the valuation were completed.

LIBERALISM IN GERMANY.

The German Imperial Constitution can be amended by a vote of the Bundesrat and the Reichstag, with the Kaiser's assent. The amendments proposed by the Centrists and National Liberals to the Reichstag Committee on the Constitution look to the responsibility of the Imperial Chancellor or his representative to the Reichstag. The committee has reported an amendment providing that:

> Ordinances and decrees of the Kaiser will be issued in the name of the Empire, and will require for validity the countersignature of the Imperial Chancellor or his representative, who thereby assumes responsibility to the Reichstag.

What is the sanction of that responsibility, extended by proposals of the Centrists and National Liberals to the Ministers of War and Navy? An Amsterdam dispatch tells us that the committee has adopted a resolution from the same Catholic-National Liberal sources, "demanding a bill fixing the "Chancellor's responsibility for any "violation of his official duty." If a real responsible Ministry is contemplated, its fall, the exit of the Imperial Chancellor from office, would be the penalty of his lack of a majority in the Reichstag.

The dispatches may be unfortunately vague or the talk about responsibility to the Reichstag may be dust in the eyes of a docile public. At any rate, cynical memories must arise in Mr. BETHMANN HOLLWEG's prudent mind. Ten years ago he came into power by the aid of the "blue-black" block, the Conservative-Clericals. Now the Clericals, then identified with reaction, are all for reform. The President of the Committee on the Constitution is PHILIP SCHEIDEMANN, leader of the majority of the Social Democratic Party, which of late seems to be an obedient Government party, at least a miscellaneously serviceable Government party. Five years ago this same Herr SCHEIDEMANN was horrifying blues and blacks by his flippant description of the Kaiser as "the crowned dilettante." This same Herr SCHEIDEMANN was elected by the present Reichstag First Vice President by the aid of National Liberal votes. Dr. SPAHN, leader of the Clerical Party, President of the Reichstag, refused to sit as President of a Diet capable of electing a Social Democrat Vice President. So a Radical President was elected and a Radical Second Vice President. It was their duty, as soon as the Reichstag was organized, to go to the Schloss and officially notify the Kaiser of the opening. Herr SCHEIDEMANN, so ordered by his party, declined to go to the Schloss. Mr. BETHMANN HOLLWEG declared that, acting on his instructions, the Kaiser refused to receive an "incomplete Presidential group."

In such seemingly trivial details, in the breaking down or moderation of the "proletarian" spirit, as well as that of the "possessing" castes, in the swift, unconscious social change and leveling visible in so many ways in Germany, there is more significant evidence of democratization, at least of the softening of class feeling, than in these discussions of reform, addressed to foreign as well as home audiences, and having their assigned part, perhaps, in the program of keeping the people interested, if possible, in something else than food, and of filling the public mind with a whirl of diverse opinions. But the new Germany is there. The Chancellor and the Reichstag know it. How ancient seems that haughty attitude of the Government toward the Reichstag. Only a little over three years ago Germany was ringing with the Zabern incident. BETHMANN HOLLWEG told the Reichstag that in case of conflict between the military and the civil power, the former must prevail. Left and Centre united against the Chancellor. The rich, respectable National Liberals, the "trust magnates," Americans would call them, joined for the first time the tabooed, unclean, and impossible Social Democrats, in censuring the Ministry. What did the Chancellor care? He was responsible to his "imperial master" and to nobody else. Why, from this same Reichstag, elected in 1912, BETHMANN HOLLWEG, followed by the august members of the Bundesrat present, marched majestically, as a testimony against these intolerable pariah Social Democrats, who hooted the departing mandarins. The pariahs had attacked that monument of hunkerism, the Prussian Constitution. That attack was brought out by the Kaiser's amiable saying to the Burgomaster of Strasburg, when Alsace-Lorraine was showing itself ungrateful for its new Constitution:

> I will break your Constitution in fragments and incorporate you as a province of Prussia.

Less than nine years ago, as a result of the national resentment at The Daily Telegraph's interview with the Kaiser, he had to pledge himself, in a statement prepared by the Chancellor, "to retain constitutional forms." Now the Kaiser, save as a sporadic fount of congratulatory telegrams for unreal victories, is not seen on the stage. A popular invention, a symbol, or painted legend, or devil, HINDENBURG, feeds the public eye. The change of constitutional forms is proposed by representatives of groups that constitute a majority of the Reichstag. Prosperous, powerful, "real" Germany seems to despise or to have forgotten SCHILLER. None the less, that advice of Gertrud Stauffacher to her husband in "Wilhelm Tell" is working in the German mind:

> Look forward, Werner, not behind you, now!

TO ENCOURAGE THE FARMER.

Official reports are beginning to prove that the campaign for enlarging crops of all kinds of foodstuffs will be a successful one. Thorough inquiry made by the Food Supply Commission shows a grain and vegetable acreage increase of from 20 to 25 per cent. in the State of New York. It was known that much land ordinarily idle, included in the suburban estates of wealthy men, had been cultivated, but the commission's estimate is based upon returns from 189,600 farms. Here is evidence that the farmers of the State have been encouraged to increase their output. In some parts of the country farmers are restrained by the high cost of seed, fertilizer, implements, and labor, even if workmen can be found. In New York assistance has wisely been given. They can borrow at 4½ per cent. from the $10,000,000 fund of the Patriotic Farm Loan Committee. Great railroad companies are selling seed to them at cost, and, with committees in all the cities, are striving to procure the farm workers they need. There are other States in which the agriculturists are aided by loans and otherwise, but there are some that have done little or nothing of this kind and should be guided by such an example as New York has shown.

Not much time is left for planting. Everywhere the farmers should be encouraged in the most practical way to use their land. They should be enabled to buy seed, tools, and fertilizers. All the labor that can be obtained should be placed at their disposal, and they should be assured that they will not be permitted to do their work for the nation and its war allies at a financial loss, due to unprofitable prices. The emergency demand is most urgent, and we must satisfy it.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

Unanimous approval by the imperial war conference in London of the proposed use, after the war, of preferential tariffs for the several parts of the British Empire, as announced in the House of Commons last week, has excited earnest discussion in the English press. One paper, commending this policy, asserts that there is nothing in it to conflict with the interests of Great Britain's allies. Another remarks that it is "highly contentious" and regrets that the subject has been taken up by the Government. The Manchester Guardian says:

> What is to be our future relation to our allies? Are we, who hitherto have always admitted their goods freely, to celebrate the victory which we hope to gain in concert with them by inaugurating a régime of taxation upon their goods?

This tends to revive discussion elsewhere of trade relations after the war. In this country we still hear occasionally predictions that Americans then will be the suffering victims of bitter international competition and hostile trade alliances. But when we take into account the existence now of our war partnership, and think of what we are now doing to help our associates on the other side of the Atlantic, it seems wildly absurd to expect that when peace comes our European allies will adopt international trade policies hostile or injurious to the United States. Quite naturally, England is inclined to favor in peace days the colonies which have stood and fought with her at great cost, but we are confident that from agreements affecting their trade interests provisions harmful to this country will be excluded. For a long time the European nations now opposing Germany will have all they can do, even with our help, in reviving their industries and satisfying their wants at home, without fighting all over the world for export trade. International trade policy will be determined and governed largely by new commercial treaties, in the shaping of which the influence and desires of the United States will have much weight. But discussion of the question now by Governments is untimely. It may well be deferred until after the arrival of peace.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

To Render Farming Scientific.

"Empiric" and "empiricism" are words that convey to most ears a derogatory implication that often passes into downright condemnation, with something of contempt added. For this there is excuse, though hardly reason, for though the empiric may be a quack, when he is it is only because he has made a bad use of an excellent method of arriving at conclusions—a method to which the world is immeasurably indebted, and without which, in numberless instances, it could not get along at all.

The empiric is simply a man who keeps trying plans or things, one after another, until he finds one that serves his purpose. Then he continues to follow the plan or to use the thing, and the only weakness of his position lies in the fact that he does not know why he succeeds in doing what he wants to do, when he does it in that particular way, and he is consequently ill-prepared to adapt himself to changing conditions.

The man with a true scientific instinct is content to remain in that position only after he has convinced himself that he cannot get out of it. Till then he works indefatigably to attain understanding of an empirical achievement, and sooner or later he usually arrives at last at a comprehension more or less clear of the process he has employed. Now, of all human activities, the one that is most important, agriculture, has been, until years comparatively recent, the most empirical. That was because farming has always been in the hands of men little or not at all given to what has come to be called "research." They have raised their crops and fed the world—no small achievement, to be sure—but their vocation has been full of mysteries for them, and the result has been much waste of labor and failures so frequent as to make farming one of the most hazardous of occupations.

It is in an effort to clear up the mysteries of plant growth—to make agriculture more scientific and less empirical—that such studies of soils and of life in its minutest forms as those soon to begin under the direction of Dr. N. L. BRITTON in the New York Botanical Garden are undertaken. Already much has been done along these lines at official experiment stations in many countries and by a few private investigators, but the great task is as yet hardly more than begun, and too many competent workers could not be employed on it.

An Absurdly Futile Conspiracy.

What the outcome will or should be of the trial before Judge CUSHMAN of the eight men accused of plotting to stop munition exports is not now, of course, a subject to be discussed with propriety. Not only the tangible defendants, however, have been brought to bar, for the testimony as given is not only for or against that interesting aggregation of Germans, pro-Germans, pacifists, and others—it is also for or against the accepted conception of German efficiency. There is nothing improper in comment on, or prophecy about, an entity as immaterial as that, even while its case is still in course of adjudication, and this particular case has already gone far enough again to disclose how large may be the difference between the efficient and the effectual.

As an organization, Labor's National Peace Council, for a while, was sufficiently impressive to justify pride on the part of its originators. In the face of many difficulties and much hostility they assembled in a well-disciplined and well-trained body a considerable number of men whose names and positions were calculated to give force to their actions and weight to the expression of their opinions. They had much money to spend and spent it freely, and a good many people were convinced that the council could and did speak with authority for a fraction of the American population too large and too influential to be ignored.

Then the whole thing went to smash through inherent weakness. Suspicions as to the sincerity of its members turned to convictions when their real motives, as distinguished from those they avowed, became generally known, and it was realized that the council was not labor working for peace, but a few men who for one or another motive were trying to help Germany toward a victory over the rest of the world.

Curiously enough, the one defendant of the eight who admits and justifies his plotting is fast becoming the object of more amusement than animosity in the public mind. His conspiracy came in the end so ludicrously near to nothing, and he so obviously wasted the money intrusted to him, that his evident lawbreaking loses a good deal of its serious character and it is hard to be as angry with him as he deserves.

Commercial Submarines a Failure.

One of our correspondents suggests that instead of building wooden ships to traverse the surface of the sea, and making enough of them to make fairly sure that a sufficient number will get across to supply our allies with food in spite of the German submarines, we take a hint from Germany herself and try to emulate her successes in moving freight under water.

The idea has its attractions, but on reflection one remembers that though Germany's need to do business with us continued for many months, only twice did she prove the possibility of using the submarine as a cargo boat, and that then, for reasons presumably good, she abandoned the plan.

Moreover, the sort of freight we want to send to England and France is very different from what the Deutschland proved she could carry—when she had luck. Of grain, for instance, she could not have transported enough to be measured as part of the supply for a nation.

And it is not true that we are going to build wooden ships in the expectation that some of them will escape sinking. We at least hope that by the time they are ready the problem of the hostile submarine will have been solved, and that they will all reach port. They will be none too many if they do.

MEXICO'S BEST COURSE.

Much for Her to Gain in Joining Allies in War on Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ever since our break of diplomatic relations with Germany, foreshadowing a declaration of war against the Imperial Government, three courses have been open to the Republic of Mexico: First, she could throw in her lot with the Imperial Government to her own certain downfall as a sovereign State; second, she could declare neutrality, as for the moment she has done. This course, if adhered to, will involve her in unrest and trouble. The unsettled condition of a part of her territories, the extent of her coast line, the long, difficult border between herself and the United States will lead to the establishment of belligerent wireless stations and submarine bases on her coasts and to filibustering raids northward from her border. The result will be enmity, suppressed or open, on the part of France and England and some of Mexico's own Latin kin, as well as on the part of the great Republic on her north, who wishes her well, and sees in the stable prosperity of Mexico an untold blessing to the United States. It will scarcely be possible for the Mexican Government to prevent such untoward incidents from happening somewhere in her vast territories or along her coasts or border. Disastrous results to Mexico will follow inevitably; for the United States at war is not the United States at peace. The mood of the people is no longer easy and tolerant, but resolute and quick; and the Government would at once be compelled to measures which in peace might be indefinitely put off. Just now our Congress with virtual unanimity has decreed universal military training, thus uttering the voice of a nation which is no longer the United States of even a few months ago. The Allies, also, who command the sea, would have no need to refrain, because of the United States, from drastic measures to protect themselves from possible vital injury.

The third course is that Mexico shall cast in her lot with the Allies, in accord with the safe instinct of her Latin sisters on this continent. That is her sure salvation. Her stability and prosperity will be assured and the freedom to develop her institutions in harmony with the Mexican genius. An equal friendship will spring up between her and the United States. Indeed, a veritable enthusiasm will spread through the United States for her sister republic, who, also, is lending her aid. Our nation is in enthusiastic mood, ready to go great lengths in friendship as in war. She has unhesitatingly voted the hitherto unheard-of sum of seven billion dollars as her first contribution to the salvation of the world. Mexico will share with us, if she, too, will join in our great purpose. The Federal Government will aid her generously, while the money and energy of our citizens will again move freely into Mexico to rehabilitate her railroads and her industries and make good the wastage of her long civil war. That civil war has also brought grave injury to the interests in Mexico of citizens of Great Britain and France. How differently will those nations feel and act toward Mexico at the conclusion of the European war, if in the midst of the struggle she has thrown in her lot with them. From every point of view, Mexico's participation in the war on the side of the Allies will mean her lasting prosperity when the war is at an end. And it would indeed be hard to overstate the beneficial effect of such a decision in harmonizing the interstate relationships of the entire Western Hemisphere.

HENRY OSBORN TAYLOR.
New York, May 1, 1917.

Planting Government Land.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it not be practical, as well as graceful, if Uncle Sam should organize an army of farmers, with motor plows, to cultivate idle, virgin soil owned by the Government in the States bought from France to feed France and her allies during the ensuing years of the most brutal crime of civilization, the German war of might on right?

In Montana our Government owns more than 11,000,000 acres of homestead lands, and in Colorado about 7,000,000 acres. Those States are natural homes of the potato, and Montana won the grand prize for wheat and other cereals at New York's Land Show in 1911, and at the California International Expositions of 1915-16. Besides, one-third of Montana's agricultural lands have not been cultivated. She has 80,000,000 acres of rich, virgin agricultural soil inviting the farmer and stock grower.

Let our slogan be "Plant! Plant! Plant! the Boys Are Marching." An organized force under Governmental direction, led by farm experts, could at once plow and cultivate these millions of idle acres, getting them in readiness next Fall for a bumper Winter wheat crop, and many acres could be put at once into potatoes, such potatoes as cool nights, volcanic soil, with strong mineral fertilization of the Rockies, produce as premium winners.

GILBERT McCLURG.
New York, May 3, 1917.

Pirates Not the Right Word.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly allow me to take your valuable paper and the press generally to task for what appears to me to be slander against the dead.

I refer to the general habit of referring to the German submarine commanders and their superiors as pirates. Now the word pirates is probably our impression of the lowest strata of any form of human society, and I regret that I cannot supply a substitute, but it strikes me that it is enough to make Captain Kidd and Morgan, the buccaneer, turn over in their graves to have compared to theirs the present actions of submarines in sinking hospital ships, sending women and children to eternity without warning, annihilating entire crews so that there will be no report of sinking, and other atrocities that even Satan himself could hardly devise without some mature thinking on the subject.

The pirates of our Colonial days, though fearing neither God nor man, if they got the object of their desire, gold, would certainly spare the lives of those they took treasures from, and, furthermore, it was always an open fight and the best man won, not a knife in the back and consignment to the bottom of the ocean without cause or provocation in many instances.

ROBERT C. CHADWICK.
Jersey City, May 4, 1917.

Farm Labor for Our Allies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not send an army of farm hands to England and France to raise crops on the spot where crops are needed? There are plenty of men who are fit, yet not quite good enough for military duty, and this is near the productive season.

J. A. MARTIN.
Brooklyn, May 4, 1917.

NOT FORGETTING AUSTRIA.

Germany Not the Only Autocracy to be Dealt With.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to thank you for your editorial, "A Fatal Error," in today's issue of your esteemed paper. There has been too strong a tendency on the part of most of the nations at war with the middle-European alliance to belittle the culpability of Austria-Hungary in the present conflict and to overlook the importance of the Austrian problem. The fact that Germany has kept the world too busy to pay much attention to the other culprit may explain, but not justify, this attitude. It is of the utmost importance, to my mind, to keep a clear view of the whole situation, if the peace that is to come is to be anything like just and permanent.

If this war is to result in a complete victory for democracy, the Austrian autocracy must be the first to go. For Austria is even more autocratic than Germany. The Government of Germany has—post facto, at least—obtained the sanction of the German people for the declaration of the war and for most of its acts; the Government of Austria has not only failed to obtain the sanction of the Parliament—which has not been summoned since May, 1914—for plunging her people into this bloodiest of wars, but that Government in doing so has knowingly acted against the expressed sentiment and will of by far the greater majority of its people, and is today actually waging war upon the Slav population of the empire.

This must be made clear to all true lovers of democracy and freedom—that Austria's very existence as a sovereign political unit is a direct denial of the ideals of democracy, a flat contradiction and a grave menace to the very principles for which this great Republic has entered the conflict, and which found so noble an expression in the President's address to Congress on April 2. Any peace settlement which is to be consistent with these principles must necessarily include the dismemberment of Austria and the liberation of her peoples, such as would enable them "to choose their way of life and of obedience."

Thanks to the courage and wisdom of a few clear-headed idealists who, not afraid of the sneer of the cynic, dared to give an expression to much that has long been dormant in many a human heart, people are today beginning to talk of freedom in terms of real earnestness; perhaps the time is ripe for some concrete thinking. Let us hope they will recognize the claim for freedom of even the small nations of Central Europe, who for years were holding up the banner of revolt in the camp of the Germano-Magyar autocracy, and, knowing none of the glory of sacrifice, have tasted all of its bitterness.

JAROSLAV CISAR.
College of the City of New York, May 2, 1917.

In Praise of the Parsnip.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that in all this discussion of back-yard gardens no one has mentioned the parsnip? We are urged to plant all sorts of other vegetables, but the easiest, surest, and heaviest crop that an average green commuter's garden can be made to yield has not even received honorable mention. Doesn't anybody like parsnips? Really, they aren't so bad—if you're hungry. Here are their advantages:

Most nutritious of all root crops except salsify. Carbohydrate content 16-17 per cent., nearly as high as a potato, more than twice as high as beets, carrots, or turnips. (See Wiley, "Foods and Food Adulterations.")

Will succeed in any reasonably deep soil and under favorable conditions yield a heavier crop than any other root, far heavier than potatoes. I usually plant a row fifty to sixty feet long and harvest two or three bushels. This figures out at 800 bushels to the acre, or about four times what an amateur like myself can get from potatoes and nearly twice the best professional yield that I have seen recorded.

The cost of the seed is negligible. From a 5-cent packet you can plant 100 to 200 feet of row. And it is sure to come up.

Not seriously affected by insect enemies, blight, or rot, dry or over-wet weather, nor even by partial shade. Spraying is unnecessary, or any particular care beyond a reasonable amount of hoeing and weeding in the early part of the season and thinning to six inches apart when two or three inches high.

Part of the crop can be packed in earth in the cellar, the rest left out in the garden, where it will be all the better for freezing, and dug in the early Spring when the shortage of food, if we are to have a shortage, will be most acutely felt.

Finally, the roots, being bulky and of regular shape, take little time to prepare, the waste is relatively small, they take less time to cook than most other vegetables, and can be prepared in a variety of ways. Butter is not a necessary companion, whatever you may infer from that proverb.

Will you not in the plenitude of your wisdom say a few kind words for this worthy vegetable and advise green gardeners to provide against a possible disappointment in their potato crop by putting in a row of parsnips? They should be planted now.

New York, May 5, 1917. W. D. M.

The Metric System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read that French scientists and technical men are to visit the States in connection with national defense. Why not, now, launch a campaign in favor of the metric system of weights and measures, and show old England that, although it is a close neighbor to countries using that system, America takes the lead? The utility of international units for weights and measures is undisputed, and would help commerce after the war to the highest degree in all manufactures, even to the making of small articles such as screws and bolts to millimeter measures. Several hours every day in the school life of children could then be devoted to acquiring other knowledge which is now spent in learning all sorts of weights and measures. Quite lately the London County Council voted a unanimous motion in favor of the decimal monetary system and the metric system, but I think it stopped there.

Give the subject a chance in your columns, and vive l'Amerique, says an old Anglo-Parisian.

D. SYDAL.
Lethbridge, Alberta, April 25, 1917.

TO LIBERTY.

In thy great name, Fair Liberty,
We arm once more to meet the foe!
With loyal hearts, on land and sea,
In thy defense our banners go.
We have no avariced desire,
No greed of gain, no envious thought;
For thee we light the carnage fire—
For thee our battles shall be fought!

Where men now lie beneath the heel
Of hate's dominion, we will fight,
And every weakling land shall feel
The joy of justice through our might.
Our swords are strong to do thy will
Wherever need of strife may be,
Thy name a universe shall thrill
The world shall know thee, Liberty!

Emblazoned on our every shield
Thy lamp shall glow before their eyes;
Those hearts to love and mercy steeled
Shall see thy flame surmount the skies.
Where tyranny and wrong prevail,
Where despots reign on land and sea,
Thy noble mandates shall not fail—
We fight for thee, Fair Liberty!

LURANA SHELDON.

ASKS JUSTICE FOR PRESS.

Manufacturers' Record Protests Against Proposed Postal Increase.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—Richard H. Edmonds, editor of The Manufacturers' Record, has written a letter to the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives protesting against any additional burdens, such as the proposed increase of second-class postal rates being put on publishers:

"The work that publishers are doing for the nation in advancing the cause of preparedness and defense and in helping business throughout the country to proceed with as little interruption as possible in this crisis is of the utmost importance," he writes. "Publishers are paying over 100 per cent. more for their raw materials than they were before the war. An additional burden such as proposed in increased postage charges now would force large numbers of them to stop publication. I urge as a matter of patriotism and as a matter of duty to the country that those who are assisting in the fight for freedom and liberty which this country is making should be encouraged in every way and not hampered by crushing taxation. They will pay their part of any corporation tax that may be decided wise, but object to an unjust special tax which singles them out as interests that have been unduly favored, when the contrary is the case.

"The newspapers of the country are enduring the severest crisis in their history. Unlike farmers and manufacturers, who are reaping large profits by reason of high prices and active trade, newspapers are burdened with a cost of paper which is killing many and seriously hampering all."

DR. JACOBI ACTIVE AT 87.

Former Assistants Dine Noted Physician at New York Yacht Club.

Dr. Abraham Jacobi, Professor Emeritus of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, and one of America's foremost physicians, was 87 years old yesterday, and still active in the practice of his profession. A group of twenty or more physicians, most of whom were his former assistants at the college, had him as their guest at dinner last night in the New York Yacht Club, 37 West Forty-fourth Street. Many personal friends called to pay their respects at his home, 19 East Forty-seventh Street, and more than a hundred congratulatory telegrams and messages were received from others.

From 1870 to 1903 Dr. Jacobi was continuously identified with the medical educational work at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was Professor of the Diseases of Children in the New York Medical College, 1860-65, and at the New York University, 1865-70. He has received degrees from many universities, has acted as the President of every prominent medical society in the city and State, and the Association of American Physicians, and he is an honorary member of the leading medical societies of Europe. Dr. Jacobi is now consulting specialist at Roosevelt Hospital. His reputation as a specialist of the diseases of children is worldwide. In 1893, when the University of Berlin offered Dr. Jacobi the chair of pediatrics, he declined it on the ground that he was an American and wished to remain here.

FOR KINDERGARTEN BILL.

Governor Tells Mrs. Lydig He Will Urge Its Passage.

Advocates of the Lockwood Tillet bill, making it mandatory for school districts to establish kindergartens at the request of twenty-five mothers, were hopeful last night of passage of the measure as a result of a conference between Governor Whitman and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, one of a group of well-known women who have sponsored the measure. Strong support for the bill has developed among persons interested in social welfare, because of the effect it would have in keeping young children off the streets and giving them a fair start in the right direction.

There has been opposition to the measure on the part of Controller Prendergast on the ground that New York at this time could not afford to establish the kindergartens. Because of this the measure was amended to limit the expenditure for cities of the first class to $150,000 a year, but Mr. Prendergast still demurred on the ground of economy, and the bill slumbered in the Finance Committee. The Governor told Mrs. Lydig last night he would confer with Senator Lockwood before the Legislature reconvened, would assure him of his own support of the kindergarten plan, and of his willingness to sign the bill, and would urge him to exert enough pressure on the committee to get the bill reported out.

Advocacy of the bill was voiced by the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant in his morning sermon at the Church of the Ascension yesterday.

MINUTE TO 'STOP AND THINK'

School Camps Association Asks Pause at Noon May 30.

The National School Camps Association of 1 Broadway has issued an appeal to the entire population of the United States to "stop and think" one minute at noon on Memorial Day, May 30. For that minute the association wants all business to halt while the people devote their thoughts to the significance of the day and the traditions it perpetuates and "to look forward and think of the momentous step the United States has taken in entering the world war for liberty and the rights of humanity." The appeal adds:

"The noon hour has been selected because when it is noon on the Atlantic seaboard the people of the Pacific Slope will be up and about their business. All America will be in action. A minute from the day will not retard their activities."

The association is trying to organize camps this Summer to accommodate more than 5,000 boys who have applied for enrollment, although it has equipment for fewer than 1,500. Camps were held last Summer at Fort Hamilton, but room at the post being needed by the Government this year, Joseph P. Day has given the association the old Oriental Hotel property at Manhattan Beach. Boys from 12 years old upward are received. The association charges 80 cents a day for subsistence.

JUBILEE AT ST. ANDREW'S.

Bishop Hayes Says Mass at "Little Church of Newspaper Row."

St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church at Duane Street and City Hall Place—the Little Church of Newspaper Row—began yesterday a week's celebration of its diamond jubilee, which will conclude next Sunday with special services in honor of the seventeenth anniversary of the founding of the very early mass for newspaper men and other night workers. Mgr. Lavelle preached because of the illness of Cardinal Farley, and Bishop P. J. Hayes, once an altar boy in the old church, celebrated the mass.

James Murphy, 85 years old, who attended the dedication of the church seventy-five years ago, was present yesterday. Mgr. Lavelle paid warm tribute to Mgr. Evers, the pastor.

OPPOSES MISGUIDED THRIFT.

S. W. Straus Says Wheels of Industry Must Be Kept Going.

S. W. Straus, President of the American Society for Thrift, has issued to the members an appeal urging that business interests be relieved from the menace of misguided thrift.

"In our efforts to be patriotically economical," he says, "we find ourselves going to extremes in the opposite direction, which is just as great a danger as wastefulness and extravagance. Because the whole nation has become conscious of the necessity for thrift we as individuals should take care not to deflect from their normal courses the tides of the nation's money that keep the wheels of industry turning."

WILL RENEW FIGHT ON LOCAL OPTION

Effort Will Be Made Tomorrow to Have the Senate Reconsider Its Amendment.

PARTY BOSSES ENLISTED

Special Session Is Likely if the Legislature Fails to Pass the Measure Now.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 6.—Interest in legislative activities in this, the closing week of the session, centres on the prospective action on the Hill-Wheeler Local Option bill for cities, Governor Whitman's pet reform. The Senate and Assembly are again deadlocked over the measure, as a result of the action in the Senate on Friday, when the bill was amended in a manner calculated to render concurrence by the Assembly highly improbable, if at all possible. Either Leader Elon R. Brown, who won a conspicuous victory in the Senate when he succeeded in forcing the adoption of the so-called "one question" amendment against the Governor's wishes, must recede from the attitude he has assumed, or Speaker Sweet, who has the support of Governor Whitman in the stand he has taken, must retreat in order to make possible an agreement between the two houses, which is necessary to the passage of the bill.

As yet there is no indication that either will recede. Should both persist in their present stand the bill would be thrown into a conference committee, with very slim prospects of a compromise.

Governor Whitman flatly announced today that he was determined that the Hill-Wheeler bill should become a law through action of the present Legislature. While he has at no time authorized such a statement for publication Governor Whitman's friends are aware that the Legislature will be called back in extraordinary session early next month if the local option bill should fail to pass at the regular session.

Governor Whitman's plans, according to his friends, go even further. There is a vacancy in the Senate through the death of Senator George E. Spring, who represented the Fifty-first District, composed of the counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus. Governor Whitman, it may be stated on good authority, in case his pet measure should be thrown on the legislative scrap heap, will call a special election to fill the vacancy, and make a campaign for the election of a successor to Senator Spring committed to the enactment of the Hill-Wheeler bill in the form Governor Whitman desires to see it passed.

The constituency which Senator Spring represented in the Upper House is strongly inclined toward prohibition, and Governor Whitman is personally exceedingly popular in the district. His campaign would be for more than a local purpose. Plucking a leaf from the book of Governor Hughes, Mr. Whitman would take advantage of the opportunity to "appeal to the people" on what he regards a moral issue, just as Mr. Hughes, when Governor, did successfully in his famous fight to put an end to racetrack gambling. Mr. Hughes ordered a special election to fill a vacancy which had arisen through the death of Stanislaus P. Franchot. Senator Franchot represented the Niagara-Orleans District, territory which adjoins the district Senator Spring represented in the present Senate.

Senator Brown could not possibly have picked a worse moment for opposing the Governor than he did. Governor Whitman has before him hundreds of legislative bills for approval. With a stroke of his pen he can make or mar the political future of many lawmakers. While it is not believed among men who know Governor Whitman intimately that he would use his veto power for the purpose of enforcing his decrees on a co-ordinate branch of the State Government, legislators with bills they are anxious to have approved are inspired by a fear that Mr. Whitman may be as human as some of his predecessors.

The Local Option bill will be on the Senate calendar for final passage on Tuesday, and it is likely that a motion will be made to reconsider the vote by which the "one question" amendment was adopted. According to a report here today Senator George F. Argetsinger of Monroe voted for the amendment—though he had been picked by Governor Whitman to lead the fight against it on the Senate floor—for the purpose of being in a position to make such a motion. The whole question will then be reopened.

In preparation for the coming battle both sides are enlisting the aid of Republican bosses throughout the State to bring pressure to bear on their spokesmen in the Senate. That Governor Whitman's first attempt in that direction met with failure and many Senators turned a deaf ear on demands from their leaders to support the Governor has caused intense surprise at the Capitol. In a measure it has shattered the prevailing belief that Governor Whitman was so secure in his power that he could impose his will as law on the Republican machine in this State.

As it is likely that there will be a full attendance in the Senate on Tuesday, when the Local Option bill is to be taken up, the winning side will require twenty-six votes to bring about a reconsideration of the "one question" amendment. At the session last Friday there were twenty-five votes for the amendment and twenty-one in support of the Governor.

Should Senator Argetsinger change his vote, as is expected, and Senators George A. Slater of Westchester and J. Henry Walter of Onondaga, who failed to vote at all, be recorded on the Governor's side it would still leave the necessity for winning over one of the Senators who voted for the amendment at least to bring about a tie vote, which Lieut. Gov. Schoeneck, who is known to favor the Governor's local option plan, could decide in his favor.

That the winning over of one, possibly two Senators by the Governor is not out of question is generally admitted. On the other hand there are persistent rumors at the Capitol that there are possibly two Senators who voted with the Governor, because their votes were not needed to put the Brown amendment through, who are willing to shift their allegiance from the Governor to the liquor interests in the event their votes should be needed by the latter.

Should the Governor win in his local option fight it is believed that he will force a reconsideration of the Slater bill, designed to repeal the Frawley boxing law. The Assembly, which will stand with the Governor on city local option, has twice defeated the bill framed to put an end to public boxing exhibitions.

The bill to tax moving pictures and establish a State censorship for films is scheduled for debate in the Assembly early this week. It is not at all certain that the proposed movie legislation will not be defeated.

BRYCE CABLES TO JEWS.

Former Ambassador Favors Jewish Nation in Palestine.

Viscount James Bryce, former British Ambassador to the United States, in a cable message received yesterday by the Jewish Morning Journal of this city, announced himself as being strongly in favor of the establishment of a Jewish nation in Palestine. The message read as follows:

London, May 4.
Jewish Morning Journal:
Much sympathetic interest here in re-establishment of Jews in Palestine. To effect this and give prospect of success three things are needed: Turkish rule must be extinguished, not only in Palestine, but everywhere south and east of Tauris Mountain; large body of American and other Jews must indicate wish to return; large funds needed to repair ruin wrought recently by Turks in Palestine and enable execution of irrigation and other works required to make Palestine support larger population than it now feeds. Europe being now impoverished, would American Jews provide funds for these purposes? Probably ultimately remunerative.
BRYCE.

TAFT SAYS KAISER MUST FOLLOW CZAR

Hohenzollern and Hapsburg Have Got to Get Out, He Declares.

ARE IN WAR TO TELL THEM

"We Are Going Over There Because We Are for the Right and Will Fight for It."

Ex-President William Howard Taft, speaking at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church last night, said that permanent peace would never come until "William and Charles have been relegated to the rear, the same as Nicholas."

"We are in the war," declared Mr. Taft, "to say to Mr. Hohenzollern and Mr. Hapsburg, 'You've got to get out the same as Mr. Romanoff got out, so we can have peace in the world.' If William of Hohenzollern and Charles of Hapsburg cease to be controllers of those two peoples they now rule over and the German and the Austro-Hungarian peoples come to rule themselves, they will not be a menace to the peace of the world, as the German Junkers and the Hungarian war lords have been.

"You know that if Emperors William and Charles abdicated tomorrow we'd have peace in two weeks, and that is what we are in the war for—and when that is accomplished we'll add the German people and the Austrian people to our league and have peace ever after." Mr. Taft said America had a most glorious rôle in the war.

"We have nothing to do with the policies or the politics of Europe," he added, "but we are going over there because we are for the right and are willing to fight for it. Isn't it a great function, too, for us to be able to say at the peace table that we have a right there and that we demand a peace with justice? How it will strengthen our position to be able to point to the fact that we have gone into the struggle from pure motives, and how it would weaken us to have to say, if we were permitted to sit at the peace table at all, and had not gone into the war, 'We are sorry we couldn't take any part, but our policies wouldn't let us.'"

Mr. Taft, who is President of the League to Enforce Peace, said further of America in the war: "If ever this nation will be in a league to enforce peace, it is in now. We don't intend to abolish war, but we intend to make it as improbable as human nature will permit.

"To have a League to Enforce Peace among nations we must be willing to abide by the decision of the arbitration court, and not be in the attitude of 'Heads I win, tails you lose.' Of course, there are non-justiciable questions that courts of law cannot pass upon between individuals and between nations. The United States has such a problem in that we exclude the Japanese and Chinese. We have the right to exclude them if we want to. It is not a question that could properly be submitted to a court or to arbitration, but we might get into a dispute over the question that would lead to that dispute being presented for arbitration."

Mr. Taft discussed America's responsibilities toward the governments of some countries outside the United States.

"We don't own Cuba," he said, "but we are worse off than if we did. We guarantee its government and we don't furnish it. Everytime they have an election in Cuba I feel gooseflesh all over me. Then we have Mexico, an international nuisance just across our back fence. Zimmermann wrote a note about it. He suggested moving our fence up on this side of Texas. Think of what would happen if Burleson and Joe Bailey were turned over to Mexico!"

Mr. Taft said Germany had illegally committed suicide by destroying American lives on the high seas. There was great applause when he said: "We have cast off our swaddling clothes and are now standing up to meet the obligations our power has brought us. We are in the war because we are opposed to a military autocracy which violates the peace of the world, and in so doing harms our own interests. Republics sometimes make mistakes, but in the long run you can count on government of the people by the people being carried on for the interest of that people."

Mr. Taft spoke first to 1,800 people who filled the church proper, and later to an overflow audience of 1,000 persons in the basement of the church. The Rev. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of the church, said the country was to be congratulated that there had been so few disorders since the war started. "The mob outbreak in Cooper Union the other evening," he said, "over the Irish question shows how easily the war spirit may run wild if great care is not exercised." Dr. Reisner made a plea for national prohibition as a war measure.

Dance to Aid Irish Troops.

The Countess of Kingston has arranged a ball at the Plaza tonight for the benefit of disabled Irish soldiers. The dancing will begin at 10:30 o'clock. The Countess will receive and Anna Byrne's orchestra is to play. The patrons and patronesses include Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. James Byrne, Mrs. L. K. Wilmerding, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Otto Kahn, the Marquis de Buena Vista, Comte de Beau Sejour, and others.

COLUMBIA SENDS 200 TO NATIONAL SERVICE

Thousands Witness Review on South Field—West Pointers Sing in Church Service.

Columbia University yesterday bade farewell to 200 students and alumni, who are going immediately into military or other national service. With five thousand people banked about the border of South Field, President Nicholas Murray Butler and Arthur S. Dwight, a trustee and alumnus of the university and a Major of engineers in the reserve army, reviewed the student battalion under Captain Ernest Robinson, and then filed into St. Paul's chapel for a farewell service. This was signalized by the presence of the West Point gray beside the khaki of the Columbia men—the military academy choir of eighty-five members, under Captain Frederick Hanna, having come down to participate in the services—the first time since 1899 that cadets have participated in any function not directly connected with the academy.

Four thousand persons tried to crowd into the chapel, but most of them were perforce left outside. After the cadets had sung several hymns, including Columbia's new war song, the Rev. Professor Harry F. Ward of Boston University preached a militant sermon, which was reinforced by a militant address by Dr. Butler.

"The worth of life," said Dr. Ward, "does not appear to a man until he has found a cause bigger than life; and these are times when the ultimate standard of values is made clear. We need something more lasting than mere patriotic enthusiasm, and we now have a cause more valuable than life. I recall the words spoken by Edith Cavell before the German firing squad: 'As I stand here in the presence of eternity I find that patriotism is not enough.'"

Dr. Butler said: "This university has responded in the only way that a university of its traditions and ruling principles could respond to the call for the great army which is to bring the war to a speedy and final conclusion on principles of justice and peace."

He referred to General Phil Kearny, '33, as a type of the men Columbia sends out, and declared: "There is here none of that deep, wasting type of immorality that holds life worth living for one's self, or death worth dying for one's self alone."

At the close of the exercises the entire congregation, led by the cadet choir, sang "The Star-Spangled Banner."

KNIT 6,000 SETS FOR NAVY.

Women, Organized in Units, Are Making the Sailors Comfortable.

Over 9,000 pounds of wool, to be made up in warm clothing for sailors in the navy, have been sold during the last three weeks to the women in and around New York City by the Comforts Committee of the Navy League of the United States, at its New York branch, 500 Fifth Avenue. It requires one and one-half pounds to make a set of garments—sleeveless jacket, mittens, and muffler. The early completion of 6,000 sets is now assured. The Comforts Committee was organized three weeks ago and during that time has established nearly fifty subsidiary units in the East.

One of the largest units, organized in in Brooklyn by Miss Calder, daughter of Senator Calder, will supply the 1,000 men on the superdreadnought New York with the woolen garments. The women of Grace Episcopal Church, under the leadership of Miss Sutcliff, formed a unit to equip the men on the destroyer Fulton and the women of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, headed by Mrs. Percy C. Todd, will help make garments for the men on the battleship Kentucky, while two women's organizations in Kentucky are doing the larger part of the work. Mrs. William B. Leeds has a unit knitting for the men on one submarine. Miss Eleanor Satterlee, daughter of Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, has a unit of thirteen school girls, known as "Thirteen for the Navy," and they are knitting one set each. The college girls of Mount Holyoke, the girls in Mrs. Cooper Hartman's school of this city, and the high school girls of Hempstead have joined the army of knitters, while the French Society of this city, under the leadership of Mrs. J. R. McArthur, have a unit known as Le Cercle Rochambeau. Other individual units have been organized by Mrs. Eleanor Blodgett, Mrs. C. W. Trippe, Miss Mabel F. Carlton of Rye, Mrs. Arthur McAleenan, Mrs. J. Parsons of Lakeville, Conn., and Mrs. Ralph Rainsford.

Among the hundreds of women who visited the Fifth Avenue rooms last week was Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. A recruiting station for the Naval Militia is also maintained at the rooms and sixty enlistments have been received.

Miss Noemi G. Townsend to Wed.

The engagement is announced of Miss Noemi Gibert Townsend, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Bliss Townsend, of 299 Lexington Avenue, to Leslie W. Devereux, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas A. Devereux, of Utica, N. Y. Mr. Devereux is a member of the Officers' Reserve Corps, and will go next week to the Plattsburg camp. Miss Townsend made her débût two Winters ago, and is a granddaughter of the late Dr. James T. Gibert of Newport and New York. No date has been set for the wedding.

Bowman Denies He's Engaged.

John McE. Bowman, managing director of the Hotel Biltmore, denied yesterday a rumor that he was to marry Mrs. Margaret Emerson Vanderbilt, widow of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who was drowned when the Lusitania was sunk by the Germans two years ago today. "It's absolutely silly," he said. "Nothing in it at all."

DUTY OF AMERICA IS TO SAVE FRANCE

Bishop Brent Says Our Service Must Include Sacrifice at Home.

CONTRIBUTE FORTUNES NOW

Dr. Kelman, Back from the Front, Tells How Troops There Pray "to a Neglected God."

The Rt. Rev. Charles H. Brent, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Philippines, who recently returned from the French front, called upon Americans yesterday in a sermon in St. James's Church, at Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, to lay down their lives in defense of France and democracy, as well as their own country, and said that service should include not only dying at the front, but sacrifice at home. He said one man had proposed that the fortunes which would ordinarily be preserved through inheritance be contributed for war expenses, so that children of the next generation, though deprived of the wealth of their fathers, would start life enriched by a secure democracy and not weighted down by an enormous debt. He would not make known the name of the man who had made this suggestion.

"France is dying," exclaimed the Bishop, "but America can save her by transfusion of blood—let us give the blood. We are a nation that has worshipped success, and it is time that we should know the disciple of faith and service. We are not going to have our lives taken away from us, we are going to lay them down, in order that we may take them up again. Belgium laid down her life, France is laying down her life, and England, realizing that these nations were fighting for the world, identified herself with their cause. And now America is taking up the cause of democracy, which is a divine principle, the freedom of the will applied to politics."

He said that in Verdun recently he saw a motto on the wall of the fort which read: "The German fights to oppress, but the Frenchman fights to set men free. On the fate of France hangs the fate of the world."

"And we have seen that," he continued. "We know that France is a buffer State, and willing to be a buffer State, holding back from American forces that would destroy democracy. There is no such thing as compulsory service in a democracy. Compulsory service is an invitation to the willing rather than a command to the unwilling."

Bishop Brent said that each individual in America could render real service by conservation of food. The waste and extravagance in food in America, he said, would provide the world. "At suppers eaten after 9 o'clock at night," he said, would provide for the world. "At feed 2,500,000 people." He added that France and America should henceforth "sit at the same table" and share equally.

In the Brick Presbyterian Church yesterday the Rev. Dr. John Kelman, pastor of Free St. George's Church in Edinburgh, who spent much time in France and Flanders with Scottish troops under a roving commission from the Y. M. C. A., painted a vivid word picture of religion and the man in the trenches, in the course of which he spoke of the callousness to God of the average soldier when in reserve, of how he was not quite so indifferent when moved to the communication trenches, and how under fire he underwent a change. Then he said they prayed to a neglected God.

"The boys," said Dr. Kelman, "make a confidant of any one they feel has an interest in them. They are lonely, homesick, and often heartsick. One man who had been through the terrible experience of months of trench warfare, when taken to the rear was served with hot cocoa by young women. As he reached for the cup he cradled his head in his arm and wept with despair and gratitude. This war is so unspeakably terrible. Once under fire, amid death, seeing one's comrades lying still and quiet beside them, a thin little trickle telling its silent story, a man gets glimpses of and thinks of the life beyond. Then they are praying prayers to a neglected God.

"Germany is one of God's greatest gifts of the earth. The German people have been shackled for forty years—and they do not know. Germany's is the worst crucifixion; she will rise to the light and truth and then will God's kingdom be glorified. You, America, have entered the war and may I welcome you to the red carpet upon which we stand? Patriotism will henceforth be a sacrament to us of God."

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Fort Newton, who is about to leave America to become pastor of City Temple in London, preached his farewell sermon yesterday in the Church of the Divine Paternity and brought tears to the eyes of many of his hearers through the emotion with which he accepted the gift of a great American flag, which he pledged himself to entwine with the British flag behind his new pulpit. The Rev. Dr. Frank Oliver Hall, who presented the flag, said it was a duplicate of one which adorned his own church, which had a staff fashioned from a log hewn by Abraham Lincoln.

MAY ABANDON NEUTRALITY.

Brazil Likely to Co-operate in War by Sending Products Here.

RIO JANEIRO, May 5.—Upon formally assuming on Monday the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, Nilo Pechana, successor to Dr. Lauro Muller, is expected to make known the general lines of his program, the fundamental principle of which it is understood will be frank and energetic action in co-operation with the United States.

Señhor Pechana, as his attitude has been indicated, does not believe Brazil will be able to take an active part in the war by the sending of troops, but in lieu of military forces should lend the United States all her moral support and especially effective economic aid through the furnishing of all kinds of commodities produced by the nation. Other measures, also, would be considered as the course of events seemed to render them necessary in the common cause.

Such action by the Brazilian Government, it is pointed out, would naturally carry with it the revocation of the decree of neutrality promulgated on April 28.

The Journal do Commercio says it is reported that Ruy Barbosa, the Ambassador to Argentina and advocate of war with Germany, advised the new Foreign Minister to make the reorganization of the Cabinet the condition of his acceptance of the portfolio.

Gives a Flag to Sound Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., May 6.—Senator George P. McLean has presented an American flag to the Sound Beach Improvement Association. It will be formally raised at Arcadia, the local bird refuge, on Memorial Day. Senator McLean is a member of the Bird Protective Association, and his gift was made through Dr. E. S. Bigelow, President of the Agassiz Association.

POPE WANTS WORLD TO PRAY FOR PEACE

All Bishops Directed to Introduce Invocation into the Litany of the Holy Virgin.

ROME, May 6, (via Paris.)—Pope Benedict, in a letter to Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, refers to a letter which he wrote in 1915, in which he said, "prepare the minds of every one for the reception of an invitation for peace, which we propose to address to the belligerents on the first anniversary of the outbreak of the war," and adds:

"We indicated then to the peoples a unique method of composing their differences with honor and on a basis of durable international peace. We conjured them then in the name of God and humanity to abandon their projects of mutual destruction and come to a just and equitable accord, but the voice which called for the cessation of the frightful conflict remained without an echo. The sombre tide of overflowing hatred between the belligerents seems to rise still higher and the war is enveloping other countries in a frightful whirlwind, multiplying the ruins and massacres.

"Still, our confidence is not weakened and we hope that the day is no longer far distant when all men, sons of the same Celestial Father, will begin again to consider each other as brothers. The suffering of the peoples has become almost insupportable and is rendered more intense by the general desire for peace. May the Divine Redeemer, with infinite goodness of heart that counsels gentleness, prevail also in the minds of the Governments, that, conscious of their responsibility before God and humanity, they may resist no longer the voice of the people invoking peace."

The Pope ordains, in order that "the prayers of the unfortunate human family may rise more frequently and humbly to Jesus," that the Cardinal make known to all the Bishops of the world his ardent desire that appeal be had to the Virgin Mary and that from June 1 there be definitely introduced into the litany of the Holy Virgin the invocation: "Regina pacis ora pro nobis."

The letter ends with a call that: "Pious and devoted invocations rise from all corners of the earth, from the humblest huts to the most sumptuous palaces, to obtain for the upheaved world the desired peace."

GIVES SCHOOL TO NATION.

President Thanks Catholic Parish for Patriotic Offer.

Mgr. Charles A. Cassidy, rector of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church in St. Mark's Place at New Brighton, S. I., announced from the pulpit yesterday that he had offered the Government the use of the new $200,000 parochial high school of the parish, to which President Wilson had responded with a personal letter of thanks. The school building is on Richmond Terrace, at Church Street, near the church. It was recently completed with funds subscribed by the parishioners, but has not been used for school purposes.

"The school building has been offered to the Government for any purpose for which it may be made useful, although I suggested it would be admirably adapted for a hospital," said Mgr. Cassidy. "What the Government wants at this time is practical aid from its citizens and from their best resources, and all these things the people of this parish are ready and willing to give, I am sure. There are too many people calling themselves patriots who are doing a lot of talking, but nothing else for the aid of the country.

"Cardinal Farley has given his approval to our efforts in this day of need of our country. All of our organizations in the parish are working to provide the best service of which we are capable for the Government, including the organizations of both the men and women."

The rector declined to make public the contents of the President's letter.

TO TILL GOVERNOR'S LAWN.

Wisconsin Executive and Assembly Speaker Will Grow Potatoes.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, May 6.—The lawn of the Executive Mansion will be plowed tomorrow morning by the Superintendent of Public Property, Max Blumenfeld, and Governor Emanuel L. Philipp and Lawrence Whittet, Speaker of the Assembly, will start a potato farm on shares. The lawn is expected to produce a crop of about 200 bushels of potatoes.

"We are doing this," said the Governor, "as an object lesson to the State. The land is there, the workers are here, and we shall not ask others to work on the farms producing crops unless we do our share also."

The Governor and Speaker Whittet have been active from the opening of the war in the organization of Wisconsin's campaign for food production. The State was the first to organize its own defense council.

SEEKS $50,000 FOR HAZING.

Student Sues N. Y. Military Academy Because Hearing Was Impaired.

Special to The New York Times.

HIGHLAND FALLS, May 6.—Among the cases on the civil calendar of the Supreme Court in Orange County, to open tomorrow with Justice M. H. Hirschberg presiding, is a suit for $50,000 damages for injuries received in being hazed, which has been brought by Bertram Haigh, a student, against the New York Military Academy at Cornwall. He asks that sum for the deafening of one ear.

Haigh, who brings the action through his mother, Mrs. Cora M. Haigh of Jamaica, L. I., alleges that, as a result of water being poured upon him by fellow-students, he lost the hearing in his right ear. A. F. H. Seeger, counsel for the academy, plans to make his defense on the contention that young Haigh was treated for ailment of his ear before he came to the academy.

New Jersey Man Killed in France.

Alfred T. Barton, a Lieutenant with the British forces at the Vimy Ridge fight, was killed in action there, according to an official message received by his father, A. I. Barton of Highland Falls, N. J. Lieutenant Barton left soon after the beginning of war as a Sergeant Major in the 103d Canadian Rifles, which was part of the first Canadian oversea contingent. He was with this regiment when it was distinguished in the fighting about Ypres and La Bassée.

RAISE $250,000 FUND FOR JEWISH RELIEF

Shower of Gifts at Concert by Josef Rosenblatt, Russian Cantor.

SMALL AMOUNTS PLEDGED

Singer Makes Strong Impression on His First Appearance in the City.

A quarter of a million dollars was raised for Jewish war sufferers last night at the Hippodrome, where Josef Rosenblatt, the Russian cantor, gave his first concert in New York under the auspices of the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War. Most of the money came in small amounts, in pledges made by nearly every one of the 5,000 persons who filled the Hippodrome from stage to roof. The floodgates of generosity were opened after an impassioned address by Justice Otto A. Rosalsky and an earnest appeal by Nathan Straus.

Cantor Rosenblatt is making a propaganda tour that is to include thirty American cities. The committee is trying to raise a large part of the $10,000,000 sought this year for the relief of Jews in the warring countries of Europe.

Mr. Straus was welcomed with applause as he walked to the front of the stage to introduce the speakers. He scored rich persons who out of their abundance did not give to succor the distressed.

"Get a list of those who give, but get also a list of those who do not give," he said. "Make a list that you can put up, talk about, and tell your friends about. Nothing makes men loosen up their purse strings so much as ostracism. You will shame every rich man into giving if you talk enough against him."

At another stage of the meeting Mr. Straus said he had given up his horses and yacht because he could not enjoy them with the knowledge that his brethren were starving to death.

There was mighty cheering when Judge Rosalsky said in the course of his remarks that all should stand behind President Wilson. He spoke of conditions in Russia.

"If the Jews in Russia retain the freedom that they have so suddenly won, do you realize what it means both to the Jews of Russia and to the Jews of America?" he said. "To the Jews of Russia it means that they will become a great industrial and commercial power, as they have been in every land where they have been permitted to enjoy liberty, for the history of the Jews shows that they are builders and not destroyers, and that they seek to improve the welfare of every country in which they dwell. It means that the Jews of Russia will achieve fame and success in the arts, sciences, and the professions, which only a limited number were permitted to enter under despotic rule.

"To the Jews of America, it means that we will be able to solve many of the intricate problems which are confronting us, and it will afford us a respite to utilize our energies for constructive work, to promote Judaism, and to develop and preserve our national treasure."

As a "secret" Justice Rosalsky told his audience that Mr. Straus did not give charity out of his surplus profits, but out of his capital. "If he had the wealth of Rockefeller he would give it all away," he said.

The Rev. Hersh Masliansky spoke in Yiddish.

The first contribution announced was $15,000 from Samuel R. Travis, Chairman of the Campaign Committee. Applause that greeted this announcement was dying away when Justice Rosalsky began to read the pledges as the envelopes were passed up to the stage by young women collectors. They came at first in twos and threes, but soon the envelopes were being passed across the footlights in such numbers that the concert was resumed while the contributions were opened and stacked for reading.

The Jersey City Jewish Relief organization gave $10,000; Mr. Straus contributed $5,000; the Borough Park Relief gave $2,000, and from Kansas City came a pledge for $2,900. A number of checks for $500 or lesser amounts were received and there were innumerable pledges from $25 to $500. The total amount made public was the estimate by the Central Committee.

Cantor Rosenblatt opened with "The Star-Spangled Banner" and gave many of his own melodies, without accompaniment, to words from the Old Testament and Jewish ritual. In others he was assisted by a choir of fifty men and boys, as well as by Sidney A. Baldwin at the organ, and by the young violinist, Sascha Jacobinoff, who also played solos. The cantor is a singer of natural powers and moving eloquence. His voice is high in range and of peculiar quality, suited to the texts of prayers and chants familiar to most of his hearers. The audience listened with uncovered heads.

Captain E. A. Hussey.

Captain Erwin Albert Hussey, a private banker, and for more than forty-four years an active member of the New York Stock Exchange, died last night at the Hotel St. George, in Brooklyn, in his eighty-fifth year. Captain Hussey was a descendant of a family prominent among the first Quakers to come to this country. He was an officer in the British Army and served in the Sepoy war.

William A. Underhill.

William Anderson Underhill died yesterday at his home, 1,302 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fourth year. He was a veteran of the Seventh Regiment of this city and was at one time President of the Paper Trade Association and was a member of the American Paper and Pulp Association.

Archbishop of Melbourne Dead.

MELBOURNE, Australia, May 6.—The Most Rev. Thomas Carr, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne and Metropolitan of Victoria since 1886, died today. He was born in County Galway, Ireland, in 1839.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN SCHMALZ, 77 years old, of 531 Park Avenue, Hoboken, known throughout New Jersey as the "millionaire baker," died yesterday at the home of his son, William, at 37 Columbian Avenue, Weehawken. Mr. Schmalz came to this country fifty years ago from Germany. He is survived by four sons and two daughters.

Mrs. MARY DAGGERT CHIDSEY EDEN, wife of Dr. John H. Eden of Great Neck, L. I., died at her home yesterday morning in her sixtieth year.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

DICKSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dickstein, 1,005 Hoe Av., announce the birth of a son, Thursday, May 3, 1917.

PROPOS.—To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Propos, (nee Ida Herman,) of 1,890 7th Av., on Sunday, May 6, a son.

FEINSTEIN.—May 1, Jersey City, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Feinstein, a daughter.

KOFF.—May 4, 88 Fort Washington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Koff, a daughter.

MAY.—May 5, 916 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. M. A. May, a son.

MICHELSON.—May 3, 604 West 162d St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Michelson, a son.

RODMAN.—May 5, 590 West 174th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rodman, a son.

SILVER.—May 5, 2,355 Valentine Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Silver, a daughter.

SILVERMAN.—May 1, 1,902 7th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. D. Silverman, a daughter.

Engaged.

BERNSTEIN—LANGER.—Anna Langer to Jack Bernstein.

DALINSKY—MARKS.—Anna R. Marks to Moses J. Dalinsky.

DANIEL—SIEGEL.—Marion H. Siegel to William Daniel.

FEIT—HOLTZMAN.—Martha Holtzman to Murray Feit.

FRIEDMAN—WITTLEN.—Anna Wittlen to Joseph G. Friedman.

GOLDBERG—WOLF.—Dorothy Wolf to Henry N. Goldberg.

GOODMAN—FRIEDMAN.—Belle Friedman to M. D. Goodman.

HAGENBACHER—JACOBS.—Juliet W. Jacobs to David Hagenbacher.

HANERFELD—COHEN.—Anna H. Cohen to Joseph B. Hanerfeld.

HAUSER—BUSSE.—Madeleine A. Busse to Edwin T. Hauser.

KARELSEN—VAN RAALTE.—Sophie Van Raalte to Frank E. Karelsen, Jr.

KATZE—YESKY.—Adele B. Yesky to Spencer A. Katze.

LIPMAN—DOLINSKY.—Bertha Dolinsky to Sam Lipman.

MANHEIMER—KAUFMANN.—Lillian Kaufmann to Joel A. Manheimer.

MANNHEIMER — OPPENHEIMER. — Rita Oppenheimer to Victor Mannheimer.

MARK—HECHT.—Ella Hecht to Charles Mark.

SABLE—SIMONS.—Sadye Sable to David S. Simons.

SILBERZWEIG—HERZOG.—Kate Herzog to Herman Silberzweig.

SPITZER—LANS.—Hattie Lans to Jack Spitzer.

STOLINSKY—TISCHLER.—Hattie Tischler to Abraham Stolinsky.

STRASHUN—SHAPIRO.—Lillian Shapiro to Louis Strashun.

THEISE—ROSETT.—Gertrude Rosett to David B. Theise.

WITT—BRESLAUER.—Jessie Breslauer to Joseph Witt.

Married.

ANDRUS — ROOSEVELT. — Mr. and Mrs. George W. Roosevelt, Jr., 65 South Mountain Ave., Montclair, announce the marriage of their daughter, Constance Cummings, and granddaughter of the late James M. Cummings, to Mr. Carl F. Andrus, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Walter Andrus, 330 Park St., Upper Montclair. The service was held Saturday evening, May 5, at the St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Montclair.

FLOYD—DONSON.—On Saturday, May 5, by the Rev. Frederick Burgess, at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, Elizabeth Langry Donson to Nicoll Floyd, 2d.

PETTIT—KENNEDY.—On Saturday, May 5, at St. George's Church, Hempstead, L. I., by the Rev. Charles Snedeker, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Roland J. Mulford of Ridgefield, Conn., Marian Van Rensselaer, daughter of Mrs. Henry Van Rensselaer Kennedy, to John Stewart Pettit.

FISCHER—HIRSCH.—May 6, Martha Hirsch to Otto Fischer.

Brooklyn.

PHELAN—NOLAN.—May 2, Helen M. Nolan to John M. Phelan.

Died.

BRODHEAD.—At Elizabeth, N. J., May 6, 1917, Andrew D. Brodhead, aged 64 years. Funeral service at his late residence, 732 Jersey Av., Elizabeth, N. J., Wednesday, May 9, at 2:30 P. M.

CARPENTER.—On May 5, 1917, Edward A. Carpenter, husband of Virginia Corning Carpenter and son of Emily E. and the late Leonard J. Carpenter. Funeral services at the Brick Church, 5th Av. and 37th St., Tuesday morning, May 8, 10 o'clock.

CARTON.—On Friday, May 4, at the Polyclinic Hospital, after a prolonged illness, Andrew B. Carton, aged 53, beloved husband of Helena G. and devoted father of Grace and Harold J. Funeral from his late residence, 417 Riverside Drive, on Monday, May 7, at 9:45 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 5th Av. and 50th St., at 10:30 A. M. Interment private. Prominent papers of Middle West please copy.

CLELAND.—On Saturday, May 5, Blanche F. Cleland, beloved wife of James W. S. Cleland, and daughter of Enna L. Arnold. Services at her mother's residence, 227 West 135th St., Monday, at 8 P. M. Funeral Tuesday at 2 P. M.

COHEN.—Julius M., beloved husband of Reba V. D. Cohen and father of Arthur, Henry L., Jorden, and Bobby Cohen, on May 5, at his residence, Rye, N. Y. Services and interment on Tuesday, May 8, 11:30 A. M., at Washington Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

COHN.—Joseph H., beloved husband of Bella and devoted father of Maxwell, Jacob, Harry, Anna and Nathan. Funeral services at residence, 867 East 179th St., Monday, May 7, at 1 o'clock.

COREY.—At North Hudson Hospital, Weehawken, N. J., on May 5, 1917, Molly Sale, wife of Arthur Corey. Notice of funeral service later.

DAVIAN. — Isaac, Beloved husband of Hannah, father of Louis and Rose Nathan. Funeral Tuesday morning, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 941 Sherman Av., Bronx. Standard Lodge, No. 30, I. O. S. S. of I., Hebron Lodge, No. 5, I. O. B. B., Yorkville Brotherhood Aid Society, Emanuel Lodge, No. 1, N. O. T. S., are respectfully invited to attend.

DAVIS.—John D., at his home in St. Louis, Mo., on Saturday, May 5, aged 66 years.

DEMAREST.—Suddenly, at Gray Stone Park, N. J., on May 5, 1917, Walter Demarest, M. D., son of the late Calvin and Mary L. Demarest, aged 62 years. Funeral at the residence of his sister, Mrs. P. C. Terhune, 125 State St., Hackensack, N. J., on Tuesday, May 8, 1917, at 2:45 P. M.

DEPUE.—On Saturday, May 5, 1917, Eliza Stuart, daughter of the late David A. and Mary Stuart Depue. Funeral service will be held at her late home, 181 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J., on Monday, May 7th, at 3 P. M.

DUNCAN.—May 5, 1917, John Duncan, in his 72d year, at his residence, 128 Highpoint Av., Weehawken Heights, N. J. Services at First Reformed Church, Palisade Av. and Maple St., West Hoboken, Tuesday, 8 P. M. Members Jersey City Lodge, No. 74, F. and A. M.; Orient Chapter, No. 138, R. A. M.; Stereotypers' Union No. 1, and friends invited.

EDEN.—On Sunday, May 6, 1917, Mary Daggett Chidsey, beloved wife of John H. Eden, at her residence, Great Neck, L. I. Services at All Saints' Church, at 2:30 P. M., on Tuesday, 8th. Interment private. New Haven papers please copy.

FAGG.—Entered into eternal life on Thursday, May 3, 1917, Rev. John Gerardus Fagg, D. D., beloved husband of Margaret Gillespie. Funeral service at the Middle Dutch Reformed Church, 2d Av. and 7th St., New York City, on Monday morning at half-past ten o'clock. Interment at Arlington, N. J. Kindly omit flowers.

The members of the Great Consistory of the Collegiate Church are requested to meet in the Church House, No. 50 7th St., at a quarter past ten and attend the service in a body.

Seats will be reserved for members of the Classis of New York, also for members of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church and for members of the Women's Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church.

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OUR 38TH YEAR.

Died.

FISHER.—At Southampton, N. Y., on May 6, Mrs. Julia Van Ness Fisher. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FRANKEL.—On Sunday, May 6, 1917, Amalie, beloved wife of E. Otto Frankel, sister of Joseph Frankel, and mother of Albert J. Stern. Funeral services will be held at 645 West End Av. Tuesday morning, May 8, at 10 o'clock. Please omit flowers. New Orleans papers please copy.

GREGORIUS.—George, beloved husband of Eva Gregorius and father of George, William, Louis, and Margaretta, May 4, 1917, in his 77th year. Funeral services from his late residence, 701 St. Nicholas Av., May 7, 1917, at 8:15 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

GUNTZBURGER.—Isidor, after short illness, Isidor, dearly beloved husband of Rose, (nee Nova,) and devoted father of Belle Levinson, Joseph and Beatrice. Funeral Monday, 2 P. M., at 756 Riverside Drive.

HAGERTY.—On May 6, 1917, Mary Emily Hagerty, daughter of the late James and Catherine Valentine. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. L. Ekartd, 6 32d St., Beechhurst, L. I., on Tuesday, May 8, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

HARMAN.—Suddenly on May 6, at the Southern, 680 Madison Av., Elizabeth Harman, widow of the late Major John A. Harman. Funeral private.

HARVEY.—Willoughby, of Bermuda. Funeral at home of his niece, Mrs. David S. Baker, at Greenwich, Conn., Monday, at 12:30.

HAYWARD.—May 6, 1917, Richard Wright Hayward of Great Neck, L. I., in his 74th year, father of Charles B. and William F. Hayward. Funeral Tuesday, 10:30 A. M., from 10 East 22d St., New York. Bermuda papers please copy.

HOFFMAN.—On May 5, 1917, Elizabeth Ann, wife of Charles F. Hoffman. Funeral services at her late residence, 42 Jerome St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Monday, May 7, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

HUSSEY.—Capt. E. A. Hussey, on May 6, in the 84th year of his age; interment in Maine, on May 8.

JAMES.—Austin J., beloved husband of the late Margaret James. Funeral from John J. Fox's Funeral Chapel, 1,908 Bathgate Av., Bronx, on Tuesday, at 10 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Joseph Church.

JELLY.—On Saturday, May 5, 1917, Leonard E. Jelly, native of Sussex, England, in his 54th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 423 West 47th St., Monday, May 7, at 7:30 P. M. Glasgow papers please copy.

KRAFT.—Emma L., on Saturday, May 5, 1917, at her residence, 530 Decatur St., Brooklyn. Services Monday, May 7, at 8 P. M. Funeral private.

LEHMAN.—Henrietta, of Arverne, L. I., beloved wife of Samuel, and mother of Benjamin, Edward, and Gladys. Services at the parlor of H. Meyers, 228 Lenox Av., New York City, Monday, May 7, at 2 o'clock.

LENNON.—On Sunday, May 6, Thomas, beloved son of the late Edward and Catherine Lennon. Funeral from his late residence, 46 West 68th St., on Tuesday, May 8. Requiem mass, 10 A. M., at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway.

LEVY.—Suddenly, on May 5, 1917, Bessie E., (nee Clark,) in her 52d year, beloved wife of Herman L. and dearly loved mother of Henry, Percy, Jerome, Nathan, Lawrence, Dorothy, Arthur, and Josephine. Funeral services Tuesday, May 8, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, 109 West 129th St.

MADDOX.—At his home, 11 Cloverhill Place, Montclair, N. J., on Saturday, May 5, 1917, William S. Maddox, husband of Adelaide Burtis Maddox. Funeral services at the house on Monday, May 7, 1917, at 3:15 P. M., or on arrival of train leaving Hoboken at 2:28 P. M.

MANDEL.—Clara, relict of the late Leopold J. Mandel, devoted mother of Mrs. Bernard Strauss, Mrs. Joseph B. Brenauer, Jacob L. and Adeline Mandel. Funeral from her late residence, 654 West 161st St., Monday at 10 A. M.

NUGENT.—On Sunday, May 6, 1917, Kate L. Stevenson, wife of the late Henry R. Nugent. Funeral services at her late home, 93 St. James Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 8, at 8 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

O'SHEA.—Son of the late Patrick and Anna T. O'Shea, May 6, at Loomis Sanitarium, Loomis, N. Y. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCHIRMER.—On May 6, Dr. Otto Schirmer, aged 52 years. Funeral services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th Streets, Campbell Building, Tuesday, 2:30. Interment private.

SCHMALZ.—On Sunday, May 6, 1917, John Schmalz, in his 77th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

STUART.—Suddenly, on Sunday afternoon, May 6, Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart.

SULLIVAN.—Denis, from the residence of his sister, 2,568 7th Av., Monday, May 7. Requiem mass from the Church of the Resurrection, 10 o'clock.

TELLER.—On May 6, Frances A., wife of George A. Teller. Funeral from her late residence, 523 West 157th, on Tuesday morning at 11:30.

THURBER.—May 6, Gorham Nettleton, 31 years, eldest son of Dexter and Caroline Thurber. Funeral Tuesday, private.

TURK.—Suddenly at his home, 710 North Broadway, Yonkers, on Saturday, May 5, 1917, Louis E. Turk, husband of Edith Morgan. Funeral service at St. Paul's Church, Yonkers, Tuesday afternoon at 2:30. Interment at Oakland Cemetery.

TWOMBOY.—Arthur Butler, at his residence, 27 East 55th St., on May 7, son of the late Alexander and Caroline Twomboy, in his 62d year. Notice of funeral hereafter. Boston papers please copy.

UNDERHILL.—William Anderson, on Sunday, May 6, 1917, in his 64th year. Funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Church, Pacific St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 8, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

WHICHER.—Died Sunday, May 6, Edward Fox, infant son of George F. and Harriet Fox Whicher. Interment at Middle Haddam, Conn.

WOOLF.—Rosamond Wimpfheimer, Sunday, May 6, wife of Albert E. and mother of Samuel J. and Edgar Allan.

WOOLLEY.—Suddenly, May 5, Philip Woolley. Funeral from the residence of his beloved niece, Mrs. Annie Downey, 662 West 84th St., Tuesday, May 8, 9 A. M., thence to St. Michael's Church, West 84th St., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary. Kindly omit flowers.

ZIMMER.—Shakespeare Lodge, No. 750, F. and A. M.—Brethren are notified of the death of Brother Henry G. Zimmer. Funeral services at 1,069 Decatur St., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, May 8, at 8 o'clock.
BEN WURZBURGER, Master.
ABRAM FRANK, Secretary.

BREMNER.—John, May 5. Funeral 180 Greenwich Av.

CARPENTER.—Margaret, May 4. Funeral 954 Amsterdam Av.

CIAMBELLOTI.—Anibal, 1,511 Lexington Av., May 5, aged 61. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

CLARK.—John, May 4. Funeral 348 1st Av.

CLELAND.—Blanche F., 227 West 135th St., May 4.

DILL.—Helen, 1,044 Washington Av., Bronx, May 5, aged 9. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DONNELLY.—Thomas J., 2,234 Valentine Av., Bronx, May 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

EULER.—Frank B., 215 West 66th St., May 5, aged 40. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FITZPATRICK.—Mary, 192 9th Av., May 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FOLEY.—William, 2,059 2d Av., May 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GARLAND.—Martin, 548 10th Av., May 3. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HALLORAN.—Mary, 652 East 16th St., May 5. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

JOHNSON.—Agnes L., 153 East 44th St., May 5. Funeral tomorrow.

JONES.—Ella, May 5. Funeral 1,986 Lexington Av.

McGUIRL.—Captain Patrick, 522 West 52d St., May 5. Funeral tomorrow, 7 A. M.

McMANUS.—Michael, 1,814 College Av., Bronx, May 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MAGUIRE.—James, May 4, aged 72. Funeral 304 West 126th St. today.

MUHLENBACKER.—Mary, 340 East 187th St., May 4. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

MULVEY.—John, 396 2d Av., May 5. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

O'GRADY.—Lena, 146 West 101st St., May 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

O'NEIL.—Delia, 328 West Houston St., May 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PADIAN.—James, 623 East 19th St., May 4. Funeral today.

QUINN.—Margaret, 441 East 121st St., May 5. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

REILLY.—Anna, 225 1st Av., May 5. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

RIGNEY.—Catherine, 784 Greenwich St., May 5. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

REIN.—John F., 1,220 St. Lawrence Av., May 4. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

ROBERTS.—James A., 2,157 7th Av., May 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

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Died.

SIEDOW.—Emil, May 4. Funeral 304 East 55th St., today, 3 P. M.

SOLD.—Caroline, 1,128 Forest Av., Bronx, May 5, aged 55. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

THOMAS.—Sarah, 333 East 80th St., May 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

TRIPPLE.—J. G., 880 West 181st St., May 3. Funeral today.

VON BULOW.—Hattie, May 4, aged 45. Funeral 223 8th Av.

WALKER.—Charles, 403 West 51st St., May 5. Funeral notice later.

WARD.—Lawrence W., 346 East 137th St., May 4. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BECHT.—Viola A., 99 Logan St., May 4, aged 12.

BENNETT.—Sarah J., 1,360 St. Mark's Av., May 5. Funeral service today.

BYINGTON.—Harold L., 255 Reid Av., May 5, aged 23. Funeral private.

CITARELLA.—Frank, 326A Hart St., May 5. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

DAGNALL.—John M., 188 12th St., May 4, aged 99. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

KING.—Fannie E., 399 Quincy St., May 4.

KLEIN.—Catharine, 1,061 57th St., May 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MEYER.—Anna M., 459 5th Av., May 5, aged 18. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

MOORE.—John McK., 281 St. Mark's Av., May 5, aged 15.

SHEA.—Jeremiah J., 38 Prospect St., May 4. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

STANLEY.—Annie F., 559 Coney Island Av., May 4, aged 54. Funeral service today.

TICHENER.—Ann E., 447 Gold St., May 5, aged 80. Funeral tomorrow.

WILLIAMS.—Mary G., 384 Lincoln Av., May 4, aged 47. Funeral today.

Long Island.

CURRY.—Francis, Woodhaven, May 4, aged 53.

In Memoriam.

VANAMEE.—In reverent memory of William Vanamee, May 7, 1914.

BLUMENSTOCK.—Rachel, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, May 13, 3:30 P. M.

COHEN.—Charles, unveiling monument, Bayside Cemetery, May 13, 10:30 A. M.

CONLON.—Joseph, mass St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, today, 8 A. M.

DONOHUE.—Margaret, mass St. Patrick's Cathedral today, 9 A. M.

FLORA FRAUEN VEREIN.—Deceased members' memorial service, Terrace Garden, May 9, 3 P. M.

FRIEDENSTEIN.—Joe, in memory of; died May 7, 1915.

GOUGH.—Martha V., in memory of; died May 8, 1916.

HARRINGTON.—Julia F., mass St. Augustine's Church today, 7 A. M.

HOLMES.—Margaret, mass St. Gregory the Great's Church tomorrow, 8 A. M.

KARPF.—Jacob, unveiling monument, Maimonides Cemetery, May 13, 3 P. M.

KRAMER.—Ella, unveiling monument, Mount Hebron Cemetery, May 13, 2 P. M.

LOWENTHAL.—Gabriel L., in memory of; died May 7, 1912.

McCARTHY.—Catherine, in memory of; died May 7, 1916.

McLOUGHLIN.—Catherine, in memory of; died May 7, 1916.

MEYER. — Hannah, unveiling monument, Mount Hope Cemetery, May 13, 3 P. M.

PELZ.—Louis, unveiling monument, Cypress Hills Cemetery, May 13, 2:30 P. M.

SIMON.—Nathan, unveiling monument, Salem Fields Cemetery, May 13, 3 P. M.

SIMON.—Nettie L., unveiling monument, Mount Carmel Cemetery, tomorrow, 3 P. M.

SMITH.—Terence, mass Our Lady of Good Counsel Church today, 9 A. M.

STURTZ.—Max, unveiling monument, Machpelah Cemetery, May 13, 2:30 P. M.

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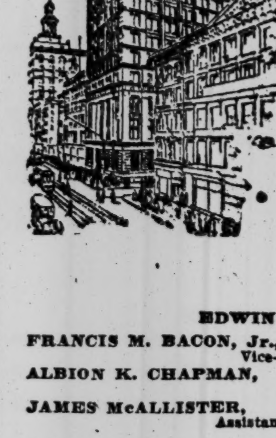
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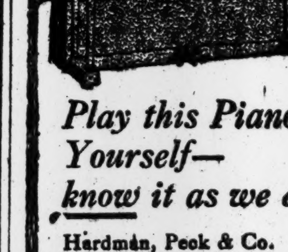


Condensed Statement May 1, 1917

ASSETS		
Loans and Discounts		$26,503,862.53
U. S. Bonds and investments		1,623,235.00
Due from Bks.	1,132,184.06	
Due from Federal Reserve Bank, Cash & Exchanges	9,378,184.86	
		10,510,368.92
Customers' Guarantees		977,597.41
Total		$39,615,063.86
LIABILITIES		
Capital Stock		$2,550,000.00
Surplus & Profits		2,521,022.76
Unearned Discount		203,678.86
Circulation		1,013,100.00
Deposits:		
Banks	$5,468,256.62	
Individual	26,860,396.42	
		32,328,653.04
Letters of Credit and Acceptances		998,609.20
Total		$39,615,063.86

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THIS WEEK——EVENINGS——8 P. M.
SPEAKERS: Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Dr. Schmarya Levin, Mrs. Nathan Straus, Mary Antin, Mrs. Joseph Fels, Henrietta Szold, Mrs. Alexander Kohut, Mrs. Richard Gottheil, Morris Rosenfeld, Hon. Edward Polak, Charles Cowen, Judge Aaron J. Levy, Judge Hartman, Mrs. David de Sola Pool, Bernard Richards, A. H. Fromenson, Abraham Schomer, and others.
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MOB RECITES PRAYER THEN HANGS SLAYER

Lynching of Daley Called "Justifiable Homicide" by Arizona Coroner's Jury.

VICTIM DIRECTS LYNCHERS

Tells Them How to Adjust Noose So His Neck Would Be Broken—His Crime Atrocious.

Special to The New York Times.

PHOENIX, Ariz., May 6.—Frustrated in its determination to remove Starr Daley, murderer of James Ray Gibson and assailant of Mrs. Gibson, from the county jail and hang him, a mob of nearly 100 men gave chase last night to officers spiriting Daley to the penitentiary for safe-keeping, and, after a sensational forty-mile drive over the desert, overhauled the officers, took Daley to the scene of his crime, and hanged him from an electric power pole early this morning.

An opportunity to pray was given to Daley before being swung from the rear seat of an automobile. He could only murmur, "Oh, my God!" With heads bared in the moonlight, while Daley knelt, every man repeated the words of the Lord's Prayer. And then the perpetrator of the most sensational crime in the history of Arizona was swung into eternity.

It was a determined party of citizens, largely men of business identified with Arizona in the making, that started from Phoenix five minutes after a car from the Sheriff's office dashed out of town in the effort to land Daley behind the doors of the penitentiary at Florence, forty-one miles away. Automobile after automobile joined in the chase, which ended when the officers and their prisoner were overtaken not much more than a mile from their destination. Covering the Deputies with guns, the party directed Daley to step from the car. Still handcuffed, he was placed in another car and driven fifteen miles to the Wells on the Roosevelt Highway, the scene of his crime of two nights before, and there strung up.

Equally sensational as the mad drive of the lynchers, was that of Governor Thomas E. Campbell, who, called from bed at 1 o'clock in the morning and told what was happening, started with two aids, hoping to arrive in time to prevent the execution of Daley. The executive, however, reached the scene only to find to body of Daley dangling from a pole and none of the party present.

Before paying the penalty, Daley confessed the murder of Gibson and also to having killed at least two men, one in a bank robbery at Independence, Kan., and another in a bank robbery in Missouri. After he had completed his story he showed the mob leaders how he wanted the noose to be adjusted and urged that he be hanged so his neck would break rather than to be strangled to death.

Sheriff Hall of Florence, learning of the lynching, went to the scene with the Coroner. A verdict of "justifiable homicide by hanging by parties unknown was rendered by the Coroner's Jury. The body was buried near the spot where Daley died.

Daley Thursday night came upon James Ray Gibson, a traveling salesman for Hitchcock & Hill, Chicago, wholesale grocers, encamped with Mrs. Gibson at the Wells. He shot Gibson to death and then attacked Mrs. Gibson. He promised her her life if she would accompany him as his wife. To this she agreed, on condition that the body of her husband be taken to an undertaker's. On the way to Mesa something went wrong with the automobile carrying Daley, Mrs. Gibson, and the body of Gibson. Daley started to walk to Mesa. Mrs. Gibson gave the alarm, which resulted in the arrest of Daley before he reached Mesa.

SLAVS CHEER WILSON.

Great Mass Meeting Gives Unqualified Support to the Government.

Nearly 3,000 Slavs in mass meeting at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon cheered President Wilson for giving utterance to "the ideals which Slavs have cherished for 500 years," applauded denunciations of "German despotism," and unanimously adopted resolutions pledging unqualified support to the Government and urging new Russia to free herself from the menace of Prussian militarism. The resolutions are to be sent to President Wilson and the Provisional Government of Russia.

The meeting was under the auspices of the Slavonic Press Association. Professor J. D. Prince of Columbia University, who figured in the recent controversy with Count Ilya Tolstoy over the question of free speech at Columbia, presided, and among the speakers was Count Leo Tolstoy, a brother of Count Ilya. Professor Michael I. Pupin of Columbia spoke, as did ex-Minister Charles J. Vopicka, Dudley Field Malone, and Dr. B. E. Shatzky, a commercial representative of the Russian Government.

One of the greatest outbursts followed a very brief speech by M. Shatzky, who was introduced as a representative of the new Government in Russia.

"Knowing this new Russian Government and the people of Russia," M. Shatzky said, and continued slowly, "I can positively assure you that no separate peace by them is possible."

Dr. Prince expressed the hope that all the Slavs would make up one great free people after the war, and said their dream of centuries was now nearer realization than ever before. Dudley Field Malone congratulated the Slavs on the part their countrymen have taken in American life, and thanked them on behalf of the Government for the part they had played during the present war.

5 SAILORS TO WORKHOUSE.

Battleship Men Start Fight That Brings Police Reserves.

Magistrate Corrigan, sitting in the Men's Night Court, last night sentenced five sailors from the United States battleship Maine to the workhouse for fifteen days. The sailors were accused of creating so much disorder in the Italian section of the lower east side last night that the police reserves were called out.

The complainant against the men was Michael Massa of 205 Spring Street, a member of the Home Defense League. He said he was standing in front of his home, when the sailors came along and demanded that he kiss the insignia on the sleeve of one of them.

"I pointed to an American flag I was wearing," testified Massa, "and told them I was an American. They seemed to think I was a German."

Massa's face was bruised, and he and six other witnesses testified that there had been a general fight, in which the sailors were winning until the reserves arrived.

The sailors gave their names as John Mullins, Peter Doggins, William McCullen, Patrick Flaherty, and Workman Drivers.

GOVERNMENT PRAISES CONDUCT OF ALIENS

Only 125 Enemies Arrested Since the Declaration of War—Vigilance Not Relaxed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—German residents of the United States and German-Americans of pronounced German sympathies have vindicated themselves in the present crisis, according to a statement issued tonight by Attorney General Gregory, praising aliens in this country for the way in which they have conducted themselves since war was declared.

All Government officials have been highly gratified over the success of the policy toward aliens which the President advocated in his war message to Congress, in which he declared that the generous spirit with which America entered the war, and the absence of vindictiveness on the part of the American people, could best be displayed by their kindly attitude toward Germans living in this country.

The anxiety with which many persons, including many of the Government authorities, have watched for trouble in the large German centres has proved unfounded, according to the officials at the Department of Justice. According to the Attorney General's statement, it has been found necessary to arrest only 125 alien enemies under the President's proclamation.

"The foreign-born citizens of America as a class deserve the highest commendation and praise for the manner in which they have conducted themselves since the declaration of war against Germany," Mr. Gregory said. "As regards law and order, they have in almost all instances stood with the Government, and have vindicated the President's oft-repeated assertion that he had no misgivings as to how foreign-born Americans would measure up to their responsibilities and duties in the event of national crisis.

"The number of arrests which the Government has been forced to make has been gratifyingly small. Agents of the Department of Justice have arrested only 125 alien enemies under the President's proclamation. About one-half of these are being held because it was decided that they would be dangerous to the Government if permitted to remain at large. The remainder of the alien enemies arrested since the declaration of war were taken into custody on charges of espionage or attempts to foment disloyalty or disorders.

"In issuing this statement the department renews its admonition that our foreign citizens and alien residents exercise scrupulous care and restraint in their daily activities, assured that the vigilance of the Government agents has not been relaxed one whit."

PRAISES ALIENS' CONDUCT.

Only 125 Arrests Since War Began, Says Attorney General Gregory.

The vigorous efforts of Mr. Gregory and his fellow-Texan, Postmaster General Burleson, to retain the objectionable censorship section in the bill on the ground that it provides a necessary restriction on the press in time of war are the more surprising to those who conferred with Mr. Gregory on the subject before the bill he drafted was sent to the Chairman of the Senate and House Committees on the Judiciary with instructions to introduce it. Mr. Gregory had stated to newspaper publishers and managing editors at a hearing he gave them on April 2, a few hours before Congress assembled in extra session, that he had not drawn the measure with any thought of establishing a censorship over the press. The bill, he explained, was intended to apply to dealing with enemy spies and not with newspapers, and the section which those who appeared before him believed would curtail the freedom of the press guaranteed by the Federal Constitution was in accord with that general purpose.

Mr. Gregory said at that time that he appreciated the objections that had been pointed out to him, and would take them under consideration. Those who had appeared before him left his office in the belief that the censorship section would be materially modified. It was not modified, however, in the form in which the bill was presented to the Senate and House committees. The modifications came afterward as a result of various opinions by the lawyers on the committees, among them that the section would not stand the test of judicial scrutiny.

since the discussion of the bill, which he had prepared, commenced. He wrote to the House Committee on the Judiciary that the censorship provision had the approval of the metropolitan press. As a matter of fact, representatives of the newspapers had received the impression from the Attorney General that the censorship provision would be modified. But

A committee of the Consulting Board, known as the Committee on Special Problems, has had general charge of working out plans for operation against submarines and other definite forces of the enemy, and the Chairman, Lawrence Addicks of Elizabeth, N. J., who is in a position to have wide familiarity with what has been done, said yesterday that, while he was not as confident as Mr. Saunders, he believed that certain new inventions would enable American forces to fight submarines effectively.

"Anti-Government demonstrations, however, were still occurring in the streets. While the members of the Executive Committee were explaining the rapprochment with the Government a great manifestation was taking place outside the very doors of the building. Orators who were denouncing the Government were loudly acclaimed.

"Late tonight there was a second clash, in which shooting occurred in front of the Hotel Europe, causing a momentary panic among the guests. Apparently the shots were fired from a window opposite the hotel."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

ELEANOR PAINTER, who has been singing in concert since her appearance in the prima donna role of "The Princess Pat," will be seen next season in a play without music. She has been engaged by Oliver Morosco for the principal role in "The Pursuit of Pamela," a comedy by Chester Bailey Fernald, who is best known here for his playlet, "The Cat and the Cherub." "The Pursuit of Pamela" was first acted at the Royalty, London, with Gladys Cooper in the role Miss Painter will play.

Mrs. Hapgood has decided to continue the Colored Players as an organization, and next season they will be seen in a Broadway Theatre in a new progrm of plays. Mrs. Hapgood will also present the players on tour, and if present plans carry they will be seen in Ridgley Torrence's plays in London and Paris.

Mrs. Catherine Kolb-Danvin, formerly the Princess Radziwill of Russia, will lecture on "The Inside Story of the Russian Revolution" Thursday afternoon at the Princess Theatre. Just before she sailed for America last month, Mrs. Kolb-Danvin conferred with three members of the Duma in Stockholm, and from then learned much about the revolution.

Maude Adams, who ended her engagement at the Empire in "A Kiss for Cinderella" on Saturday night, will rest during the Summer, and early in the Fall will begin a tour in the Barrie play that will take her to all of the important cities of the country.

Chic Sale has received from the Shuberts a promise that he shall appear in a play written especially for him when he has finished his engagement in "The Passing Show of 1917." He will not be seen in the play until after the tour of the revue now at the Winter Garden.

Miss Rose Marks of 137 West 141st Street received the prize of $100 for the best design for a bathing suit submitted in a contest held while the swimmer was appearing at the Hippodróme. More than 300 sketches were submitted.

The Universal Film Company, which announced yesterday a policy of substituting women for men in every department of their business when the men were drafted for war, will open classes for instruction tomorrow night at their offices, 1,600 Broadway.

RAILROAD MEN GO TO URGE RATE PLEA

Fifty Executives Off to Washington for Hearing on Freight Revenue Increase.

FOUR TO BE HEARD TODAY

Smith, Underwood, Rea, and Thomson to Defend Proposed Rise of 15 Per Cent.

Fifty railroad executives left New York on a special train for Washington yesterday afternoon to make a plea to the Interstate Commerce Commission today for the immediate granting of the 15 per cent. freight rate increase on the ground that the war duties of the carriers will call for large additional expenditures which the roads are not able to make without assistance. Under the plan adopted by the British Government, the income of the railroads during the war is guaranteed, but the American Government has made no such arrangement. As far as is known by railroad executives, they are to go ahead and do what the Government requires on their own resources. In fact, the Interstate Commerce Commission suggested on May 1 that "carriers should indicate the extent to which they are willing to limit the rate of dividends to be paid during the continuance of the war."

While the railroads earned $1,000,000,000 net in 1916, their most prosperous year, their earnings have been decreasing ever since the "peak," reached last November. There are additional expenses this year because of the Adamson law and generally increased wages, the unprecedented cost of bituminous coal and the advance in the cost of materials. The New York Central estimates it will cost $45,000,000 more to operate its lines in 1917 than in 1916. Mobilization and centralization of troops and supplies will call for extra equipment for the roads this year, much of which will be of doubtful value after the war. The decrease in passenger schedules, already begun by the Erie, will mean a lowering of revenue from that source. Everything considered, the executives think that the Interstate Commerce Commission should not hesitate to allow the $400,000,000 additional annual revenue that will come from the 15 per cent. rate increase. An estimate prepared by the New York Central shows that its freight revenues for 1916 were $240,000,000, of which a 15 per cent. increase would mean $35,000,000. This is $10,000,000 less than the Central estimates its increase in operating expenses for 1917.

The witnesses before the commission today will be President Smith of the New York Central, President Underwood of the Erie, President Rea of the Pennsylvania, and Vice President Thomson of the Baltimore & Ohio.

In connection with the statement of the commission that railroads should consider limiting their revenues during the war, the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday issued a statement in which it was said:

"Statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission show that during the twenty-eight-year period, 1888 to 1915 inclusive, the largest proportion of railroad stock in any one year on which dividends were paid was 67.65 per cent., in 1911. This proportion was above 60 per cent. in only eleven of the twenty-eight years; from 50 to 60 per cent. in four years, from 40 to 50 per cent. in three years, from 30 to 40 per cent. in seven years, and below 30 per cent. in three years. The lowest proportion was 29.63 per cent. in 1895. In 1915 the proportion was 60.45 per cent.

"The average rate of dividend, on dividend paying stock, was 6.29 per cent. in 1915. During the twenty-eight-year period, from 1888 to 1915 inclusive, this average rate was never higher than 8.07 per cent., in 1909, and fell as low as 4.96 per cent in 1899. The rate was above 8 per cent. in two of the twenty-eight years, from 7 to 8 per cent. in three years, from 6 to 7 per cent. in six years, from 5 to 6 per cent. in sixteen years, and below 5 per cent. in one year.

"The rate of dividend, averaged on all stock, non-dividnd paying as well as dividend paying, was 3.80 per cent. in 1915. During the twenty-eight-year period this rate never arose above 5.42 per cent., in 1911, and fell as low as 1.62 per cent., in 1897. The rate was above 5 per cent. in but four of the twenty-eight years, from 4 to 5 per cent. in five years, from 3 to 4 per cent. in five years, from 2 per cent. to 3 per cent. in seven years, and below 2 per cent. in seven years.

"The latest year for which official information is available as to the distribution of railway stock into the various rate-paying groups was 1914. In that year the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission shows, for the stock of Classes 1 and 2 roads:

$2,878,315,779,	or 33.70%;	paid no dividends
276,912,525,	or 3.24%;	paid less than 2%
299,533,853,	or 3.51%;	paid from 2 to 4%
505,744,735,	or 5.92%;	paid from 4 to 5%
775,330,083,	or 9.08%;	paid from 5 to 6%
1,532,560,644,	or 17.95%;	paid from 6 to 7%
1,216,195,273,	or 14.24%;	paid from 7 to 8%
1,055,461,610,	or 12.36%;	paid over 8%

"That is, 33.70 per cent. of the total capital stock paid no dividend whatever; 46.37 per cent. of the total paid nothing less than 5 per cent., and only 26.60 per cent. paid 7 per cent. or over."

Getting down to 1917, The Railway Age Gazette in its current issue says: "What is happening to railway earnings as a result of the enormous increase in expenses of all kinds is clearly shown by the complete returns of revenues and expenses for February, just issued by the Bureau of Railway Economics and the Interstate Commerce Commission. While total operating revenue, amounting to $1,147 per mile, showed an increase of 6 per cent. over February, 1916, the operating expenses per mile, $899, were greater by 12.3 per cent.; the net operating revenue per mile, $248, showed a decrease of 27 per cent.; taxes, $60 a mile, rose 10.9 per cent., and the net operating income per mile, $188, showed a decrease of 34.1 per cent. That the tendency which these figures reveal has not yet had its full effect is shown by the fact that the February figures do not in many cases include the increased price of fuel, and the increased wages brought about directly and indirectly by the Adamson law."

The review concludes by saying that February was the first month since December, 1914, in which the railroads in Eastern, Southern, and Western districts have all shown a decrease in operating income.

OPERA STARS IN COMEDY.

Society of American Singers to Give a Double Bill This Evening.

Two weeks only are announced at the Lyceum Theatre for the season of quaint novelties and revivals by Albert Reiss and his coworkers in the cause of English opera comique by American stars. Tonight the series opens with a double bill, including Donizetti's "The Night Bell" and Pergolesi's "Maid as Mistress." Gounod's "The Mock Doctor" is to follow on Thursday next, while a second week will present revivals of Mozart's "Bastien and Bastienne" and "The Impresario," as promised after Mr. Reiss's unexpected success with them last Fall.

"The Maid as Mistress," or "La Serva Padrona," presents only three characters, Pandolfo, for baritone; Serpina, soprano, and Scapin, a silent rôle, suggesting its modern counterpart in "The Secret of Suzanne." The hero will be sung here alternately by David Bispham and Percy Hemus, the heroine by Florence Easton-Maclennan and Lucy Gates, and the dumb figure impersonated by Louis Burgstaller of the Metropolitan. Jacques Coini is the stage manager, and Artur Bodanzky and Josef Bamboschek are the conductors. The English adaptation of the words has been made by Sidney Rosenfeld.

"The Night Bell," or "Il Campanello di Notte," of which the English libretto used by the society is also the work of Mr. Rosenfeld from Donizetti's original, will have this cast: Don Hannibal Pistacchio, an apothecary, David Bispham and Percy Hemus alternately; Serafina, his bride, Lucy Gates and Idelle Patterson; Rosa, her mother, Harriet Behnee; Enrico, a young gallant, Albert Reiss; Spiridone, the apothecary's apprentice, Carl Formes and Louis Burgstaller. Conductors and stage manager are the same for both operas of the double bill.

"NORA BAYES HERSELF."

Singer Provides a Clever Program at Thirty-ninth Street Theatre.

"Nora Bayes, Herself and Her Show," would be a good way to bill the entertainment this clever artiste brought to the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre last night, and if the press agent wants the line for the ashcans he is welcome to it. But Miss Bayes will probably think of something snappier herself. The business of describing her new entertainment, which is much like the one she gave recently at the Eltinge, only more elaborate, is easy because it is only necessary to quote her program, which said in part:

"In the first scene I will take you down South to an old plantation. Some plantation. Then I'll take you, in the second scene, out to California. Then, in scene three, you will find yourself in the wild and woolly West. And we will close the first part with a glimpse of what the cakewalk once meant to us. I have arranged with the orchestra to play for you all the foreign masters' music the way it sounds sometimes to my ears. In the first scene of Part II. I take you to the Middle West, and next to old New England. Then to Spoonville any moonlight night. I want you to see my Oriental dress, so we go to the Far East next; and the end of the second part finds us back here again. In the third part I will keep you here in town during the first scene, and take you to Europe in the second. But two hours of song would be incomplete without a peep at Hawaii, so you'll see that last of all."

Miss Bayes wandered in and out of these scenes, represented by draperies and back drops done in the quaint cross-stitch manner she has adopted, and sang songs new and old, singly and in medleys. Some of the lyrics were bright and the others sounded better than they were, such is the art of Miss Bayes. There were indiscretions of taste, the most serious of which was the misplacing of the national anthem, but on the whole the program was bright and amusing.

O. HENRY IN THE MOVIES.

"The Green Door" Shown on the Film at the Strand.

If a photoplay is flat, stale, and unprofitable, as many of them undeniably are, the fault is pretty apt to lie with the author of the scenario. Given an idea the director will transmit it more or less effectively through the medium of the screen to the audience. The trouble with many films is that the director does not get an idea. "The Green Door," a photoplay exhibited at the Strand yesterday, illustrates this. It is based on O. Henry's story of that title, the story of the piano clerk who pursued romance and adventure in unromantic Manhattan until he found a real romance. The camera caught some of the O. Henry flavor, and the picture is so far superior to the majority of its kind that the suspicion arises that what the movies need is ideas.

"The Sixteen Wife" was the feature shown at the Rialto. Peggy Hyland and Marc MacDermott acted the principal rôles.

Shackleton Lecture for Red Cross.

Sir Eaest Shackleton will lecture tomorrow evening at 8:30 o'clock in Aeolian Hall for the benefit of the American, Canadian, and Irish Red Cross. He will speak on his recent trip to the antarctic. Among the boxholders are Lord and Lady Aberdeen and Mrs. Cunliffe Owen, together with Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sothern, Mr. and Mrs. John Blodgett, and John D. Crimmins.

GERMAN EXCHANGE PROBLEM SETTLED

Banks Here Will Continue to Receive Payments to be Remitted to Berlin.

NOT "AID TO THE ENEMY"

Money on Which Persons Draw Was Deposited in German Banks Before War Was Declared.

The problem presented to foreign exchange bankers by corporations and individuals who were making regular remittances to Germany before the United States entered the war, and had had no information since whether money was still being paid out by German banks, has been settled after recourse to bank attorneys. The National Bank of Commerce, the Guaranty Trust Company, the Equitable Trust Company, and other institutions will continue to receive payments to be remitted, assuming that their German correspondents will pay out money under the pre-war arrangements. While no messages have gone through, by wireless or cable, since early in April, bankers said they were confident the German banks would stand by their agreements, at least as long as they had on hand balances owned by American banks.

There are no more actual remittances, of course, since the declaration of war. American banks had balances with German correspondents at that time, as German banks had funds here. Transfers are practically automatic, the money in Germany being drawn out of the banks by draft and the sender here paying periodic bills submitted by the American bankers.

The bankers' decision, sanctioned as it was by experts in international law, also bound banks here to pay out money remitted from Germany. The agreements established before the war will be strictly adhered to until the opportunity offers for communication with German banks. A banker said yesterday that the recipients of funds from Berlin would have cause for legal action against banks which declined to make payments if their German correspondents had balances here, and by the same token it was believed that the courts could be appealed to by local bankers in case clients refused to continue their payments on the contracts made before this country broke with Germany.

The banks and trust companies are not all insisting on clients depositing funds each month if the old arrangements called for monthly remittances to Berlin. In some cases the customers have been notified that the account could be simply maintained on the books with the certainty that after the war bills for the full amount would be rendered. Adjustments will then be made in case it is learned that the people in Germany have not been receiving their usual funds.

In banking circles anxious inquiries have been received in regard to the status of the agreements. Fear has been expressed that senders of money to German citizens were unwittingly infringing on the national command against "lending aid and comfort to the enemy." In reply the bankers have assured those making inquiry that such is not the case, actually or theoretically. It is pointed out that money is no longer going from the United States to Germany, and that the payments still being made to the banks by clients represent simply the settlement of balances between American citizens—the banker and his client. The money upon which the persons in Germany are drawing was in German banks before war was declared and is not affected by anything which has transpired since.

STENGEL-SEMBRICH ILL.

Condition of Noted Singer's Husband Alarms His Friends.

Guillaume Stengel-Sembrich, husband of Marcella Sembrich, the Polish singer, was so ill as to cause serious anxiety at the Hotel Gotham yesterday, following a slight operation for a carbuncle. Mr. Stengel had been in his usual health, barring the local trouble, which necessitated calling in a surgeon, but his general condition became suddenly worse yesterday morning to a degree that alarmed his friends.

Mr. Stengel and Mme. Sembrich have spent most of their time for many years in America, and they returned here from their home in France early in the war. Both last year and this, they went South, but in each case it was for Mme. Sembrich's health, and not that of her husband.

Mr. and Mrs. Paderewski, who are also at the Gotham, were with Mme. Sembrich yesterday. They have been associated not only in music, but also as Polish compatriots in war relief work for their countrymen abroad.

Caruso to Sail on Wednesday.

Enrico Caruso, the Metropolitan tenor, returned yesterday from Pittsburgh, where he ended a brief concert tour, including appearances also at Cincinnati and Toledo. He sang in all three cities to capacity crowds as eager to hear him as the seasoned opera-goers of New York. Mr. Caruso, on reaching his apartments at the Hotel Knickerbocker, at once began preparations for his departure on Wednesday for Buenos Aires.

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WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th. Evenings at 8. Matinee Tomorrow 50c. to $1.50.
Passing Show 1917
THE VERDICT OF EVERYONE—MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD: "JUST WONDERFUL!"
CHARLES DARNTON, EVE. WORLD: "Dazzled blinking New York."

44th St. THEATRE, Nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
Another big hit. Brilliantly sung.—Herald.
Capital entertainment for lovers of light opera.—Heywood Broun, Tribune.
Well staged and uncommonly well sung.—Woolcott, Times.
Reginald de Koven's Greatest Comic Opera
THE HIGHWAYMAN
with JOHN CHARLES THOMAS
Delightful and brilliant success.—Vivian, American.
As fine a production of the opera as the original.—Sun.
Revival admirable. Opera should have a long run.—Pope, Journal of Commerce.

Astor THEA., B'WAY & 45TH ST. Phone Bryant 287. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) and Sat. 2:20.
"FAR ABOVE THE MUSICAL COMEDY AVERAGE."—Tribune
His Little Widows
"ARRIVED WITH A BANG." N. Y. Times.

NORA BAYES
39TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30. in "THE SONGS YOU LOVE."

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, w. of B'way Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK
JOE WEBER Offers EILEEN
By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.
MON., MAY 14 CLIFTON CRAWFORD in HER SOLDIER BOY.

LYRIC 42nd, West of Broadway. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
Last Week Here. Moves to Shubert Next Mon.
CLIFTON CRAWFORD in HER SOLDIER BOY Play with Music and Girls.
"Hits the bull's eye."—Darnton, Eve. World.
Good Seats at 50c, $1.00 & $1.50.

NEW BIJOU 45th St., just off B'way. Phone 430 Bryant. Evgs. 8:15.
Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15. THE KNIFE By Eugene Walter.
"The thrills of a lifetime crowded into a few hours."—Eve. Telegram.

THE MAN WHO CAME BACK Stirring!
Playhouse Mats. Wed. Thurs. & Sat.

SEE THE 48TH ST. Thea., E. of B'way. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. Eves. 8:20.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:20.
Like the breath of Springtime.
LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music.
SPARKLING. YOUTH. BEAUTY.—Herald.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Eves. 8:15. Matinee Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
Season's Musical Knockout! You're in Love

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Eves. 8:20. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:20.
ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play, "A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

PRINCESS 39th, near Broadway. Eves. 8:15. Matinee Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

WASH'N SQ. PLAYERS COMEDY 110 W. 41st. Eves. 8:45. Mats. Thur. & Sat. 2:30
MARY SHAW in Ibsen's Ghosts. THIS WEEK ONLY.

MOROSCO W. 45th St. Evs. 8:20 Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:20 LAST 8 TIMES.
Oliver Morosco's Great Comedy, with Girls. CANARY COTTAGE
NEXT MON. SEATS NOW. THE BRAT Direct from Harris Theatre

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. Popular Mat. Wed. 2:30.
WM. COLLIER In the Greatest of All Farces
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

CORT West 48th St. Evenings 8:25. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S Great Laughing Success.
Upstairs and Down

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee Tomorrow 25c & 50c.
ANNA HELD in "Follow Me."

PARK THEATRE, 59th St. & Columbus Circle. Phone 9590 Columbus.
** License Commissioner Bell prohibited the performance of the "BIRTH CONTROL" photodrama announced to begin yesterday. An injunction will be asked for today. An announcement of the reopening will be given tomorrow.
MRS. MARGARET SANGER.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c-$1.
Eddie Foy & 7 Foys, Doyle & Dixon, Ida Brooks Hunt & Alfred De Manby, Odiva & Seals & Emma Carus and Larry Comer.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 ST.
Sophie Tucker | Andrew Tombes in "The Bride Shop." Williams & Wolfus, Franklyn Ardell & Co. & Others.

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NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42D ST. Eves. at 8:15.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:15.
BEGINNING TONIGHT
F. C. WHITNEY Presents THE BIG PATRIOTIC MILITARY OPERA
WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME

ZIEGFELD NEW 11:30 MIDNIGHT FROLIC
ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE.

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. Evenings 8:20 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Lew Fields presents AN ALL-STAR CAST
JOHN MASON, IRENE FENWICK, RICHARD BENNETT, HELEN WARE, LEW FIELDS, WILLIS P. SWEATNAM, MATHILDE COTTRELLY, HELEN LOWELL in "BOSOM FRIENDS."

LYCEUM BROADWAY & 45TH ST. 2 WEEKS
Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN SINGERS OPERA COMIQUE IN ENGLISH.
TONIGHT Tues. Eve., Wed. Mat. & Eve., and Saturday Matinee.
"The Maid Mistress" & "The Night Bell"
Thur. Ev. (1st time), "The Mock Doctor."

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20
BEGINNING TONIGHT 8:25
Hale Hamilton-Edward Ellis present
GEO. M. COHAN'S Greatest Comedy
GET RICH QUICK WALLINGFORD
with Hale Hamilton and Edward Ellis
Original Wallingford | Original Blackie Daw.

HUDSON Theatre, W. 44th St. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
OUR BETTERS
"Brilliantly Sensational Comedy"

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Cocoanut Grove CENTURY ROOF B'way & 62 St. NIGHTLY 11:30 DANCING 10:30

COHAN & HARRIS West 42 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. (Pop.), Sat.
"THE WILLOW TREE"

REPUBLIC WEST 42D ST. Eves. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
PETER IBBETSON
With John Barrymore, Constance Collier, Laura Hope Crews, Lionel Barrymore.
A Drama of Dreams and Love

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
LAURETTE TAYLOR IN J. HARTLEY MANNERS' PLAY "OUT THERE"

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. (Popular) & Sat. 2:15.
GEORGE in Louis N. Parker's Play.
ARLISS "DISRAELI"

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE
Moves Next Week to MOROSCO THEA.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents a New Comedy by MAUDE FULTON The Brat
NEXT MON., JANE COWL, "LILAC TIME."

FULTON 46th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
WILLIAM COURTENAY - THOS. A. WISE
In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy "PALS FIRST"

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:25.
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MOVES NEXT MON. to HARRIS THEA.
JANE COWL in "LILAC TIME"
NEXT THURS. NIGHT—SEATS NOW.
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American Ambulance Field Service and Children of Frontier. Special Prices.

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Aeolian Hall Tomorrow Night, 8:30.
Proceeds for American, Canadian and Irish Red Cross. Tickets now on sale at Aeolian Hall Box Office. Seats, $2, $2.50, $3; Boxes, $30.

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Next Sunday Night
Great French-Irish Benefit Concert by
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GIANTS FINALLY LOSE LEAD IN LEAGUE RACE TO CARDS

CARDINALS SPRINT AHEAD OF GIANTS

Great Work on Part of Huggins's Team Results in New National League Leaders.

McGRAW'S MEN MISS HERZOG

Week's Play in American League Gives the Red Sox Clear Margin—Mass of Postponements a Blow.

By defeating the Cincinnati Reds yesterday, the St. Louis Cardinals jumped into the lead of the National League race, passing the Giants, who have been making the pace almost ever since the season opened on April 11. The work of the Cardinals has easily been the outstanding feature of one of the poorest weeks the major leagues have ever experienced. During the week no less than twenty-four games were postponed on account of the rainy weather, eleven in the National and thirteen in the American League.

The sudden rise of the Cardinals comes as something of a surprise and shows that Manager Miller Huggins's club is playing together with great smoothness. The pitchers especially are showing up well and the new community ownership of the club seems to have worked out for the betterment of the organization. The new owners, made up entirely of St. Louis men, have given Huggins a free hand in the management of the team, something which no manager enjoyed there under the old regime. During the week St. Louis dropped two games to the Cubs, who are also showing surprising strength, and later won two from Pittsburgh, conceded, of course, to be the weakest club on the circuit. A feature of the Cards' victory over the Cincinnati club yesterday was some unusually good pitching by Watson.

The capture of the lead by the Cardinals is a hard blow to some over-enthusiastic Giant rooters, who have been willing to bet that the club would not be ousted from the lead throughout the season. Herzog's forced absence from the game has been the cause of the Giants slipping.

The real test of the Cards will begin next Monday, when the St. Louis club opens a series here with the Giants. On Wednesday of this week, Huggins's team will play a series against the Phillies; and this clash, too, will give a line on their true strength.

Braves Strike the Chute.

Philadelphia and Brooklyn did not lose a game last week and improved their positions at the expense of the Boston Braves, who unexpectedly dropped down to seventh place, a severe shock to Manager George Stallings. The Braves are depending on their pitching staff almost entirely and when that fails, the whole club drops. The outfield has not proved to be the hard hitting aggregation that Mr. Stallings hoped for. Then, too, the Braves miss the agile and combative Johnny Evers as a field general.

The notable game of the week was the record breaking affray between Chicago and Cincinnati in which, Toney and Vaughn both pitched nine innings without a hit or a run against them, and Toney kept his record clear through the decisive tenth inning, forcing the Cubs to accept defeat. The fourteen-inning 2 to 2 game, at the Polo Grounds, between the Dodgers and the Giants was no ordinary game either, for so early in the season.

Jack Smith, the sensational Cardinal outfielder, kept up his wonderful hitting streak during the week and leads the league with an average of .615. Eddie Roush of Cincinnati is also going at a terrific clip with an average of .476. Hornsby of St. Louis and Cravath of Philadelphia are tied for home run honors, with three each.

The tie in the American League was broken during the last week and the Boston Red Sox now have a commanding lead over St. Louis, which has crept up to second place, while the much-touted Chicago White Sox have weakened and dropped down to fourth place. The Yankees still hold on to third place, although their hitting strength has not been formidable during the last week. The pitching of Donovan's staff, however, continues strong. They broke even in the four game series with Washington. The Browns celebrated their spurt by negotiating the first triple play of the season. Detroit showed some of the strength expected of it and went through the week with a clean slate.

Sisler on the Heels of Speaker.

George Sisler of the Browns is crowding Tris Speaker for the batting honors of the league. Sisler is second with .391, while Speaker leads with .434, his mark at the time of his suspension. Cobb slipped back and is hitting .315. Sisler and Pratt of St. Louis and Weaver of the White Sox are tied in stolen bases, each having 4 to his credit.

The large number of postponements trouble the club owners and it may be necessary to devise some new plan of playing off these postponed games. If all the postponed games of the last few weeks are played off according to the regular arrangement, it may crowd so much work onto the pitching staffs that the flingers will all be laid up with sore arms before the season is half over. The unsatisfactory weather this Spring seems likely to result in starting the season at a later date hereafter, a project which has been advocated by some of the club owners for several seasons.

Saturday's postponements throughout both circuits constituted a heavy financial blow to the clubs, as a rainy Saturday is a loss which can never be recovered. It has been shown in past seasons that doubleheaders in profusion have the effect of keeping down the attendance at the single games.

The Western clubs of the National League come East this week, while the Eastern clubs of the American League will invade the West. This first series of intersectional games will have a pronounced effect on the pennant prospects of all concerned. The coming week will show whether or not the Eastern clubs hold the same advantage over the Westerners that they have maintained during the last few seasons. The last Western club in either league to win a pennant was the Chicago Cubs, in 1910.

Giants Kept Idle by Wet Grounds.

Wet grounds caused the cancellation of the scheduled baseball game between the Giants and Jersey City in Jersey City yesterday afternoon.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

		R.	H.	E.
Providence	0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0	3	4	2
Montreal	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	1	8	2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Newark	10	3	.769
Baltimore	13	4	.765
Rochester	8	7	.533
Providence	8	7	.533
Toronto	7	9	.438
Richmond	7	10	.412
Montreal	7	10	.412
Buffalo	3	12	.200

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Toronto.
Providence at Montreal.

New York State League.

Reading, 6; Elmira, 5.
Other games postponed, rain.

American Association.

Louisville, 2; Milwaukee, 0.
(First game.)
Louisville, 6; Milwaukee, 0.
(Second game.)
Kansas City, 2; Columbus, 1.
First game, 13 innings.)
Columbus, 7; Kansas City, 2.
(Second game, 8 innings, darkness.)
Minneapolis at Toledo.
(Postponed; rain.)
Indianapolis, 1; St. Paul, 0.
(First game, 14 innings; second game, 4 innings, called 6 P. M. account of State law.)

Southern Association.

New Orleans, 6; Little Rock, 2.
Mobile, 4; Memphis, 0.
Birmingham, 7; Nashville, 4.
Atlanta, 17; Chattanooga, 4.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 4; Cincinnati, 0.
Chicago, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland at Detroit,
(Postponed, rain.)
St. Louis, 8; Chicago, 4.
(First game.)
St. Louis, 3; Chicago, 0.
(Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
St. Louis	12	7	.632
New York	8	5	.615
Chicago	13	9	.591
Philadelphia	8	6	.571
Cincinnati	11	13	.458
Brooklyn	5	7	.417
Boston	5	8	.385
Pittsburgh	7	14	.333

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	10	4	.714
St. Louis	11	8	.579
New York	8	7	.533
Chicago	11	10	.524
Cleveland	9	10	.474
Detroit	6	9	.400
Philadelphia	6	9	.400
Washington	6	10	.375

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia at New York.
(Game begins at 3:30.)
Brooklyn at Boston.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Washington.
Cleveland at Detroit.
Chicago at St. Louis.

CARDS CLIMB OVER GIANTS.

Watson Shuts Out Reds, 4 to 0, and St. Louis Gains Top Place.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—St. Louis went into first place in the National League race today, when Watson shut Cincinnati out, 4 to 0. Watson allowed only five scattered hits and was never in trouble.

Toney, who started for the local team, had one bad inning. After two were out in the first J. Smith, Miller, and Hornsby singled. Cruise doubled and scored on F. Smith's single, netting four runs.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bescher,lf	4	0	1	2	0	Groh,3b	3	0	1	0	2
Betzel,2b	4	0	0	5	4	Kopf,ss	4	0	0	3	3
J.Smith,rf	4	1	2	2	0	Neale,cf	4	0	2	0	0
Miller,1b	4	1	2	9	0	Chase,1b	2	0	1	9	0
Hornsby,ss	3	1	1	2	4	Thorpe,rf	4	0	0	5	0
Cruise,cf	4	1	1	2	0	Shean,2b	3	0	0	2	0
F.Smith,3b	3	0	1	1	1	Huhn,c	3	0	1	5	1
Snyder,c	4	0	0	4	0	Mitchell,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Watson,p	3	0	0	0	1	Toney,p	2	0	0	0	2
						Eller,p	0	0	0	0	1
						aGriffith	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	4	8	27	10	Total	29	0	5	27	9

a Batted for Toney in eighth.
Error—Toney.

St. Louis .... 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4
Cincinnati ...... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Cruise. Sacrifice hit—Hornsby. Double plays—Hornsby and Miller; Betzel, Hornsby, and Miller; Betzel and Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Cincinnati, 5. First base on error—St. Louis. Bases on balls—Off Watson, 2; Eller, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Watson, 5 hits and 0 runs in 9 innings; Toney, 8 and 4 in 8; Eller, 0 and 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Watson. (Chase.) Struck out—By Watson, 1; Toney, 5. Time—1 hour 31 minutes. Umpires—Orth and Rigler.

CUBS WIN ON TWO HITS.

Vaughn Pitches Baffling Ball in Pinches and Pirates Lose, 3 to 2.

CHICAGO, May 6.—Carlson held Chicago to two hits today, yet the Cubs won from Pittsburgh 3 to 2. Zeider won the game in the eighth inning. He doubled and stole third. Carlson became worried and cut loose with a wild pitch, which enabled Zeider to score. Vaughn was hit hard, but tightened in the pinches, the visitors having sixteen men left on bases.

The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Zeider,ss	4	1	1	4	3	Gleason,2b	5	0	0	3	2
Wolter,rf	4	0	0	1	0	Carey,cf	4	0	1	0	0
Doyle,2b	2	0	0	3	2	King,rf	3	0	2	4	0
Merkle,1b	3	0	0	8	0	Hinchm'n,lf	3	1	1	1	0
Williams,cf	3	1	1	0	1	Baird,3b	4	0	1	0	4
Mann,lf	2	0	0	0	0	Brief,1b	4	1	2	10	0
Elliott,lf	2	0	0	8	1	Ward,ss	4	0	2	1	1
Deal,3b	3	1	0	3	5	Schmidt,c	3	0	2	5	1
Vaughn,p	2	0	0	0	3	Carlson,p	3	0	0	0	2
						aBigbee	0	0	0	0	0
						bWagner	1	0	0	0	0
Total	23	3	2	27	15	Total	34	2	11	24	10

a Ran for Brief in ninth.
b Batted for Carlson in ninth.
Errors—Zeider, Doyle, Deal, Vaughn, Ward, (2,) Schmidt.

Chicago .... 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 .—3
Pittsburgh ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Baird, Carey, Zeider. Stolen bases—Schmidt, Carlson, Zeider. Sacrifice hits—Mann, Carlson, Brief, Ward, Schmidt, Merkle. Sacrifice fly—Elliott. Double play—Doyle, Zeider, and Merkle. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 16; Chicago, 4. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 3; Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 7; Carlson, 8. Hits and earned runs—Off Vaughn, 11 and 1 in 9; Carlson, 2 and 1 in 8. Struck out—By Vaughn, 7; Carlson, 4. Wild pitch—Carlson. Time—2 hours 10 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

CELTIC ELEVEN WINS FINAL.

Defeats New York in Second Half of Cup-Tie Soccer Match.

After a strenuous soccer battle before a record crowd of about 5,000 persons, the Brooklyn Celtics obtained the verdict by the score of 3 goals to 2 over the New York Football Club in the final round of the cup-tie competition of the Southern New York Football Association at Harlem Field yesterday afternoon. The State champions from over the bridge put up the fight of their lives in the face of a most discouraging start, as New York led by two goals after fifteen minutes of play.

With the score against them, the Celtics knuckled down to hard work, following the change of ends, and fifteen minutes after the restart were rewarded with the point that tied up the score when McKenna found New York's net from a mixup. The Irishmen continued to press at top speed until a long shot down the centre by Broadbent was beautifully headed into New York's net by Casey. This won the contest. The lineup:

BKLN. CELTICS (3)	Positions.	NEW YORK (2.)
Tintle	G.	Porter
Kelly	R. B.	McWilliams
Ferguson	L. B.	A. Robertson
Stark	R. H.	J. Robertson
Bustard	C. H.	Van den Enyden
Broadbent	L. H.	Nicols
O'Halloran	O. R.	Garside
McKenna	I. R.	Vandeweghe
Casey	C.	Hayes
Lennon	I. L.	Puxty
McGreevey	O. L.	Cooper

Goals—Casey (2,) McKenna, Hayes, Garside. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes each. Referee—C. E. Creighton. Linesmen—Messrs. Smith and Wightman.

BIG MATCHES IN SCOTLAND.

Patrick Thistle and Clyde Win Soccer Cup Ties at Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Scotland, May 6.—The annual Glasgow Charity Soccer Cup ties aroused tremendous enthusiasm as usual here today. Thirty thousand persons crowded into Firhill Park to see one of the ties between Third Lanark and Patrick Thistle. Both teams were strongly represented.

The score was 1 to 1 at half time and remained the same at the end of the regulation period, but, during the extra time, Patrick Thistle redoubled its efforts, and, putting on two more goals, won by 3 to 1, which entitles it to meet Clyde in the semi-final net Saturday at Cathkin.

Clyde and Queens Park contested the other tie at Celtic Park before 25,000 persons. The former team went ahead early in the game and maintained the lead until the whistle.

GROOM ALLOWS NO HITS IN 11 INNINGS

Polishes Off First Game for the Browns and Keeps White Sox Guessing in Second.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—Groom did not allow Chicago a hit for eleven innings today, two innings of the first game and the whole of the second, and St. Louis took both contests, the first by 8 to 4 and the second by 3 to 0.

In the fourth inning of the first game the Browns drove Russell from the box, making five runs. They added three more in the eighth on two singles, a double, a sacrifice, and E. Collins's error. Plank retired for a pinch hitter in the seventh, and Groom relieved him on the mound. From then on to the end of the second game Chicago could not get a hit.

But twenty-eight men faced Groom in the second game. St. Louis made a run in the first, when Sisler singled and Jacobson doubled. In the second Johnson doubled and scored on Lavan's single. In the eighth Austin singled and took third when Sisler singled. Sisler stole second and went to third when Austin was thrown out at the plate on Marsan's fielder's choice. He scored when Marsans was caught in a runup between first and second. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton, lf	4	0	0	2	0	Leibold, rf	3	0	1	0	0
Austin, 3b	4	0	1	0	1	Williams, p	1	0	1	0	0
Sisler, 1b	4	1	1	9	0	cTerry	0	0	0	0	0
Jacobson, rf	4	1	2	4	0	Weaver 3b	5	1	1	0	5
W.Miller,rf	0	1	0	1	0	E.Collins,2b	4	1	2	1	4
Marsans, cf	4	2	1	3	0	Jackson, lf	4	1	1	1	0
Johnson, 2b	4	1	1	1	3	Felsch, cf	4	0	1	8	0
Severeid, c	3	1	1	4	1	Gandil, 1b	3	0	0	12	1
Lavan, ss	3	1	1	3	3	Risberg, ss	4	0	1	3	5
Sothoron, p	2	0	1	0	1	Schalk, c	3	0	0	3	1
Plank, p	0	0	0	0	2	Russell, p	1	1	1	1	0
aRumler	0	0	0	0	0	Danforth, p	1	0	0	0	0
bRigler	0	0	0	0	0	dJ.Collins,rf	1	0	0	0	0
Groom, p	1	0	0	0	1	Murphy, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	8	9	27	12	Totals	35	4	9	24	16

a Batted for Plank in seventh.
b Ran for Rumler in seventh.
c Batted for Danforth in sixth.
d Batted for Williams in ninth.
Errors—Sisler, E. Collins, Jackson.

St. Louis .... 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 3 .—8
Chicago .... 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Sothoron, Risberg, Severeid. Three-base hit—Weaver. Stolen base—Gandil. Sacrifice hit—Lavan. Double play—Johnson, Lavan, and Sisler. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 5. First base on error—St. Louis. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 1; Danforth, 1; Williams, 1; Sothoron, 1; Groom, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Russell, 5 hits, 1 run in 3 2-3 innings; Sothoron, 3 and 3 in 5 1-3; Danforth, 1 and 0 in 1 1-3; Plank, 1 and 0 in 1 2-3; Williams, 3 and 2 in 3; Groom, 0 and 0 in 2. Struck out—By Russell, 1; Williams, 2; Groom, 1. Time—2 hours 8 minutes. Umpires—Evans and Nallin.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,lf	4	0	0	1	0	Leibold,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Austin,3b	4	0	1	1	1	Weaver,3b	2	0	0	3	5
Sisler,1b	3	2	3	7	2	E.Collins,2b	3	0	0	3	2
Jacobson,rf	4	0	2	1	0	Jackson,lf	2	0	0	1	0
Marsans,cf	4	0	0	3	0	Felsch,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Johnson,2b	3	1	1	2	0	Gandil,1b	3	0	0	10	2
Severeid,c	3	0	0	7	2	Risberg,ss	2	0	0	1	3
Lavan,ss	3	0	1	4	3	Schalk,c	2	0	0	4	2
Groom,p	2	0	0	1	1	Benz,p	2	0	0	0	3
						aMurphy	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	3	8	27	9	Total	23	0	0	24	17

a Batted for Benz in ninth.
Errors—Risberg, (2.)

St. Louis .... 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 .—3
Chicago .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Jacobson, Johnson. Stolen bases—Austin, Sisler. Sacrifice hits—Groom, Sisler, Schalk. Double play—Severeid, Lavan, and Sisler. Left on bases—Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Groom, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Benz, 8 hits, 3 runs in 8 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Groom, (Weaver.) Struck out—By Benz, 2; Groom, 4. Time—1 hour 21 minutes. Umpires—Nallin and Evans.

HARLEM T. C. WINS MATCH.

Takes Five of Six Tennis Matches from Kings County Men.

The Harlem Tennis Club's team defeated the representatives of the Kings County Tennis Club in an interclub match yesterday on the former's courts, taking five of the six matches contested. The only victory annexed by the Kings County players came in the doubles competition.

The summaries:

Singles—J. Fox, Harlem T. C., defeated A. Chambers, Kings County T. C., 6—4, 7—5; H. H. Manchester, Harlem T. C., defeated H. Mollenauer, Kings County T. C., 6—2, 6—3; J. McDermott, Harlem T. C., defeated Dr. Morganthaler, Kings County T. C., 6—2, 1—6, 7—5.

Doubles—Phillips and Schenck, Harlem T. C., defeated Ogilvie and Lake, Kings County T. C., 6—2, 6—1; Trask and Hutchings, Kings County T. C., defeated L. Brey and Gould, Harlem T. C., 6—4, 9—7; E. Brey and Harkady, Harlem T. C., defeated F. Anderson, Jr., and Edmonds, Kings County T. C., 6—2, 6—3.

Phillies Down Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 6.—The Philadelphia National League team defeated Bridgeport of the Eastern League here today by a score of 6 to 2. Fittery, Philadelphia's young left-handed pitcher, was knocked out in the fifth by a pitched ball, Mayer finishing the game. The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	2 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0	6	6	2
Bridgeport	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1	2	7	2

Batteries—Fittery, Mayer, and Burns; Lillpopp, Wood, Smith, Donnell, Nagle.

Braves Release "No-Hit" Davis.

BOSTON, May 6.—George (No-Hit) Davis got an unconditional release from the Boston National League Club today. Davis earned his title in 1914, when the Braves made their sensational and successful drive for the National and world's championships, by shutting out Philadelphia without a hit. He was then a student in the Harvard law school, and had broken the university's strength test records. Manager Stallings also announced that Larry Chappelle, outfielder, had been transferred to the Columbus Club of the American Association.

BRACCIA WINS OZANAM RUN.

Brooklyn Harrier Outfoots 244 Rivals in Handicap Open Race.

J. Braccia of the Maplewood A. C. of Brooklyn led home harriers in open competition for the second time since he began his athletic career in 1909, when he showed the way yesterday to one of the biggest fields of the road-running season in the annual open handicap road race of the Ozanam Athletic Association, Branch 6, in the Bronx. The race started and finished in front of the Ozanam Club quarters, and 245 harriers got away from the starting point in groups with handicap allowances ranging up to five minutes.

As he sped across the line after one of the stiffest races of his career Braccio had an advantage of about twenty yards on W. Larsen, Swedish-American A. C., who finished strong in second position. D. Pores, running unattached, was third. Braccia's actual time for the journey was 34:51.

The distance of the race was about five and one-half miles. Up to within three-quarters of a mile of the finish S. D. Richman, Union Settlement A. C., who got away with the limit allowance of five minutes, set the pace, but his early running began to have an effect on his stamina at this stage, and he was unable to respond successfully when Braccia challenged him for the leading position. The Maplewood A. C. harrier, who had a handicap allowance of 4:15, forged to the head of the big field, and remained in this position, gradually opening a gap between himself and the remainder of the runners, until at the finish line he had an advantage of about twenty yards on Larsen.

Thirteen clubs had full representation in the battle for team honors. This prize was won by the St. Anselm's A. C. team, which had a total of 66 points.

The order of finish of the first forty runners follows:

Name and Club.	Hdcp.	Time.
J. Braccia, Maplewood A. C.	4:15	34:51
W. Larsen, Swedish-Amer. A. C.	3:00	33:41
D. Pores, unattached	4:30	35:14
S. Richman, Union Settlem't A. C.	5:00	35:57
C. R. Ten Eyck, New York A. C.	2:00	32:58
W. Burke, Union Set'ment A. C.	4:45	35:49
M. Peterson, Paulist A. C.	4:15	35:20
H. Hartman, Union Set'ment A. C.	5:00	36:06
G. Creed, unattached	3:45	34:52
W. Johanning, unattached	3:45	34:53

C. McSorley, New York A. C., (3:00,) 34:10; T. Nolan, St. Anselm's A. C., (3:45,) 35:02; M. Collins, St. Anselm's A. C., (4:00,) 35:24; J. E. Hudson, St. Jerome L. C., (5:00,) 36:25; T. Herna, Ozanam A. A., (4:15,) 35:41; R. Schmidt, unattached, (5:00,) 36:27; J. Pollard, Morningside A. C., (2:30,) 34:59; T. O'Connor, St. Anselm's A. C., (4:15,) 35:44; J. Flatly, St. Anselm's A. C., (5:00,) 36:30; G. Williams, St. Christopher A. C., (3:15,) 34:47; G. Vochis, Paulist A. C., (5:00,) 36:32; L. Lehman, Morningside A. C., (3:00,) 34:34; L. Lieberman, Pastime A. C., (5:00,) 36:36; E. Pinorini, Ozanam A. A., (4:30,) 36:06; W. Schippel, Holy Cross Lyceum, (4:00,) 35:36; J. A. Phillips, unattached, (2:45,) 34:23; H. Spies, Morningside A. C., (3:45,) 35:24; J. Flynn, Macomb's A. C., (4:30,) 36:11; W. Franz, Mohawk A. C., (5:00,) 36:42; J. Shea, Ozanam A. C., (5:00,) 36:43; C. Lauch, St. Anselm's A. C., (3:15,) 34:59; J. Goff, St. Christopher A. C., (2:15,) 34:00; J. Katz, Pennant A. C., (1:00,) 32:53; T. Dorcan, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (4:15,) 36:01; J. Giorgio, Paulist A. C., (0:30,) 32:24; W. Stanley, St. Christopher A. C., (2:30,) 34:17; R. Lawloss, Union Settlement A. C., (5:00,) 36:48; A. Morris, St. Christopher A. C., (1:45,) 34:02; I. Binder, Swedish-American A. C., (4:30,) 36:19; P. Flynn, unattached, (1:00,) 32:50.

TEAM SCORES.

St. Anselm's A. C.	8	9	13	14	22—	66
Union Settlement A. C.	1	3	6	28	45—	83
St. Christopher A. C.	15	23	27	29	31—	125
Ozanam A. A.	11	17	21	39	43—	131
Morningside A. C.	12	16	18	38	47—	131
Paulist A. C.	4	26	32	35	41—	138
St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	25	30	34	42	48—	177
New York A. C.	7	34	57	50—		179
Macomb's A. C.	5	19	49	53	55—	181
Mohawk A. C.	20	33	40	51	52—	196
Pennant A. C.	24	37	50	60	62—	233
St. Jerome's C. C.	10	36	58	64	65—	234
Glencoe A. C.	44	48	56	63	63—	272

HIGGINS HEADS FAST FIELD.

Irish-American Runner Sets Track Mark for 1,000 Yards.

Joe Higgins of the Irish-American A. C., New England intercollegiate middle distance champion, yesterday romped home a winner of the 1,000 yards run, the feature event of the opening track races of the Jersey Harriers Athletic Association, held at the City Park Oval, Bayonne, N. J. In addition to annexing the premier honors for the event Higgins created a new track record for the distance. The Irish-American A. C. star covered the journey in 2:26, which is four seconds better than the best previous mark, made by F. Sinclair, Jersey Harriers A. A. four years ago. It is probable that Higgins's time for the distance would have been still better had the track been in better shape.

The Irish-American Athletic Club athlete beat out Al Dolder, formerly of the West Side Y. M. C. A., who competed unattached, by a matter of about ten yards at the finish mark, while H. Holden, New York A. C. occupied third position, five yards back of Dolder.

A field of eight runners got away with the starting gun, but of this number several dropped out after about half of the distance had been covered. For the first quarter of a mile Charles Walsha, Knights of St. Anthony, headed the field, and set a lively pace, with Higgins and the remainder of the runners closely at his heels. When about 220 yards away from the finish line Higgins, Dolder and Holden started a sprint, but the wearer of the Winged Fist gradually opened a gap between himself and Dolder, which he steadily increased until he breasted the tape.

The summaries:

150-Yard Dash, Handicap, Closed.—Won by A. Markey, Jersey Harriers A. A., (5 yards;) W. Morton, Jersey Harriers A. A., (6 yards,) second; W. Sweeney, Jersey Harriers A. A., (5¼ yards,) third. Time—0:16 2-5.

One and One-half-Mile Run, Handicap, Closed.—Won by J. McCurnin, Jersey Harriers A. A., (scratch;) A. Ince, Jersey Harriers A. A., (50 yards,) second; G. Yates, Jersey Harriers A. A., (75 yards,) third. Time—7:38 1-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Scratch, Open.—Won by Joe Higgins, Irish-American A. C.; Al Dolder, unattached, second; H. Holden, New York A. C., third. Time—2:26.

700-Yard Run, Handicap, Closed.—Won by T. White, Jersey Harriers A. A., (50 yards;) W. Sweeney, Jersey Harriers A. A., 40 yards,) second; A. Smith, Jersey Harriers A. A., (20 yards,) third. Time—1:34 4-5.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Yorkville S. C.—Tommy Farrell vs. Charlie Hayes. Ten rounds.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Johnny (Kid) Alberts vs. Val Sontag; Al Benedict vs. Sailor Schroeder. Both ten-round bouts.

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SPEEDWAY BRUSHES ARE OF HIGH CLASS

Kinetic Heads Field of Trotters in the Two Final Spins of a Four-Heat Race.

Road drivers braved the biting cold winds of the Speedway track yesterday afternoon for the second of the Spring matinées of trotting and pacing, and the few spectators were treated to a rare assortment of races. In four of the six brushes split heats were the rule.

Only after four attempts was W. J. O'Neil's Kinetic able to cross the finish line a winner in the 1:09 class for trotters. Kinetic made a poor bid for the ribbon in the first two heats, which were divided between J. J. Morris's Nell McLintock and Morning Gossip, handled by E. Shoemaker. In the third heat, however, O'Neil used different tactics, and Kinetic responded to the reins enough to pass the judges' box in the van. The last heat also went to O'Neil's mare.

The first of the races for colts, this season, went to J. Leonard's Silent Sister, winning two of the three heats from Fox Dean, onwed by A. T. Meckel. There were three scratches. Silent Sister won the first and lost the second heat, and came on to win the deciding brush by only a head.

On account of the muddy track, the regular Speedway half-mile course was moved northward about 325 yards, with the result that the horses had to negotiate the turn near the starting point.

The summaries:

1:10 CLASS—PACING.

Autemitizan, br. g., (W. J. O'Neil).. 2 1 1
Exultant, br. g., (J. Gilmore)........ 2 1 1
Time—1:12½; 1:12; 1:19½.

COLT CLASS—(For ribbons only.)

Silent Sister, b. m., (J. Leonard).... 1 2 1
Fox Dean, br. g., (A. T. Meckel)..... 2 1 2
Buck Cuckato, Merry Garry, and Merry Harvest scratched.
Time—1:23; 1:17; 1:20.

1:07 CLASS—PACING.

Master McKerron, b. g., (R. Jacob).... 1 1
Countess Kohl, br. m., (E. A. Meckel).. 2 2
Time—Not taken; 1:10.

1:12 CLASS—TROTTING.

Hindenburg, br. g., (W. Hammdorf)... 1 1
Catherine P., b. m., (E. Carpenter)..... 3 2
Bessie Baron, b. m., (R. E. Currie)..... 2 3
The High Born Lady and Peter Suffolk scratched.
Time—1:14; 1:14.

1:09 CLASS—TROTTING.

Kinetic, r. m., (W. J. O'Neil).... 3 3 1 1
Nell McLintock, r. m., (J. J. Morris) 1 2 2 2
Morning Gossip, b. s., (E. Shoemaker) 2 1 3 3
Time—1:12½; 1:13; 1:12; 1:13½.

1:07 CLASS—TROTTING.

Krell, b. s., (W. S. Eckert)........ 2 1 1
Courier Boy, b. g., (J. P. Kennedy).. 1 2 2
Lester M. and The Trip scratched.
Time—1:09½; 1:11½.

PIMLICO ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, four and a half furlongs. Wetona, 112 pounds; Onward, 115; Winsom Vera, (imp.,) 115; Sirrobert, 115; aDiscoverer, 115; Kildare Boy, 115; Martial Music, (imp.,) 112; Star Wort, 115; Common Law, 112; aBravado, 115. aParr entry.

SECOND RACE.—The Towson Selling Steeplechase; handicap; for four-year-olds and upward; two miles and a quarter. aShannon River, 147 pounds; Welsh King, 141; Esconaba, (imp.,) 147; Bamboo, 137; Superhuman, 130; aRobert Oliver, 150; Racebrook, 140; Bryn Rose, 130; Benland, (imp.,) 135. aParr entry.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; one mile and sixty yards. Sorcerer II., (imp.,) 102 pounds; Dramaturge, (imp.,) 115; Ed Bond, 115; Malheur, 115; Buckboard, 102; Muckross, (imp.,) 102; Melodrama, 102; Jade, 97; Hopscotch, (imp.,) 97; Frea, 97; Gunpowder, (imp.,) 102; The Belgian II., (imp.,) 102.

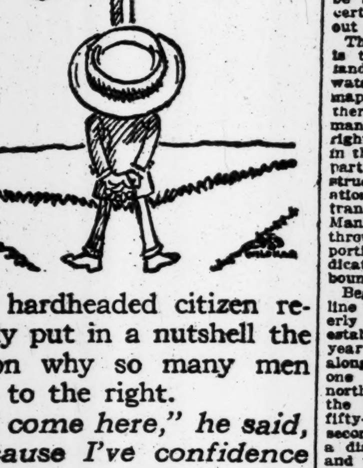
FOURTH RACE.—The Driving Park Purse; for two-year-olds; four furlongs. aWetona, 110 pounds; Tickolette, 110; Kate Glenn, 110; Umatilla, 113; Tell Me, 110; aSupermaid, 110; Risponde, 113; Nadinette, (imp.,) 110; Bonnie Broom, 113; Odalisque, 110. aDavis entry.

FIFTH RACE.—The Pikesville Handicap; for three-year-olds; six furlongs. Bondage, 125 pounds; aNight Owl, 105; Jock Scot, 119; Kentucky Boy, 118; bThe Belgian II., (imp.,) 110; Straight Forward, 125; Sordie, 112; Firing Line, 108; aCadillac, 119; Ultimatum, 125; Judge Wingfield, 115; bNebraska, 125; Polly J., 110; Star Finch, 114; Sea Gull, 117. aRoss entry. bParr entry.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; six furlongs. N. K. Beal, 105 pounds; Three Cheers, 105; *Kathryn Gray, 95; *Humiliation, 112; *Fair Legend, 105; Surprising, 117; *Precise, 95; Superintendent, 117; Prohibition, 115; Candy Land, 105; Miss Kruter, 112; *First Ballot, 95.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and sixty yards. Tempy Duncan, 107 pounds; Chevron, 112; Pierrot, 112; *Edith Baumann, 102; *Luck, (imp.,) 95; Soldier, 112; Transit, 112; Balgee, 112; *Buzz Around, 102; Carlton G., 117; Lynn, 117; *Wodan, 107; *Spectre, 90; Ed Bond, 112; *Obolus, 107.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather drizzling. Track heavy.



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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, FIRST Judicial District.—Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of The City of New York, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the several statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, to make application to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at Special Term, Part III, thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of May, 1917, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, to have the compensation which ought justly to be made to the owners and all persons interested in the real property rights, terms, privileges, franchises, or easements sought to be taken or affected by the proceeding ascertained and determined by the court without a jury.

The City of New York by this proceeding is to acquire in relation to the parcel of land, land under water and land under water filled in, which is shown upon the maps or plans hereinafter referred to, and thereupon designated Parcel No. 1, a permanent and perpetual right, easement, and right of way, including the rights set forth in the memorandum accompanying and made part of said maps or plans, for the construction and for the maintenance and operation in perpetuity of a portion of a rapid transit railroad known as the Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Long Island City Route, in, through, and under the surface of all that portion of said Parcel No. 1, which is indicated on said maps or plans, and which is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the point in the southerly line of East 14th Street, where said southerly line is intersected by the bulkhead line established by the Secretary of War in the year 1903; and running thence southwardly along said bulkhead line fifty-three (53) feet one and three-quarter (1¾) inches; thence northwestwardly along a course, making on the northeasterly side thereof an angle of fifty-nine degrees, five minutes, fifty-four seconds (59° 5' 54") with said bulkhead line a distance of three hundred (300) feet two and three-quarters (2¾) inches to the southerly line of East 14th Street, and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of East 14th Street two hundred and seventy-six (276) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the point or place of beginning.

There shall be excepted and excluded, however, in relation to said rights, easements, and rights of way described in the memorandum accompanying and made part of said maps to be acquired by The City of New York any estate or estates, rights, terms, privileges, franchises or easements heretofore acquired by The City of New York in relation to said Parcel No. 1, or any part or parts of said parcel.

A fuller statement of the location and boundaries of said parcels of property and the rights, franchises, easements, or privileges sought to be taken or affected by this proceeding is on file in the office of the Public Service Commission for the First District, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and is set forth in the memorandum accompanying and made part of each of three similar maps or plans approved and adopted by the Public Service Commission for the First District on the 18th day of April, 1917, one of which maps or plans and accompanying memorandum was filed in the office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan on the 23d day of April, 1917, one in the office of the Register of the County of New York in the Hall of Records, Centre and Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of April, 1917, and a copy of which was filed in the office of the Public Service Commission for the First District, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of April, 1917.

Dated, New York, April 30th, 1917.
LAMAR HARDY,
Corporation Counsel, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BOESSNECK, BROESEL & CO., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, May 7, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Certain Certificates of Stocks and Claims.
HENRY A. WISE, Trustee.
ROSENBURG & BALL, Attorneys for Trustee, 74 Broadway, New York.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy, Woolworth Building, New York City.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 6,620.—Under Act of 1867.—In the matter of FREDERICK BENTHIEN, Bankrupt.

To the Creditors of the above-named Bankrupt and to said Bankrupt:

You are hereby notified that a Second and Third and Final General Meeting of the Creditors of Frederick Benthien, the above-named Bankrupt, will be held on the 21st day of May, 1917, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., before Robert A. B. Dayton, the Register of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 15 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, for the purposes specified in the Twenty-seventh Section of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy Throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867; Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 5,092, 5,093, and 5,096.

Dated, New York, May 1, 1917.
WILLIAM FORSE SCOTT, Assignee,
233 Broadway, Manhattan Borough New York City.
FRANCIS J. McLOUGHLIN, Attorney for Assignee.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALPHONSE ANDRE, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 24,455. The above entitled proceeding has been referred to me as Referee in Bankruptcy under Section 12a of the Bankruptcy Act, to call a meeting of creditors for the purpose of offering a composition, allowance of claims, examination of the alleged bankrupt, and the preservation and conduct of the estate.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on May 18, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated May 5, 1917.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,459.—In Bankruptcy.—JACOB MESH and CLARENCE H. HAGAR, individually and as copartners trading as MESH & HAGAR, Alleged Bankrupts.

Take notice that on April 30, 1917, the above proceeding was referred to me as Referee to pass upon the proposed offer of composition prior to adjudication.

A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, May 17, 1917, at 11:30 A. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, act upon the proposed offer of composition, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 24499.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—ERNEST SPANOS, individually, and ERNEST SPANOS & ROBERT I. WILLMARTH, copartners, doing business under the firm name and style of the EDUCATIONAL MAP PUBLISHING CO., Bankrupts.

Creditors of said bankrupts are hereby given notice that on May 2, 1917, they were duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Room 1305, Woodworth Bldg., New York City, May 18, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
May 7, 1917. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,989.—ALTER FEFFER and ABRAHAM BEZOZO, individually and as co-partners trading as A. Feffer & Co., Bankrupts.

Alter Feffer and Abraham Bezozo, individually and as co-partners trading as A. Feffer & Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupts on December 20, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on May 18, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24008.—In Bankruptcy.—HARRY MEDVIN, Bankrupt.

Harry Medvin was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 16, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on May 17, 1917, at 2 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24276.—Notice is given that EDWARD J. MEHR, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 11, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALPHONSE ANDRE, Alleged Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, May 7th, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 940 Columbus Avenue, and immediately thereafter at the following addresses: 2,075 Eighth Avenue, 2,282 Eighth Avenue, 1,700 Amsterdam Avenue, 1,804 Amsterdam Avenue, 2,070 Amsterdam Avenue, 1,328 St. Nicholas Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Ice Boxes, Marble Counters, Meat Rails, Glass Cases, Window Fixtures, Electric Lights, Butcher Blocks, Two Horses, etc.
FREDERICK W. STELLE, and MILTON M. SITTENFIELD, Receivers.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receivers, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of H. H. ADAMS CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, May 7th, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,178 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Raw Leather, Leather Trimmings, Ivory Trimmings, Frames for bags, machinery used for the manufacture of trunks and bags, office partition, desks, chairs, safe, fixtures, &c.
JULIUS G. KRAMER, Receiver.
GERSON C. YOUNG, Attorney for Receiver, 165 Broadway, New York.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LESSER BROS., Alleged Bankrupts.

Sirs:

Please take notice that a hearing will be held at A Stated Term of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 10:30 A. M. on the 7th day of May, 1917, on the bid of one Benjamin Smith, for the fixtures, machinery, and office furniture of the alleged bankrupts, in which he agrees to pay the sum of $1,000. At this hearing a motion will be made authorizing the Receiver to accept the aforesaid bid, and such further proceedings will be taken as may be just and proper.

Dated New York, May 1, 1917.
FRANCIS GILBERT, Esq., Receiver, 43 Exchange Place, New York City.
ROBERT P. LEVIS, Attorney for the Receiver, 42 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,385.—In Bankruptcy.—MAKS SLEDG, trading as The Standard Merchandise Company, Bankrupt.

Maks Sledg, trading as The Standard Merchandise Company, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 19, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on May 17, 1917, at 12 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 24,505.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM J. CURLEY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said William J. Curley are hereby given notice that on May 3, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Room 1305, Woolworth Bldg., New York City, May 18, 1917, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
May 5, 1917.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 24,507.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—ISIDOR NEWMAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Isidor Newman are hereby given notice that on May 3, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Room 1305, Woolworth Bldg., New York City, May 18, 1917, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
May 5, 1917.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24506.—In Bankruptcy.—EVA SOFRANSKI, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Eva Sofranski are hereby given notice that on May 3, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, May 17, 1917, at 12:00 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, May 5, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,504.—In Bankruptcy.—GEORGE C. BRUNELLE, Bankrupt.

George C. Brunelle was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 3, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on May 18, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,472.—In Bankruptcy.—MAX MEHLSAK, Bankrupt.

Max Mehlsak was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 25, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on May 17, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,503.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES E. FREEMAN, Bankrupt.

Charles E. Freeman was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 2, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on May 18, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24487.—In Bankruptcy.—ANDREW BROSE, Bankrupt.

Andrew Brose was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 30, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on May 17, 1917, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The initial loan to be brought out by the United States as a part of its obligations as a war-maker was announced last week after the country had received ample warning in the matter of the most important terms and probable size. The loan is by far the biggest undertaking ever assumed by the Treasury Department, but in relation to the present size and resources of the nation it involves less of a strain than financing done in the civil war. People have become familiar with the word billion, but it is probable that few of them have taken the trouble to measure the amount of money involved in that sum by any working standard with which they are familiar. The initial borrowing for this nation's use is four times the amount of the Anglo-French loan, which staggered the imagination when it was first proposed, and which proved, in fact, too large for the investment field open to it.

The Liberty Loan, as Secretary McAdoo has happily named it, is already an assured success, not because of any inherent appeal which an obligation of the Government of the United States makes to its citizens everywhere, but because the best brains and energies of financiers and business men from coast to coast are carrying the selling campaign. It is obvious to every one that this loan must succeed. It would have had to succeed had the offering been made the full $5,000,000,000 permitted by the law. The moral effect of the provision of $2,000,000,000 of fresh capital at a cost of 3½ per cent. must have its influence upon the Central Governments now struggling to devise new expedients for keeping their pyramiding debt from toppling over. It is significant of the new spirit of unity which has actuated all of the Government's activities since Feb. 1 that the Administration and Wall Street have been able to come together without embarrassment on either side to make this big loan popularly received. The response which the country has made to the offering without waiting to learn when the bonds issued are to mature, or how payments for them must be made, is truly remarkable.

Naturally, the stock market has been a neglected part of the financial district's activities in the past week. Prices have been sagging lower and lower, partly under the influence of liquidation which has been increasingly evident in the last ten days, and partly because of the withdrawal of support that has been furnished hitherto by out-of-town commission business. There must have been a considerable amount of selling of securities by holders who wish to put funds into the Government loan. There has also been liquidation of large stock holdings that have been carried for years by wealthy men as investments for income. The only uncertainty regarding an increase in the income tax is the size of the addition. It is being assumed by bankers that on the basis of net return a taxable security must pay an owner who is subject to the supertax at least 5 per cent. in order to equal the yield of the new Government issue. There has been a shifting of some of the better railroad issues from strong boxes on this account for the first time in years. The railroads have been in especially disfavor since the intimation by the Interstate Commerce Commission that they must not think of increasing dividends during the remainder of the war, and with direction of operations practically taken out of the hands of the stockholders' representatives and put in the control of a committee of five taking its orders from the Government.

So far business has not suffered much by the decision of this country to go into the war, but vast changes are under way in many lines. The rapid rise in costs and the consequent loss in purchasing value of the fixed unit of pay which many concerns and individuals are obligated to accept for their services have raised the question of the necessity of an entire readjustment of standards of living. The traction companies, particularly those in Greater New York, with their fixed five-cent fare, have so far withstood the unprecedented advance in the cost of their fuel and the wages fairly well, but it is a question of how much further the increases in unavoidable operating expenses can go without incroaching upon the margin of safety over other requirements. At least one large class of labor which settled the terms upon which it would work for a fixed term has had to ask for another conference with a view to getting the rate of pay increased to meet the new scale of living cost. With every effort bent toward getting more foodstuffs and other supplies out of this country to help the Allies, and with hundreds of thousands of men taken away from productive employment for war service, it seems inevitable that even the greatest economy must fall short of meeting the increased burden which people must bear. A long step toward offsetting the dangers of this situation will be taken if the consumption of luxuries and of articles not worthy of being classed as luxuries can be materially reduced. That is one of the blessings which may come from a judicious use of the power of Congress to put a tax on consumption.

Call money last week touched 4½ per cent. and loaned at 4 per cent. at the close. Indications are that it will go higher rather than lower in the near future. The necessity of providing huge sums to meet payments on the Government certificates of indebtedness and the forthcoming bond issue has resulted in the movement of large amounts to the interior. The result was seen last Saturday in a reduction of $21,161,000 in the excess reserve, bringing that item down to $90,478,000, or the smallest total reported since early in December.

LONDON STUDIES BUDGET.

Government's Financial Statement Dominant Influence in Market.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 6.—The predominating influence last week was the budget statement. It was read in the House on Wednesday, and, while it contained no surprises, it was disappointing in that it did not deal with the question of the double taxation which residents here owning colonial securities have to pay, and also because it ignored certain inequalities in the excess profts tax.

The existing scheme of taxation is accepted with only a few modifications. No fresh taxes are proposed, but the excess profits duty is raised to 80 per cent. from 60, which increase is expected to yield an additional £20,000,000. The extra import duty on tobacco of 22 pence a pound should yield £6,000,000, and the increased tax on entertainment tickets £1,500,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer expects that the revenue for the current financial year will amount to £638,600,000, and he estimates expenditures at £2,290,381,000, including advances to our allies of £400,000,000. It is probable, however, that the budget may be relieved of this latter item, owing to the financial aid to be extended to the Allies by the United States. Much satisfaction is being expressed at the absence of any increase in the income tax.

The heavy fighting in France and the submarine and food questions are still absorbing much attention, but there is a good tone to investment securities, with steady appreciation in the war loans, the details of which are now available. Cash subscriptions to the 5 per cent. loan, including Treasury bills, amounted to £966,048,000; the amount of the conversion of 4½s was £821,065,000, and the amount of Exchequer bonds exchanged £282,792,000, making the actual total of the 5 per cent. loan $2,069,845,000. Four and a half per cent. war loan and Exchequer bonds exchanged into the 4 per cent. tax-compounded loan amounted to £28,726,000, making, with cash subscriptions of £22,658,000, a total for this issue of £41,384,000, and an aggregate for the two loans of £2,121,299,000.

The money market has been moderately active owing to the payment for £20,000,000 Treasury bills on Tuesday and a war loan installment of between £20,000,000 and £30,000,000 on Thursday. The discount market has been steady in view of the tenders for a further issue of £20,000,000 in Treasury bills, rates of allotment being approximately 4 13-16 per cent. for three months, 4⅞ for six months, and 4 15-16 per cent. for twelve months.

BOURSE'S TONE IS FIRM.

Rise in Mexican Securities a Feature of the Dealings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 6.—The Bourse closed firm and quite active in several groups, the chief feature of the dealings being a sharp rise in Mexicans on account of the reassuring tenor of the political news from that quarter. Despite profit-taking, Banque Nationale Mexique closed at 396 and Estrellas at 196. There was an active market also in coppers, which on steady demand registered substantial progress and closed firm. Rubbers continued dull, with prices declining from the levels reached in the recent boom. War stocks made a satisfactory showing, Hotchkiss closing at 809. Russians in general showed an uncertain tendency. The war loan is quoted at 87.55.

Dispatches from the United States telling of the project of sending troops to Europe caused great satisfaction here, as also did others telling of your hearty reception to Marshal Joffre and Vice Premier Viviani. The promptness with which the American Government has advanced funds to the Allies is keenly appreciated, and France is awaiting with deep interest the result of the conferences on your side with regard to a solution of the shipping difficulties.

Gold in the vaults of the Bank of France amounts to 3,302,736,514 francs. Gold deposited abroad amounts to 1,948,706,126 francs. Advances on account of the war amount to 9,900,000,000 francs, and advances to foreign Governments to 2,320,000,000 francs. Exchange on London, 27.15½; on New York, 5.70.

Night Service at Gotham Bank.

The Gotham National Bank of New York announces that, beginning today, the receiving teller's department and the safe deposit department of the bank will remain open until midnight, every day except Sundays.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MAY 5, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,078,310	65,500,120
Same period a year ago.	4,066,056	59,878,664

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	82.02	77.89	90.46	77.24
Same period a year ago.	86.42	82.39	91.83	80.91

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	ACME TEA 1st pf.	92	92	92	−2
200	Adams Express	110¼	110	110	−2
400	Advance Rumely	16½	14⅝	14⅝	−1¼
276	Advance Rumely pf.	31⅝	31	31	+⅞
700	Ajax Rubber	71	67½	67½	−3½
3,500	Alaska Gold Mines	7¼	6⅝	6½	−⅝
2,300	Alaska Juneau	6⅝	6	6	−⅝
3,210	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	26	24	24¼	−1⅞
1,000	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	83½	81	81	−2⅞
4,700	Am. Agr. Chem.	95½	90½	90⅞	−1½
400	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	101	100½	101	..
10,500	Am. Beet Sugar	94½	91	91¼	−2¼
20,200	Am. Can	46⅞	41	41½	−3½
600	Am. Can pf.	105	104	104	..
4,200	Am. Car & Fdy.	68⅝	64	64	−3
100	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	116	116	116	+½
100	Am. Coal	48	48	48	+8
2,900	Am. Cotton Oil	41½	40	40	−1½
20	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	96½	96½	96½	..
1,700	Am. Hide & Leather	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
4,100	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	61½	57	57	−4½
800	Am. Ice Securities	26½	25	25	−⅞
5,900	Am. Linseed	21½	19¼	20	−1
4,900	Am. Linseed pf.	58	56½	57	−¾
7,000	Am. Locomotive	69⅞	65	65½	−2⅝
400	Am. Locomotive pf.	103	102	102	−½
1,700	Am. Malting	12	10	10	−1⅝
7,700	Am. Malting pf.	62⅝	58	59½	−½
32,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	101½	96⅝	97	−3
500	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	114	113	113	−⅝
2,700	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	100½	98½	98½	−2½
400	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B	94	93⅝	93⅝	−¼
300	Am. Smelt. pf. B. tr. r.	93	93	93	−1½
100	Am. Snuff	120½	120½	120½	−9½
1,400	Am. Steel Foundries	60	58	58	−1½
3,100	Am. Sugar Refining	112⅞	109	109	−3
200	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	118½	117½	117½	−1½
5,900	Am. Tel. & Tel.	124⅝	122⅝	122⅝	−1½
200	Do sub. cfs. 2d paid	70½	70½	70½	..
1,100	Am. Tobacco	195	190⅝	193	..
200	Am. Tobacco pf., new	103	102⅞	103	+1½
4,750	Am. Woolen	50⅜	47⅝	47⅝	−2⅝
300	Am. Woolen pf.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	−⅞
1,400	Am. Writing Paper pf.	41½	39½	39½	−4
2,200	Am. Zinc L. & S.	31½	29⅞	30	−⅝
100	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	66	66	66	..
79,100	Anaconda Copper	80⅞	76⅞	77¼	−2¼
200	Assets Realization	3	3	3	−¼
1,200	Associated Oil	62	60	61	−1½
16,700	Atch., Top. & Santa Fe	102⅝	99¼	*99⅝	−2½
1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	98½	97⅝	97⅝	−⅞
300	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	16½	16	16	−1½
700	Atlantic Coast Line	114	110½	110½	−3½
30,100	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I.	104½	96	97	−1⅝
18,610	BALDWIN LOCO.	57¼	51⅜	51⅜	−3½
400	Baldwin Loco. pf.	100½	99	99	−1½
6,400	Baltimore & Ohio	76⅝	72⅜	72⅜	−3⅝
1,002	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	71½	70½	70½	−⅝
1,000	Barrett Co.	111	106½	106½	−4
300	Do sub. rcs. full pd.	106⅞	105½	105½	−2¼
1,100	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1½	1½	−⅛
90,200	Bethlehem Steel Class B temp. cfs.	126¼	117½	118	−4⅞
700	Bethlehem Steel pf.	120	120	120	..
12,100	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	64½	59½	61	−4½
300	Brown Shoe	70	68	70	+3
100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	85	85	85	−10½
1,800	Burns Brothers	98½	96	*98½	+3½
3,100	Butte & Superior	44	41½	41½	−1⅞
100	Butterick Co.	17½	17½	17½	..
2,100	CAL. PETROLEUM	20½	18¼	18¼	−1⅞
700	Cal. Petroleum pf.	51	50	50	..
800	Calumet & Arizona	76½	76½	76½	−3½
21,800	Canadian Pacific	161	155¼	156¼	−3⅞
1,600	Caro., Clinch. & Ohio	25	24	24	−1½
82,700	Central Leather Co.	88	82⅝	83	−3⅝
300	Central Leather Co. pf.	112	112	112	..
47	Central & So. Am. Tel.	120	118	118	..
2,600	Cerro de Pasco	35½	33¼	33⅝	−1⅜
600	Chandler Motor	96	94	94	−3
8,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	60	57	57¼	−2⅝
100	Chi. & Alton pf.	23	23	23	−⅝
100	Chi. & East Ill. pf.	7½	7½	7½	+1
300	Chi. & East Ill. pf. eq. trust rcts.	7½	7½	7½	..
700	Chi. Great Western	11⅞	11	11	−⅛
960	Chi. Great West. pf.	35	33	33	−2⅝
24,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	81½	75¼	76⅝	−3⅝
1,155	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	117	111½	111½	−6
5,800	Chi. & Northwestern	113⅝	108⅝	109	−5
200	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	25½	25½	25½	−1⅝
6,400	Do cfs. of dep. 2d pd.	45½	40⅝	40⅝	−4½
2,400	Do when issued	35½	31	31	−5
410	Do 7 per cent. pf.	81	79⅝	79⅝	−1⅝
1,100	Do 6 per cent. pf.	68¼	66	66	−2
10,100	Chile Copper	22⅞	21¼	21¼	−1⅝
7,200	Chino Copper	55½	52¼	52⅞	−2½
300	Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L.	40	40	40	−4½
100	Cluett-Peabody	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	−1½
5,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	49⅝	45½	45½	−2½
300	Colorado Southern	26	25	25	−2
6,300	Columbia Gas & Elec.	43	39⅝	*39⅝	−2⅝
400	Comp. Tab. Rec.	40	40	40	−1
1,900	Consolidated Gas	113⅝	112	112½	−1
165	Consolidated Gas, Balt.	114½	114⅜	114⅜	+1⅝
100	Con. Interstate Cal. M.	17	17	17	−½
1,700	Continental Can	93	91	91¼	−1⅝
100	Continental Insurance	58	58	58	−2
30,100	Corn Products Ref.	25⅞	23¼	23¼	−2⅝
3,200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	101	98½	99	−2
53,800	Crucible Steel	64⅝	59⅝	60¼	−1⅝
210	Crucible Steel pf.	109	107	109	+1
51,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	46⅞	44	44½	−2¼
2,400	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	92	89⅝	89⅝	−1⅝
100	Cuban-American Sugar	196	196	196	−4
300	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf.	102½	102	102	−¼
1,050	DEERE & CO. pf.	99½	99	99	+¼
48,800	Delaware & Hudson	122	106	110½	−10½
200	Del., Lack. & West.	224	223⅝	223⅝	−5⅝
1,400	Denver & Rio Grande	12½	10	10	−3½
1,100	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	31	27	27	−7½
100	Detroit Edison Co.	125½	125½	125½	−2½
1,900	Distillers' Securities	14⅞	12⅝	12⅝	−2
2,500	Dome Mines	16	14½	14½	−1⅝
400	Driggs-Seabury	76¼	75	75	−1½
100	Duluth, S. S. & At. pf.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅞
25,400	ERIE	27½	24½	27½	−2⅝
4,300	Erie 1st pf.	41⅝	37⅝	37⅝	−3⅝
1,600	Erie 2d pf.	31½	29⅝	29⅝	−3⅝
100	FED. MIN. & SMELT.	13	13	13	−1
350	GASTON, WM. & WIG.	33	32¼	32¼	−1⅝
100	General Chemical	220	220	220	−5
59	General Chemical pf.	111	111	111	..
4,100	General Electric	164	158	158	−5⅝
100	General Cigar pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	−4½
27,950	Gen. Motors temp. cfs.	109⅝	103	104½	+⅞
7,500	Gen. M. pf. temp. cfs.	92½	89	89⅝	+1⅝
5,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	52½	49	*49¼	−1⅝
600	Goodrich pf.	108½	107	107	−1
1,000	Granby Consol.	83	79	79	−2
6,250	Gt. Northern pf.	109⅞	106⅝	107⅝	−2¼
12,800	Gt. Northern certs. for ore properties	34	30	30⅝	−2
1,400	Greene-Cananea Cop.	43⅝	42	42⅞	−⅜
1,800	Gulf States Steel	126	117	117	−7
860	HARTMAN CORP.	74	65	65	−6½
63	Homestake Mining	115½	115	115½	..
2,000	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	104½	100	*100	−2⅝
28,000	Inspiration Copper	57⅞	54½	54½	−2⅝
7,200	Interboro Consolidated	10½	9½	9½	−1½
8,000	Interborough Con. pf.	57	54½	55½	−2⅝
500	Inter. Agricultural	21½	18	18	−2⅞
6,800	Inter. Agricultural pf.	54½	50½	50⅝	−1⅝
1,400	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	112⅞	111	111	−1
800	Inter. Harv. (N. J.) pf.	115	114½	115	+¾
1,300	Inter. Harvester Corp.	80½	76	76	−3
67,850	Inter. Mer. Marine	29⅝	26¼	26¼	−¾
172,100	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	83⅝	76⅝	77⅞	−2
26,800	Inter. Nickel	42⅝	40⅝	41	−⅝
11,500	Inter. Paper	39½	33½	33¾	−5
700	Inter. Paper pf.	96½	95⅞	96	−1
300	JEWEL TEA	49½	48	48	−1
1,415	KAN CITY SOUTH'N	21⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−2⅝
100	Kansas City South'n pf.	54	54	54	−½
2,100	Kelly Springf'd Tire	58	48	48	−4
73,400	Kennecott Copper	47⅞	43⅝	43⅝	−1⅝
50	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	115	115	115	..
8,200	LACK. STEEL	86	81⅝	81⅞	−2⅛
100	Laclede Gas	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+⅞
800	Lake Erie & Western	17½	17¼	17¼	−¾
200	Lake Erie & West'n pf	35	35	35	−1
8,800	Lee Rubber & Tire	19⅞	17⅝	17¾	−2¼
13,300	Lehigh Valley	64	60½	61⅝	−1⅝
100	Liggett & Myers	230	230	230	+5
100	Long Island	41	41	41	−¼
400	Do trust rects.	41⅛	41	41	−¼
400	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	20	18	18	−8
100	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	118	118	118	−2
4,300	Louisville & Nashville	131⅛	119	122	−9½
100	MACKAY COS.	84½	84½	84½	..
900	Mackay Cos. pf.	64½	64⅜	64½	−⅛
100	Manhattan Shirt	71	71	71	−8
200	Mathieson Alkali	54½	53½	53½	−1½
2,900	Maxwell Motors	50⅜	47¼	47½	−1¾
200	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	66	64½	64½	−4
200	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	31	30½	30½	−⅝
500	May Dept. Stores	59½	58⅞	58⅞	−⅝
72,100	Mexican Petroleum	93¾	86	86½	−2
200	Mexican Petroleum pf.	91	90	90	−3
14,300	Miami Copper	43¼	37⅞	*38½	−1¾
11,500	Midvale Steel	58¾	55⅞	56	−1¼
300	Minn. & St. Louis, new.	19	17⅞	18	−2
900	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	107	105	105½	−4½
100	Minn., St. P.& S.S.M.pf.	126	126	126	+5⅝
5,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7	5	5½	−1½
400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	12	12	12	−1
250	Mo. Pacific	6	4¾	4¾	−4⅝
14,783	Mo. Pacific tr, rects.	8	4⅛	4⅛	−4
14,200	Mo. Pacific, w. i.	27⅝	24¼	24¼	−3⅝
1,700	Mo. Pacific pf., w. i.	58	51⅜	51⅜	−7½
2,300	Montana Power	100½	96¾	96¾	−3¼
100	NASH., CHAT.& ST.L.	129	129	129	−1
1,700	National Biscuit Co.	106	105	105	−4⅜
700	National Biscuit Co. pf.	119	112	112	−10
100	National Cloak & Suit	78¾	78¾	78¾	−1¼
2,625	National Enam. Stamp.	32	29¾	29¾	−2¼
700	National Lead	56	54⅝	55	−2
200	National Lead pf.	109	108⅝	108⅝	−⅝
10,200	Nevada Con. Copper	24¼	22⅝	23	−¾
200	N. Y. Air Brake	136	135¾	136	−3
20,100	N. Y. Central	94	88¾	88¾	−5¼
200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	−7⅛
200	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	50¼	50	50	−4
100	N. Y. Dock pf.	35	35	35	−12
16,000	N. Y., N. H. & H.	40½	37½	38	−1⅝
900	N. Y., Ont. & Western	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	−1⅝
100	Norfolk Southern	25¼	25¼	25¼	−1½
14,000	Norfolk & Western	128⅛	117¾	119	−9
100	Norfolk & Western pf.	84¼	84¼	84¼	−⅞
400	North American	66	65⅞	65⅞	−⅛
13,010	Northern Pacific	103½	99½	100⅛	−3⅝
32,800	OHIO CITIES GAS	136¾	129	129¼	−4½
100	Ohio Fuel Supply	49	49	49	−¾
500	Ontario Mining	6⅛	5¾	5¾	−⅜
2,400	Owens Bottle Machine	91½	90	91⅛	+1⅛
2,800	PACIFIC MAIL	23⅛	21	21	−1¼
200	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	29	29	29	−4
100	Pacific Tel. & Tel. pf.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	+⅝
425	Pan-Am. Pet. & T. pf.	92	91	91	+¾
18,150	Pennsylvania Railroad	53⅛	51½	51⅝	−1⅝
1,500	People's Gas, Chicago	83	79½	*80½	−1⅞
6,100	Pere Marquette	22	18⅛	18⅛	−5⅝
200	Pere Marq. prior pf.	64	57	57	−8
700	Philadelphia Co.	34	33⅛	34	−½
11,700	Pitts. Coal tr. rcts.	46½	42	42⅝	−3¼
600	Pitts Coal pf. tr. rcts.	115	114	115	..
800	Pitts. Steel pf.	100½	99½	99½	−½
19,600	Pitts. & West Va.	26¾	23⅝	24	−1⅝
4,800	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	64⅞	59¾	59¾	−4⅞
1,000	Pressed Steel Car	75¾	73	73¾	−1⅝
5,300	Pullman Co.	156¼	148	*149	−8
800	QUICKSILVER	2	2	2	..
400	Quicksilver pf.	2	2	2	..
1,800	RY. STEEL SPRING	49¾	46⅛	46¼	−3¾
300	Railway Steel Spring pf	97¾	97	97¾	..
18,100	Ray Consol. Copper	30	28¼	28½	−1¼
112,600	Reading	96⅝	87⅝	87⅝	−8⅝
300	Reading 2d pf.	42⅞	41⅝	41⅝	−½
24,400	Republic Iron & Steel	82	77½	77⅞	−8½
400	Republic Iron & S. pf.	102¼	101½	101½	−¾
2,120	Royal Dutch tr. r.	62¾	60	60	−2¾
8,600	ST. LOUIS & S. F.	18½	16	16	−3¼
200	St. Louis & S. F. pf.	30⅞	29	29	−5
100	St. Louis & S. F., C. & E. Ill. pf., stock cfs.	10	10	10	−3
800	St. Louis Southwestern,	28½	28	28	−2
200	St. Louis Southwest. pf	48½	46	46	−4½
400	Saxon Motor	48	46⅛	46½	−3½
2,400	Seaboard Air Line	14⅛	13	13	−1½
1,200	Seaboard Air Line pf.	30	27¾	27¾	−3½
1,800	Sears, Roe. & Co.	176	170¼	*170¼	−8⅝
400	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf.	126	125	125	−½
700	Shattuck-Arizona	25⅛	24⅞	25	−½
12,550	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	56¼	51⅝	*51½	−2½
8,500	Sloss-Sheff. Steel & I.	50⅛	45½	45⅞	−3½
16,800	Southern Pacific	95	90¼	90¾	−2¼
100	South Porto Rico Sugar	187	187	187	+2
100	South Porto Rico S. pf.	112	112	112	−2
42,700	Southern Railway	28¼	24½	24⅝	−3⅝
8,600	Southern Railway pf.	58⅝	55⅝	55¼	−3½
100	Standard Milling	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	−⅛
89,900	Studebaker Co.	89⅞	85¼	86¼	+½
800	Studebaker Co. pf.	104	102¼	102¼	−4¾
200	Stutz Motor	43	43	43	+½
3,500	TENN. COP. & C.	17	15⅞	15⅞	−⅞
16,625	Texas Co.	214	203¼	205½	−2½
1,100	Texas & Pacific	14⅛	14	14	−1
15,900	Third Avenue	29½	21	21	−8⅝
8,800	Tobacco Products	54½	51⅜	51⅜	−½
200	Tobacco Products pf.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	−⅛
100	Tol., St. L. & W. t. r.	5	5	5	+1
100	Transue & Wms. S. F.	42	42	42	−¾
50	Twin City Rapid Tran.	91¼	91¼	91¼	..
800	UNDERWOOD TYPE.	95	95	95	..
700	Union Bag & Paper	12	11½	11½	−⅛
600	Union Bag & P., new	88¾	84½	84½	−4⅝
52,400	Union Pacific	137½	132⅝	132¾	−3⅞
1,900	Union Pacific pf.	79¾	79	79	−¾
2,700	United Alloy Steel	43	40⅝	41	−2⅞
4,800	United Cigar Stores	99¾	95½	96½	−2⅝
600	United Drug	75	74⅞	74⅞	−½
200	United Drug 1st pf.	52½	52	52	+½
100	United Drug 2d pf.	90	90	90	..
1,700	United Fruit	136	132½	132½	−2¼
300	United Rys. Investm't.	8	8	8	−1
600	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	20⅝	18¼	18¼	−1⅞
100	U. S. Cast I. P. & F. pf	55	55	55	−1
100	U. S. Express	18	18	18	−2
169,900	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	118¼	110	115	+4½
200	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	98⅝	98¼	98¼	+¾
700	U. S. Realty & Imp.	13	11⅝	12¼	+1½
8,200	U. S. Rubber	57¾	55⅝	55⅝	−1½
800	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	106½	106	106	−⅝
925	U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M.	56½	54	54	−1⅞
100	U. S. Smelt., R. & M.pf	50¼	50¼	50¼	+⅝
707,800	U. S. Steel	117⅝	113	113⅜	−2½
8,500	U. S. Steel pf.	118⅞	117⅝	*117½	+¾
65,800	Utah Copper	117	112¼	114	−2
1,800	Utah Securities	19⅞	19	19	−⅛
9,900	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	45⅝	42⅛	42⅛	−1⅝
184	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	109	109	109	−1
1,000	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	72⅛	66	66	−4½
2,800	WABASH	12	11	11	−¾
6,850	Wabash pf., A	49	46½	46½	−2½
5,100	Wabash pf., B	25	23½	23½	−1¼
100	Wells Fargo Express	98½	98½	98½	−1
8,700	Western Maryland	21⅝	20	20½	−½
2,000	Western Pacific	13¾	12⅝	12⅝	+¼
400	Western Pacific pf.	40	39½	40	−1
2,500	Western Union Tel.	96	93½	94	−1⅝
9,300	Westinghouse E. & M.	49⅝	47	47⅛	−1⅞
12,400	Wheel. & Lake Erie	16⅞	13⅛	13⅛	−3
1,200	Wheel. & Lake Erie pf.	34⅞	32	32	−4
3,000	White Motors	47	44½	44½	−2⅝
9,800	Wilson & Co.	76	70½	71½	−3½
6,600	Willys-Overland	31½	29½	29½	−⅝
200	Willys-Overland pf.	95½	95½	95½	..
200	Wisconsin Central	51½	51½	51½	+⅝
2,500	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	133	127½	*127½	−3⅝
100	Woolworth pf.	125½	125½	125½	+½
800	Worthington Pump	25	25	25	−1
300	Worthington P. pf., B.	52⅞	52⅝	52⅝	+⅝

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Bankers Trust
Chase National Bank
Equitable Trust
Telephone 1111 Broad.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MAY 5, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$22,641,000	$394,457,300
Same period last year	17,747,500	375,734,950

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds..	85.13	84.58	89.48	84.58
Same period a year ago..	86.58	86.44	87.35	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXP. 4s	78⅛	77½	78⅛	4
Alaska G. M. cv.6s,A	69	69	69	1
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	101½	100¼	100¼	17
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	102½	100⅝	101	37
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	5
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	89⅝	88⅝	89⅛	74
Am. T. & T. col. tr 5s, temp. ctfs.	99⅝	99	99	281½
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	103	102	103	28
Am. Tobacco 6s	119	119	119	6
Am. Wr. Paper 5s	89⅝	89	89¼	42
Ann Arbor 4s	65	65	65	6
Armour & Co. 4½s	92⅝	92	92¼	42
A., T. & S.F. gen. 4s	93	92	92⅝	85
A., T. & S.F. adj. 4s	82	80¼	80⅛	5
A.,T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60	100⅝	100	100	18
A.,T.&S.F.adj.5s,sta.	82	82	82	2
A.,T.&S.F.cv.4s,'55	101½	100	100	21
At. & Char. A. L. 1st 5s, Series B	98	98	98	2
At. Coast Line 4s	89	88½	88⅝	4
A.C.L.L. & N.col.4s	81	81	81	8
BALDWIN LOC. 5s	103½	103½	103½	1
Balt. & Ohio, P., L.				
Balt & Ohio ref. 5s	98⅝	98	98	90
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	91¼	89½	89⅝	94
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	88⅝	87⅞	88⅛	12
Balt. & O. pr. l. 3½s	92	91	91⅞	7
E. & W. Va. 4s	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	7
B. & O.,S.W.Div.3½s	88½	88	88	29
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	101½	100	101½	19
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	100	99⅝	99⅞	14
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	99⅝	99⅛	99⅛	68
Bklyn Un. El. 1st 5s	98½	98½	98½	1
Bklyn. Un. Gas 5s	101	101	101	1
Bruns. & West. 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼	5
Bush. Ter. Bldgs. 5s	85½	85⅛	85½	3
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	97½	97	97	22
Canada Sou. con. 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	5
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	20
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	5
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	98⅛	96	96	9
Central Leather 5s	100⅝	99⅝	100⅝	63
C. of N. J. gen. 5s	114½	114½	114½	2
Central Pac. gtd. 4s	88	86½	86⅛	37
Cent. Pac. gtd. 3½s	87	87	87	9
C. de Pasco con. 6s	112⅛	110	110	22
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	80	79¼	79⅝	53
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	85	84½	84½	2
Ches. & O. cv. 5s	90¼	87	87	191
Ches. & O. cons. 5s	104½	102	102	7
C. & O., R. & A. 1st cons. 4s	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	1
Chi. & Alton 3½s	47	47	47	1
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	91¼	89⅝	89⅝	79
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	97	96½	96⅛	361
C.,B.& Q..Neb.ext.4s	98	97⅞	98	10
C.,B.& Q..Den.Div.4s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	5
C.,B.& Q.,Ill.Div.3½s	82	81½	82	7
C. & E. I. ref. & imp. 4s, t. r.	32	32	32	20
Chi. & Gt. West. 4s	68¼	67	67	19
C., M. & St P. ref. 4½s, new	89¼	87½	87½	483
C.,M. & St.P.gen.4½s	97⅝	97½	97⅝	38
C., M. & St. P. 4s,'25	93	92⅝	92⅝	2
C., M. & St. P. deb. 4s, 1934	87⅝	86½	87½	10
C., M. & St. P. cv.5s	101	99⅞	99⅞	91
C.,M. & St.P.cv.4½s	94¼	93¼	93¼	55
C., M. & St. P., W. & M. 5s	102	102	102	2
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	92	92	92	5
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	79½	79½	79½	1
Chicago Rwys. 5s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	2
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	83	82	82¼	37
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	74⅝	72¼	72¼	42
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, trust rcts., stpd.	70	69	69	61
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, trust rcts., doub. st.	67½	66	66	17
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	73¼	71⅝	71⅞	154
C., St. P., M. & O. 5s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	5
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	113	113	113	6
Chi. Union Sta. 4½s	98	97	97	14
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	72	71⅞	71⅞	9
Chile Copper 7s	125⅝	124	124	11
Chile Cop. 6s, rcts., part paid	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	32
C.,C.,C.&St.L.gen.4s	74	70½	70½	13
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	93	93	93	2
Colorado Indus. 5s	80	79½	79½	9
Colorado Midland 4s	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	4
Col. Midland 4s, t. r.	7	7	7	47
Col. & Sou. 1st 4s	89¼	89⅛	89¼	10
Col. & Sou. ref. 4½s	81½	80⅞	81½	3
Comp.-Tab.-Rec. 6s	86	86	86	2
Con. Gas. conv. 6s	118⅝	112	112	44
C.-Am. Sug. col.tr.6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
Cumberland Tel. 5s	99	98⅞	98⅞	4
DEL. & HUD. ref. 4s	90	90	90	5
Del. & Hud. conv. 5s	100½	98¼	99½	67½
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	78¼	78	78	23
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	15
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	83	83	83	3
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	67	65	65	221
Det. Edis. col. tr. 5s	100	100	100	1
Detroit United 4½s	82	82	82	2
Dist. Securities 5s	60	60	60	25
ERIE con. 7s	105	104⅞	105	7
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	59⅝	57½	57½	16
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D	72½	70	70	91
Erie con. 4s	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	1
Erie, Penn. col. 4s	89⅛	88½	88½	25
Erie gen. 4s	63⅝	62⅞	62⅞	40
Erie & Jersey 6s	105	104⅝	104⅝	6
FT. W. & D. C. 6s	101½	101½	101½	2
G. H. & S. A., M. & P. 2d ext. 5s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	5
Gen. Elec. deb 5s	104⅝	103⅞	103⅞	4
Granby Con. cv. 6s	102	102	102	5
GranbyC.cv.6s, A.sta.	103½	103	103	15
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	94	93⅛	93⅛	20
Green Bay deb. B	12½	12	12	6
HARLEM & P. 4s	86	86	86	3
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	65	63⅝	64	27

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	17½	15½	15½	30
ILL. CENT. 4s, 1952	86	86	86	5
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	83	83	83	14
Ill. Cent. & C. St. L. & N. O. joint 4s	98	97¼	97¼	12
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	87	86	87	11
Ill. Cent., West. L. 4s	84⅝	84⅛	84⅛	5
Illinois Steel 4½s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	18
Indiana Steel 5s	101	100⅝	100⅞	48
Inter. Rapid Tran. 5s	95	93½	93½	221
Inter.-Met. 4½s	66½	65	65	164
Int. Agr. Chem. 5s	79	77	77½	17
Int. Mer. M. s. f. 6s	94⅛	92½	92½	204
Int. Paper 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	6
K. C., Ft. S. & M.6s	104	104	104	2
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	71½	71	71	8
Kansas City So. 3s	65	65	65	2
Kansas City So. 5s	88⅛	87½	88⅛	4
Kan. City Term. 4s	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	6
K. Co. El. L. & P. 5s	100	100	100	1
LACK. STEEL 5s,'23	101	100⅞	100⅞	39
Lack. Steel 5s, '50	97⅝	97	97	119
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	93	93	93	3
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	92½	92¼	92¼	37
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	100½	100	100½	6
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	100⅛	100	100	14
Leh. Val. Con. 4½s	98	97⅞	97⅞	8
Lex. & East. 1st 5s	100⅝	99⅝	99⅝	28
Liggett & Myers 7s	123	122	122	11
Liggett & Myers 5s	99	98½	99	21
Long Island unif. 4s	89	88	89	10
Lorillard 5s	98⅛	98⅛	98¼	1
Lorillard 7s	122	122	122	6
Louis. C. & L. 4½s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	1
Lou. & Nash. un. 4s	92½	92	92½	13
Louis. & N. gen. 6s	112½	112⅝	112⅝	7
L. & N., St. L. D. 6s	103½	103½	103½	2
L. & N., So. Ry., j. 4s	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	4
L. & N. St. L. div. 3s	60	60	60	5
MANHAT. CON. 4s	85⅝	85½	85½	5
Man.Cons.4s,tax. ex.	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	4
Met. T. & T. 5s	100	100	100	2
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, C	107	106	107	14
Midv. Steel col. tr. 5s	94	93	93	37
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	85	85	85	2
M. S. & N. W. 4s	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	3
M., L. S. & W.1st 6s	104	104	104	1
M.,St.P.&S.S.M.con.4s	90⅝	90¼	90¼	11
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	72	72	72	3
Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s	68	68	68	2
Mo. Pacific con. 5s	103	101⅝	103	12
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, tr.	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	20
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1917, Col. tr. rcts.	108	108	108	3
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1917, Col. tr. rcts., triple stp.	100½	100½	100½	20
Mo. Pac. ref. 5s, '26	93½	93½	93½	5
Mo.P. ref. 5s,'23,w.i.	98	98	98	5
M. Pac. gen. 4s, w. i.	62	59⅞	59⅞	329
Montana Power 5s	97½	95	95	34
Mont. Tram. ref. 5s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	8
NASH., C. & ST. L. con 5s	103	103	103	1
Nat. E. & Sta. 5s	98	98	98	28
National Tube 5s	100¼	100	100	63
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	1
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	107	104½	105	154½
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	88⅞	88½	88½	4
N. Y. C. con. 4s,S.A.	82½	82½	82½	10
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	80⅞	80½	80½	11
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	93½	92	92	49
N. Y. C., L. S. c.3½s	74	73	73	26
N. Y. C. & St.L.1st 4s	92	92	92	3
N. Y. C. R. R. 4½s	93	93	93	5
N. Y. G., E. L. H. & P. 5s	100	99	99	34
N. Y., G. W. L., H. & P. 4s	80½	80½	80½	2
N. Y. & Harlem 3½s	80	80	80	6
N. Y., L. & N. t. & l. 4s	96½	96½	96½	1
N.Y.,N.H. & H.cv.6s	100⅝	100	100	42
N. Y. & Nor. 1st 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	5
N.Y., O. & W.ref.4s	74	74	74	2
N.Y.& O. El. & P.5s	100	100	100	1
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	63½	62½	62½	4
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	30⅛	26	26	129
N. Y. State 4½s	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	7
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	97¼	96¼	96¼	33
N. Y., W. & P. 4½s	62	61½	62	12
Niag. Falls Pow. 5s	102½	101	101	9
N. & W. con. 4s	91½	91	91¼	19
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	127½	127½	127½	5
Norf. & W. div. 4s	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	2
Northern Pacific 4s	91¼	90	90	35½
Northern Pacific 3s	64⅝	64	64	14
ONT. POW. s. f. 5s	91¼	91	91	9
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s	100	99⅞	99⅞	5
Ore. Short Line 6s	106⅝	105½	105½	2
Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s	90	89	89	41
Ore.-W. 1st & r. 4s	82½	82½	82½	2
PAC. G. & EL. 5s	89½	89	89	20
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	99	98¼	98¼	59
Penn. gtd. 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	1
Penn. 4s, 1948	98½	98⅛	98⅛	4
Penn. con. 4½s	104	103⅛	103⅛	114
Penn. gen. 4½s	97	96⅝	96⅞	4
Penn. gen. 4½s,tem.c.	96⅝	96	96⅛	660
Pac. Gas, Chi., ref. 5s	98	98	98	1
Peoria & East. inc.4s	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	5
Pere Marq. 1st 5s	91	90	90	85½
Pere Marq. 1st 4s	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	7½
P.,C.,C.&St.L.4s,Ser.F	95½	95½	95½	1
P.,C.,C.&St.L.4s,SerG.	95½	95½	95½	1
P. & L. E. 2d 5s	103	103	103	1
Public Service 5s	88⅛	87½	87½	23
RY.ST.SP.,INT.-O.5s	99	99	99	10
Reading gen. 4s	93	92	92¼	57
Reading, J. C. col. 4s	92	92	92	2
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	100	99⅝	99⅝	73
Rio Gr. W. 1st 4s	76	76	76	1
Rio. Gr. W. col. tr. 4s	59	59	59	2
R. I., Ark. & L. 4½s	69	65	67	24
Rutland R R. 4½s	90	90	90	5

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ST.L.&S.F.RY.gen.5s	101⅛	100	100	13
St.L.&S.F.pr.lien 4s,A	65½	63⅝	63⅝	197
St.L.&S.F.pr.lien 5s,B	82⅝	80	80	37
St. L. & S. F. adj 6s	69	66	66	91
St L. & S. F. inc. 6s	51	49	49	60
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	76⅝	75½	75⅝	7
St L. S. W. con. 4s	68⅞	68⅛	68⅛	3
St. L. S. W. 1st tr. 5s	68	68	68	4
St.L.,I.M. & S. ref.4s	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	6
St. Louis Transit 5s	51	51	51	1
San An. & A. P. 4s	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	4
Sav.,Fla. & W. 1st 6s	118½	118½	118½	1
Seab. A. L. ref. 4s	65½	65	65½	5
Seab. Air L. adj. 5s	61¼	59½	59½	27
So. Bell Tel. 5s	98⅝	98½	98½	21
So. Pacific conv. 4s	83	82⅝	82⅝	88
So. Pacific conv. 5s	100⅛	99	99	221
S. P., S. F. term. 4s	82	82	82	5
So. Pacific ref. 4s	87⅝	87⅛	87¼	42
So. Pacific col. 4s	81	81	81	⅛
So. Pacific Coast 4s	94	94	94	2
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	99⅝	98⅝	99	67
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	69	68	68	50
So. Ry. St. L. D. 4s	78	77½	77⅛	3
Standard Mill. 1st 5s	100	100	100	1
Stand. G. & E. cv. 6s	101¼	101	101¼	14
Syracuse Light. 5s	100	100	100	1
TENN. C. cv. 6s, f. p.	90	90	99	27
Texas Co. cv. 6s	103⅛	102⅝	103	46
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	99½	99	99	8
Texas & Pac. 2d inc.5s	64	64	64	14
Third Av. adj. 5s	55⅝	47	47½	366
Tol. & O. C. 1st 5s	100	100	100	1
Tri-City 5s	98	98	98	1
UNION PAC. 1st 4s	95¼	94⅝	94⅝	63
Un. Pac. 1st & ref. 4s	90	89½	90	6
Union Pac. con. 4s	91½	90¼	90¼	37
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s	38	36⅞	37	51
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s, union trust recta.	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	21
United F. Gas 6s	99⅝	99¼	99¼	8
U. S. Realty & I. 5s	54	52½	52½	12
U. S. R. & M. 6s	103	103	103	10
U. S. R. 5s, tr. co. cfs	89½	86⅝	87⅝	1642
U. S. Rubber 6s	101½	101⅛	101⅛	100
U. S. Steel 5s	105⅝	105	105¼	458
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	10
VA.-CAR. CHEM. 5s	100½	99	100⅛	8
Va.-Car. Chem. 6s	100½	99⅞	100	33
Virginia Ry. 1st 5s	97	96	96¼	34
Va. Ry. & Power 5s	88	88	88	1
WABASH 1st 5s	101⅛	100¼	100¼	14
Wab., Det. & Chi. 5s	101½	101½	101½	1
Western Electric 5s	101¼	100	100⅛	31
Western Pacific 5s	87½	86½	86½	18
Western Md. 4s	70	69⅞	70	10
West Shore 4s	88	87⅞	87⅞	7
West Shore 4s, reg.	84½	84½	84½	1
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.5 per cent.notes	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	2
Wheel. & L. E. ref. 4½s, Series A	77	77	77	2
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	99	99	99	3
W. U. Tel. r. e. 4½s	92½	92½	92½	27
Wilson & Co. 1st 6s	101⅝	101	101	40
Wis. Cen. 4s	85	85	85	6
Total sales				$11,509,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 3s, reg.	99	99	99	⅛
U. S. 3s, coupon	99½	99¼	99¼	1½
Panama 3s, reg.	93	93	93	10
Panama 3s, coupon	99	99	99	2
Am.-For. Sec. 5s	96¼	95¼	95⅝	163
Anglo-French 5s	94	92¼	93	2633½
City of Bordeaux 6s	96⅞	95½	95½	83½
City of Lyons 6s	96½	95½	95½	67½
City of Marseilles 6s	96⅞	95½	95⅝	81½
City of Paris 6s	95⅞	93	94¼	240
City of Tokio 5s	78⅛	78	78	24
Chinese Ry. 5s	71½	71¼	71¼	8
Dom. of Can. 5s, 1921	99	98⅝	98⅞	28
Dom. of Can. 5s, 1926	97½	96⅝	96⅞	88
Dom. of Can. 5s, 1931	97⅛	96⅝	96⅝	45
French Gov. temp. 5s	100⅝	99	99½	2043
Japanese 4½s	84	83	84	5
Jap. 4½s, Eng. sta.	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	10
Jap. 4½s, 2d series, Eng. stamped	79⅝	79	79⅝	25
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04	99	97½	97½	26
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s	97½	96⅝	96⅝	593
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1918	100⅛	99¼	99¼	813
U. K of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919	97⅝	96	96⅛	913
U. K of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	100⅛	99¼	99⅝	1744
U. K of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	96½	95¼	95⅝	601
U. S. of Mex. 4s	47	47	47	1
Total sales				$11,012,000

STATE BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. Canal 4½s	112	112	112	1
N. Y. Canal 4s, '61	104	104	104	3
N. Y. State 4½s	113	112½	112½	7
Total sales				$11,000

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
4s, 1917	100⅛	99⅝	99⅝	7
4s, 1958	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	4
4s, 1959	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	14
4½s, 1964	101⅝	101⅛	101⅛	48
4½s, 1960	101⅝	101¼	101¼	10
4½s, May, 1957	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	21
4½s, Nov., 1957	107⅛	106	106	21
4½s, 1963	105⅛	105¼	105¼	1
4½s, 1965	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	1
Total sales				$109,000
Grand total				$22,641,000

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Mon	34,123	73,055	245,310	$152,000
Tues.	28,935	93,590	264,310	239,000
Wed.	29,246	87,502	229,974	152,000
Thurs.	30,870	115,915	225,840	295,000
Fri.	33,260	85,705	205,990	72,000
Sat.	23,821	55,155	131,836	36,000
Total	179,755	510,922	1,303,260	$946,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
16,500	*Aetna Expl.	3½	2⅝	3	— ⅜
17,700	*Aetna cfs.of d	3¼	2½	3	— ¼
2,350	*Air Reduction	75½	72	72½	— 2½
500	Am.-Br. Mfg.	10	10	10	..
1,060	Am. Int. Cor. ($50 paid)	49½	47½	47½	..
1,600	Am. Stores	38	37	37	— ⅜
4,700	Am. Su. Tob.	25¼	22½	24	+ 1
700	*Am. Writ. P.	4	3½	4	+ ½
600	Brit.-Am.Tob. Ord.	19	18¼	18⅜	..
2,800	Brit.-Am.Tob. Ord B.	19	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
100	*Cal. Pack. C.	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ½
100	Can. Nat. Gas.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
6,100	Carwen Steel.	11⅝	11¼	11½	— ¼
100	*Cent. Fdry.	22½	22½	22½	— 1
300	Cent.Fdry.pf.	43¼	43	43	— 1¼
1,200	Char.I.of Am.	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝	..
2,930	Chev. Motor	105	98	98	— 5
860	Curtiss Aero.	24	21	24	..
335	Eastern Steel	114½	112	112	+ 2
4,000	*Elite Pl. St.	1/16	⅜	1/16	+ 1/16
2,005	Emer. Phono.	9⅛	8	8½	— ½
1,800	Ever.-H., Inc.	22¼	22	22½	— ¼
100	Guan. Sugar.	65	65	65	..
530	H. & B. Car.	38⅜	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
250	Hall Signal	5¼	5	5	..
170	Holly Sugar.	46	45	45	+ ½
200	Int.Arms Fuse Sec. Corp.	29	28	28	..
1,400	Inter. Rub.	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	..
5,100	*In. Trad.,w.i.	½	7/16	½	+ 1/16
6,400	*Int. Trading pf. w. i.	1 1/16	1	1	— 1/16
2,800	*†Joplin Ore Spelt. (new)	24	20	23	— 1
200	Kath. Br. pf.	2	2	2	..
700	Key. T. & R.	16½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
1,760	*Lake T. B.	18	17½	7⅞	+ ⅛
100	*Lima Loco.	53	53	53	— 2½
50	*Lukens Steel	40	40	40	..
260	*Luk.S.1st pf.	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	+ ¼
600	Marc. of Am.	2⅜	2½	2½	— ¼
400	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs.	80	77	77	+ 1
6,800	*Max Mun'ns.	2½	2	2	— ¼
2,525	*Natl. Acme.	34	32⅞	33⅛	— ⅛
7,400	*Natl. Conduit	34⅜	31⅞	32⅜	— 1⅞
200	N. Y. Transp.	16⅜	16½	16½	..
12,700	Nor. Am. Pulp & Paper	5⅛	4	4½	— ⅛
400	*Pierce-A.	41	39	41	..
4,700	*Prod. Pict.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
4	A. O. Smith.	35	35	35	— ⅛
10	A.O.Smith pf.	96¼	96¼	96¼	..
1,400	Smith & T. Transp. pf.	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
20	Spgfld. Body.	55	55	55	..
4,000	*St. Jos. Lead	18¼	17½	18¼	+ ⅜
1,500	*Std. Motors.	13½	12	12	— 1⅞
1,500	*Steel Alloys.	7⅞	7⅜	7½	— ⅜
8,900	Submar. Boat v. t. ctfs.	24⅜	22	22	— 1
902	Superior Steel.	35	33⅞	34	— ⅜
5	Do 1st pf.	99½	99½	99½	— ½
9,600	Triangle Film v. t. ctfs.	1½	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
202	*Todd Shipyds.	83⅜	83	83⅜	— ¼
1,000	*U. S.Lt.& H.	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
300	* Do pf	2	2	2	..
2,800	U. S. SS. Co.	5½	5	5	— ¼
16,500	*Un. Motors.	38⅜	30⅜	30½	— 2
600	U. Paper Bd.	32	30	32	..
550	*United Sugar	36½	36⅝	36⅛	+ ⅛
1,100	World Film v. t. ctfs.	⅜	¾	¾	..
8,900	*Wr.-M. Air.	6⅞	5	5¼	— 1¼
2,800	*Zinc Concen.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	..

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25	Ill. Pipe Line	230	230	230	..
94	Ohio Oil	367	355	355	—15
10	Prairie P. L.	295	295	295	..
70	SouthPenn.Oil	293	285	285	— 5
150	Std. Oil. Cal.	280	270	271	— 4
15	Std. Oil, Ind.	800	790	790	+10
260	Std. Oil, N. J.	665	630	630	— 8
1,555	Std. Oil, N. Y.	312	290	292	— 8

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
2,800	Alcoken Oil, (a pros.)	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
1,800	†Alpha O.& G.	59	59	59	..
19,600	*†Am. Ventura	25	22	23	— 1
400	*Atlantic Pet.	7⅝	7	7	— ⅝
28,700	*Barn't O.&G.	2⅜	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
100	Cont. Refin.	10	10	10	..
2,900	†Con. Mex. Oil, (a pros.)	69	66	68	..
4,100	*Cosden & Co., (oil refiners)	13⅛	12½	12½	— ½
3,400	*Cos. O. & G.	13½	12	12	— 1⅛
450	* Do pf	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	— ⅛
21,500	*†Crosby Pet., (a pros.)	36	33	35	..
2,300	*Elk B. Pet.	10⅜	10⅝	10½	— ⅛
12,000	*Elkl'd O. & G., (a pros.)	7/16	5/16	7/16	+ 1/16
5,700	*Esmeralda O.	1 1/16	⅞	1	— 1/16
6,600	*Federal Oil.	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
600	*Houston Oil.	20⅞	20	20	..
4,600	*Int. Petrol.	13⅝	13	13⅛	— ⅜
9,200	Kenova Oil, (a pros.)	⅝	1/16	⅝	+ 1/16
4,755	Keystone Con.	6⅛	5½	5⅞	+ 1/16
14,500	*Merritt Oil.	24	22¼	22½	— 1¼
51,000	Met. Petrol.	1⅝	⅞	1	— ⅜
22,000	*†Midwest O.	78	74	73	— 2
1,400	*†Mid. Oil pf.	103	101	103	..
1,948	*Midwest Ref.	138	132	133	— 3
400	Mid.-Cont. Oil	12½	12¼	12½	..
2,100	*N. Y.-Ok. O.	1	1	1	..
1,500	*N.Y. & T.Oil	2⅝	2	2	— ⅝
60,000	*†Okla. Oil	9½	7½	8½	— 1½
18,800	Okla. Oil pf.	75	70	70	— 5
8,200	Okla. P. & R.	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ¼
10,000	†Omar O.& G.	42	38	40	..
4,700	Osage-H. Oil.	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
5,200	Penn. Gas	15/16	⅞	⅞	..
40,200	*Rice Oil	⅝	7/16	½	— ⅛
5,800	*Sap. O. & R.	10	9½	9⅝	— ½
800	Savoy Oil	11	10	10	— 1
45,100	Seq. O. & R.	1⅝	1¼	1 5/16	— 1/16
5,740	*Sin. G. Cp.	35	29	30	— 7
12,700	*Un. W. Oil.	11/16	⅝	11/16	— 1/16
17,100	†U. P. Co. (a pros.)	35	27	28	— 3
8,750	*V. O. nw s.	11⅜	10	10⅛	— 1⅛
27,000	*West S. Pet.	1 1/16	⅝	1 1/16	— ⅛

MINING STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,500	Agua. Mines.	15	10	10	—15
18,800	A.-Br. C.M.	11/16	9/16	⅝	..
89,370	Alas. M. Cop.	1½	1⅜	1½	+ 1/16
23,900	*Alas. S. C.	49	42	47	+ 1
8,300	*Ariz. Cop.	¼	3/16	¼	..
5,400	*A.-C. (a pr.)	57	56	56	— 1
16,300	*†Atlanta	12	10½	11	— ½
12,700	*Atlas Cop.	15/16	⅞	15/16	+ 1/16
10,500	*Aus. Ama.	1¼	1 1/16	1⅛	— ⅛
17,520	B. L. C. Co.	3¼	2⅞	3	— ⅛
6,300	B. C. (a pr.)	¾	⅝	11/16	..
1,100	Big Jim	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
6,500	*†Booth	8½	7	7	..
23,000	Bos. & Mont.	67	60	64	+ 1
4,750	*Brad. C. M.	1 1/16	15/16	1	..
18,800	B. C. & Z., v. t. ctfs.	11½	9	11½	+ 1½
600	Butte-New Y.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
27,700	*†Caledonia	66	60	63	— 3
41,280	*Cal. & Jero.	1⅝	1½	1½	..
4,100	Canada Cop.	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	+ 1/16
600	Carlisle Min.	6	6	6	..
16,200	†Cashboy	8	6½	8	+ ½
25,300	*Coco R. Min.	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
10,000	Con. A. S.	2 3/16	2	2 3/16	— 1/16
100	Cerro G. Min.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— 1/16
9,000	Con. C. Mines	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
2,500	*Con.-Hom'd.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
8,700	Cres. C. G.	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
800	Dar. Lead	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
2,060	Dundee Ariz.	1 1/16	1	1	— ⅛
15,875	*Emma Con.	1 1/16	1	1	— 1/16
11,100	†Gold. Con.	55	50	52	— 3
1,500	†*Gold. Mer.	6½	6	6	— ½
24,000	*Green. Min.	1 1/16	1	1 1/16	— 1/16
26,400	†Har. Mining.	18	15	15	— 3
4,570	Hecla Min.	7 13/16	7⅝	7⅝	+ 1/16
200	Howe Sound	6	5⅞	6	..
8,300	Hud. B. Z. M.	1¼	1⅛	1¼	..
1,800	*Iron Blossom.	1	15/16	15/16	— 1/16
700	Insp. Needles.	¼	¼	¼	..
700	Jerome Victor.	1¼	1	1¼	— ⅛
45,500	J. Ver.,(a pr.)	2	1⅝	1 13/16	— 1/16
4,300	*†Jim Butler.	71	70	71	+ 1
20,600	J.-Ken., (a pr.)	½	⅜	½	..
14,900	†Jumbo Exten.	41	36	39	— 4
5,700	*†Kewanas	16	14	15	+ 1
9,900	La Rose Con.	½	⅜	7/16	..
4,800	Loma P. M. C.	1½	1¼	1¼	— 1/16
3,700	La. Cons.	89	85	89	..
4,300	Magma Cop.	48	44	44½	— 3½
3,140	*†Magmatic C.	24	20	22	— 1
14,600	†Magnate Cop.	83	81	82	..
32,289	*†Marsh Min.	23	19	20	— 1
16,225	Marysv. G. M.	1 1/16	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
700	Mason Valley.	6	5⅝	6	..
500	†McKin.Dar.	53	53	53	+ 1
10,050	†Milford Cop.	1 1/16	1	1	— 1/16
1,600	Miami Merger	⅝	9/16	9/16	— 1/16
10,100	*Mogul M. Co.	72	57	57	— 7
1,500	Mohican Cop.	⅞	¾	⅞	— 1/16
1,600	Monitor Silver	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
26,100	*Mouster Chief	5/16	¼	¼	— 1/16
28,600	*†Mother Lode.	33	28	29	— 3
12,210	*M.M. & L.pf.	8	1⅝	8	+ 6¼
4,800	*†Nancy H. M.	1¼	1 1/16	1¼	+ 1/16
18,000	*Nat. Z. & L.	55	50	52	— 2
22,800	*Newray M.	1 11/16	1 11/16	1 11/16	..
26,400	*N. Y. Zinc, (a prospect)	½	7/16	⅜	..
300	N. Y. & Hond. Ros. M. Co.	14½	14	14	..
5,200	Nicklas Min.	1 1/16	1¼	1¼	— 1/16
7,700	*Ohio Copper new, w. i.	1¼	1 1/16	1 1/16	..
80,800	*†O. Emma L.	39	35	35	— 5
2,600	Portland C. C.	1⅜	1 1/16	1 1/16	+ 1/16
4,800	Prog.M. & M.	11/16	⅝	⅝	..
2,000	*Ray Herc. M.	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
6,200	†Ray Portland.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
18,195	*Red War. M.	1⅜	⅞	1	— ⅞
25,500	†Rex Con. M.	34	30	30	— 2
20,300	†Rochester M.	72	65	70	+ 5
1,300	*Sac. Val. C.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
19,800	†*Saga. M.	1¼	1 1/16	1 1/16	+ 1/16
2,500	†San Toy	13	12½	13	..
32,500	Senorita Cop.	2	1½	1⅜	+ ⅛
900	Santa R. Dev.	¼	3/16	3/16	— ⅛
800	Sec. Thirty	9⅜	8	9½	+ ½
500	Seneca Cop.	11	11	11	+ ⅜
2,000	Silver Pick	13	13	13	..
10,100	Sil. King of A.	5/16	5/16	5/16	..
4,200	Stan. Sil.-L.	¾	11/16	11/16	— 1/16
8,500	Stewart	⅝	9/16	9/16	..
9,800	†*Success M.	40	38	39	..
86	Sup. & Bos.	34	33⅞	34	..
54,050	†Superstit'n M. (a pros.)	41	32	35	— 8
6,100	†T. Burns G.	23	15	15	— 8
5,600	Tono. Ext.	3 1/16	3	3	— ⅛
900	Tono. Bel.	4¼	4 1/16	4¼	..
100	Tono. Min.	6 1/16	6 1/16	6 1/16	..
6,800	Tri-Bullion	1/16	1/16	1/16	..
15,900	†*Troy-Ariz.	38	30	35	— 4
9,400	Un. Cop. M.	11/16	11/16	11/16	+ 1/16
1,040	Un. Eastern	4½	4¼	4½	— ⅛
7,500	U.S. Cont. M.	8	7	8	+ ½
1,300	Unity Gold	3½	3¼	3½	..
9,800	*†Un. Magma	46	35	35	—11
1,100	*Un. Ver.Ext.	37	36¼	36¼	— ¼
1,000	United Zinc	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
61,500	†*Utah N. M.	1⅞	1¼	1⅞	+ ½
1,000	W. End Cons.	74	74	74	+ 2
18,100	*†Verde Insp.	72	70	72	+ 2
26,450	W. Caps M.	1⅛	1 1/16	1 1/16	+ ⅝
55,500	†Yer. Mt. C.	33	26	27	— 6

BONDS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$8,000	*Atl. Char. 5s	99	98½	98½	..
253,000	*Am. Sm. 5s.	93⅜	92	92	— 2
22,000	*Beth. St. 5s, 2-year notes	98¼	98	98⅛	..
20,000	Cosden & Co. new 6s	101½	100	100	— 1½
75,000	*Cos. Oil 6s.	102⅝	101⅝	102	— 2
5,000	Cudahy 5s	98½	98½	98½	..
38,000	*Erie 5s, notes	98	97½	97½	— ⅝
55,000	*Long I. deb. new 5s	84	83	83	— 1
222,000	*Russ. Govt. new 5½s	85	80	80½	— 4

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
227,000	*Russ. Govt. 6½s	93	88	90¼	— 3¼
21,000	Sou. Ry. 5% notes	98	97⅝	97⅝	— ⅛

*Unlisted †Sell cents per share. ‡Odd lots.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended May 5, 1917:

STOCKS. (SHARES.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	327,724	392,814	1,022,303
Tuesday	529,820	622,438	681,411
Wednesday	442,833	583,755	884,328
Thursday	899,970	526,402	596,956
Friday	578,793	871,052	1,189,190
Saturday	304,670	570,095	564,303
Total week.	3,078,310	4,066,056	4,840,491
Year to date.	65,500,120	59,878,664	43,726,620

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	$3,014,500	$3,238,500	$3,643,500
Tuesday	3,506,000	3,506,000	3,522,200
Wednesday	4,596,500	3,296,500	4,479,000
Thursday	5,072,500	3,120,500	3,817,500
Friday	3,625,000	3,086,000	4,669,000
Saturday	2,826,500	1,498,000	3,706,000
Total week.	$22,641,000	$17,747,500	$23,337,200
Year to date.	394,457,300	375,734,950	299,381,700

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

STOCKS.

	May 5, '17.	May 6, '16.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	3,078,310	4,066,056	987,746

BONDS.

	May 5, '17.	May 6, '16.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	$11,509,000	$13,362,000	$1,853,000
Government	11,012,000	4,121,500	*6,890,500
State	11,000	9,000	*2,000
City	109,000	255,000	146,000
Total all	$22,641,000	$17,747,500	*$4,893,500

*Increase.

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 6.—Following are today's quotations of cotton mill stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	..	95	92
Arkwright Mills	95	..	..
Bernard Mfg. Co.	65	..	..
Bourne Mills	112½	117½	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	120	..	120
Chace Mills	115	122	..
Conanicut Mills	80	85	..
Davol Mills	102	106	..
Davis Mills	160	..	..
Flint Mills	150	155	155
Granite Mills	117½	122½	..
Hargraves Mills	72	75	..
King Philip Mills	..	175	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	97½	95
Lincoln Mfg Co.	..	130	..
Luther Mfg. Co.	155	..	155
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	118	..	123
Mechanics' Mills	97½	100	100
Narragansett Mills	105	110	107
Osborne Mills	115	120	117
Parker Mills	72	75	70
Pilgrim Mills	100	101½	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	170	175	170
Seaconnett Mills	60	65	..
Stafford Mills	102½	106	106
Tecumseh Mills	..	145	142½
Troy C. & W. Mfg.	825	..	..
Wampanoag Mills	90	95	92½
Weetamoe Mills	100	..	102

National Bank of Commerce in New York

Organized 1839

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

MAY 1, 1917

Resources		Liabilities	
Loans and Discounts	$213,573,592.25	Capital, Surplus and undivided Profits	$ 44,850,500.65
Bonds, Securities, etc.	32,203,265.01	Deposits	338,068,215.86
Banking House	2,000,000.00	National Bank Notes outstanding	155,000.00
Due from Banks and Bankers	32,378,420.92	Letters of Credit and Acceptances	26,912,426.24
Cash, Exchanges and due from Federal Reserve Bank	103,069,036.72	Unearned Discount	790,516.86
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit, Acceptances, etc.	29,590,321.58	Other Liabilities	2,742,771.40
Interest Accrued	704,794.53		
	$413,519,431.01		$413,519,431.01

The National Bank of Commerce in New York is receiving subscriptions to the United States War Loan in any amount. This service is rendered without charge.

Established 1873

TOBEY & KIRK

25 Broad St., New York.
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

WILL BUY:

$5,000 Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s
100 Am. Dist. Teleg. of N. Y.
100 Am. Press Ass'n.
100 Am. Seeding Mach. Pfd.
100 Am. Thermos Bottle
100 Am. Typefounders Com.
25 Borden's Milk Pfd.
10 Garfield Nat'l Bank
50 Grand Rapids & Ind. R'way.
$5,000 Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill.6s
100 Kensico Cemetery
100 Nat'l Silk Dyeing Pf. & C.
$5,000 Stand. Milling 6s
100 Trenton Potteries Com.

Direct Private Wires to Columbus & Cleveland.

Cities Service
St. Louis Transit 5s

WARE & LELAND

Members { New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade
Telephones Rector 7160-67 61 Broadway, N. Y.

New Jersey Municipal Bonds

Outwater & Wells

15 Exchange Place. Tel. 20 Jersey City
Jersey City, N. J.

BARUCH BROTHERS

Members { New York Stock, New York Cotton, New York Coffee } Exchange
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Federal Light & Trac. Co. Stocks

A. E. FITKIN & CO.
141 Broadway, New York City
Tel. Cort. 7305.

Public Utility Bonds & Pfd. Stocks

Trading Department.
John Nickerson, Jr.
61 Broadway, New York.
Phone Rector 5413.

ERVIN & COMPANY
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT

Drexel Bldg., PHILADELPHIA   Trinity Bldg., NEW YORK
Telephone Rector 3061.
Members of N. Y. & Phila. Stock Exchanges

H. D. Robbins & Co.

Incorporated
Investment Securities
Inquiry Invited
61 Broadway   New York

Duluth Street Railway Issues
Miss. Valley Gas & El. 5s 1922
Stern Bros. Preferred Stock

JOSEPH & WIENER
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
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The New York, Chicago & St. Louis R.R.

5% Sinking Fund Equipment Trust of 1917

Dated May 1, 1917   Total Authorized, $3,800,000   Due May 1, 1931

Subject to redemption as a whole or by lot for the annual sinking fund at 101 and dividend. Dividends payable in New York and Cleveland May 1 and November 1. The Citizens Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Trustee. The Company agrees to pay the present normal Federal Income Tax.

Principal and dividends guaranteed by The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company by endorsement.

Under the lease of the equipment the Railroad Company covenants to make annual cash payments to the Trustee aggregating $4,500,000, to consist of minimum payments of $400,000 per annum for the first ten years, and $125,000 per annum for the last four years of the life of the issue. A minimum mount of $1,625,000 of this sinking fund must be applied to the retirement of the certificates up to the calling price of 101 and dividend. The balance of $2,875,000 of the annual payments may be applied at the option of the Railroad Company, to retire certificate under the same conditions as above or to purchase new equipment to be subjected to the trust as additional security.

The issue has been approved by the Public Service Commission of New York and the Public Utilities Commissions of Illinois and Ohio.

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This issue has been sold, and this advertisement is published as a matter of record only.

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—Advt.

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The Bonds will be exempt from all taxation except the estate and inheritance tax.

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Acid Tests of Investments In War

WE have just published a vest-pocket booklet with the above title, which outlines the precautions that should be taken to ensure safety of invested funds at this time.

THIS little brochure, whose value is out of all proportion to its size, reaffirms those fixed principles of conservatism that many are apt to overlook in such a period.

WRITE for this booklet, together with our current investment list, describing first mortgage bonds, safeguarded under the *Straus Plan*, to net 5½-6%. Ask for

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Atlas Portland Cement Com.
Bucyrus Com.
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Pierce, Butler & P. Stks. & Bonds
Santa Cecilia Sugar Pfd.

For Sale
Batavia Rubber Com. & Pfd.
Cripple Creek Cent. Ry. Com.
Gray & Davis Com.
Mohawk Valley
Olean Elec. Light & Pr. Ref. 5s

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Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

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FOR HOME BUILDING & SAVINGS
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THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

Securities.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation May 5, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	95
Anac. & Pot. R., '49	5	Apr. & Dec.	95	99
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	80	84
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	88	92½
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	94	97
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	60	63
B. Rouge El. 1st., '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	93½
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	102½	..
Do 1st & ref., '39	5	Jan. & July	99	100
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	102	103
Buf. & Niag. F. El. L. & Pwr. 1st, '42	5	Feb. & Aug.	96½	..
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	101	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	97	99
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	91	91½
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48	5	June & Dec.	102½	103
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	88	93
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	102⅞	103
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	96
Do '23	5	Jan. & July	101	102
City & Sub. 1st, '22	5	June & Dec.	102	103
Cleve Elec. Ill. 1st, '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	99	101
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	92	96
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	85	92
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	99
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	98	101
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan & July	98	101
Cons. Gas, (Balt.), '39	5	Jan. & July	103	106
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	90	92
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	88½	90
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	100	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	98
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	101	101⅝
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	97	102
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	92	96
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	95	97
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	102	103
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	98½	100
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	89	92½
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	95	99
Eliz. & Trenton 1st, '62	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	94
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	97½	100
Fed. Lt. & Tr. 1st, '42	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	88
Do deb., '22	6	Mar. & Sep.	88	92
Ft. Worth P. & L., '34	5	Feb. & Aug.	97⅝	98½
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	87	92
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	87	92
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	102	103½
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	70	80
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	83	85
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	101	..
Hob. Ferry cons., '46	5	May & Nov.	100	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	96	99
Hudson Co. Gas., '49	5	May & Nov.	101	103
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	57¼	58
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	75	75⅝
Kan. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	96	97
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	94	95
Kan. City Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	96	97
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	94	95
Knoxv. Trac. 1st, '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	102	105
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	96	..
Met. Ry. (D.C.) 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	102½	103
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	98	99
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan & July	71	73
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	88	92
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	96	98
Newark Gas, '48	6	June & Dec.	104	105½
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	104	105½
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	77	78
N. Y. & Hoboken F. gen., '46	5	June & Dec.	99	..
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	75	78
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	101½	102½
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	104½	105½
Norf. & Ports. 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	84	86
Norf. Ry. & L. 1st, '49	5	May & Nov.	98	99½
N. Hudson Co. 1st, '28	5	Jan. & July	100	..
Do improvement, '24	5	May & Nov.	99	..
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	83	88
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	94½	96½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	88	92
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	94	96½
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	94	97
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	90½	91½
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	102	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	90
Poto. El. Pwr. 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	101½	102¼
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	98	98⅝
Riverside Traction, '60	5	June & Dec.	90	93
Roch. Ry. & Lt. cons., '54 (tax exempt N.Y.)	5	Jan. & July	99	101
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	73	80
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	..	98½
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	Feb. & Aug.	88½	90
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	92	96
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	95	97
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	98	99
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	80	85
Syr. L. & P. col. tr., '54	5	June & Dec.	84	86½
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	99	101
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	97	..
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	83	84
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	80	81
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	65	66
Utica & M. V. Ry., '41	4	June & Dec.	90	93½
Wash., Balt. & A., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	84	85½
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	103	104
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	78¼	78⅝
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	96	98

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

Securities.	Rate	When Payable.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	100	101
Chesapeake & Pot. Tel. 1st, '29	5	Jan. & July	102½	..
Lima Locomotive, '89	6	May & Nov.	96	99
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	50	60
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	92	94½
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	92½	..
Wickwire Steel 1st	6	May & Nov.	100	101

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

Securities.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 5, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pwr.	..	..	....	23	23½
Do pf.	..	..	....	79	80
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	2½	Q	Apr 2, 17	131	133
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	May 1, 17	49¼	50½
Am. Light & Trac.	b5	Q	May 1, 17	325	327
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 17	112	112⅝
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Mar 1, 17	75	77
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	89	90½
Am. Public Utilities	¾	..	July 1, 14	35	38
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	67	68½
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	..	..	....	9	10
Do 1st pf.	..	..	....	83	83½
Do participating pf.	..	..	....	29	31
Bat. Rouge El. cum.pf	3	S	J. & D.	87	91
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1¼	Q	Mar 31,17	104½	105½
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	91	95
Capital Traction	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 17	81	81¼
C. Miss. V. El. cum.pf	1½	Q	Mar 1, 17	..	72
Cities Service	*½	M	Apr 1, 17	280	284
Do pf.	½	M	Apr 1, 17	87¼	87⅜
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	..	..	....	45	50
Colorado Power	½	Q	Apr 16,17	28	29½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 15,17	97	103
Columbia Ry., G. & E.	..	..	....	40	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 17	75	..
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	May 1, 17	52	54
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 17	74	76
Con. Trac. of N. J.	4	S	Jan 15,17	72½	74
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	..	Jan 2, 17	59	63
Do pf.	3	..	Jan 2, 17	85	90
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 17	100	101
Elizabeth & Trenton	..	..	....	25	..
Do pf.	..	..	....	34	..
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Mar 15,17	105	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Dec 1, 16	132	135
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	....	11	13
Do pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	45	48
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	Q	Mar 15,17	75	80
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	..	..	....	88	91
Hudson County Gas	4	S	J. & D.	131	133
International Traction	1	Q	Mar 31,17	49	51
Do 2d pf.	1	Q	Mar 31,17	48	52
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	39	41
Do pf.	$2.50	S	Apr 2, 17	59	62
Kan. City Railways	..	..	....	26	27¼
Do pf.	..	..	....	59	62
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	97	100
Mich. State Tel.	$1.50	Q	Mar 31,17	..	..
Middle West Util. pf.	1½	Q	Mar 1, 17	71½	73
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 15,17	90	93
Newark Con. Gas	2½	S	Jan 1, 17	95	96
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Apr 14,17	103	104
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	....	11	15
Do pf.	3	S	J. & J.	57	60
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Apr 20,17	96	98
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 14,17	99	100
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Mar 1, 17	52	56
Nor. Texas Electric pf	3	S	Mar 1, 17	80	85
Ontario Power	..	..	....	55	60½
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	Q	Apr 15,17	60	60½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 15,17	90½	92
Pacific Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	May 1, 17	89	94
Pug. Sd. T., L. & P.pf.	c75	Q	Apr 2, 17	70	74
Republic Ry. & Light	1	Q	Apr 14,17	36	36¼
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 14,17	66½	67½
Riverside Traction	..	..	....	16	..
Do pf.	2½	S	Apr 1, 17	34	..
Southern Cal. Edison	1½	Q	Feb 15,17	87	89
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 15,17	105	107
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Dec 1, 16	127	130
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 17	97½	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	....	12	12¾
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 15,17	36½	37½
Sup. W., Lt. & Power	1	Q	Apr 2, 17	50	60
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	75	..
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Feb 15,17	124	129
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	6	6½
Do pf.	..	..	....	28	29
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 17	93¼	94
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Apr 2, 17	41	42½
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	70	71
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	1	..	Apr 14,17	28¾	29¼
Washington Gas	$1.20	Q	May 1, 17	71½	72
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 17	72	73½
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 17	78	80
Western Power	..	..	....	15	15¼
Do pf.	1.20	Q	Apr 15,17	54	55
West. States Gas & E.	½	Q	Feb 15,17	30	35
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 15,17	90	93

a—Payable in com. stock. b—2½% payable in com. stock.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Securities.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 5, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*1½	Q	Feb 15,17	307	311
American Chicle	1½	..	Jan 20,16	50	52
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	74	74½
American Cyanamid	..	..	....	20	23
Do pf.	..	..	....	55	59
Amer. Graphophone	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	102	105
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 15,17	116½	124
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Apr 14,17	38½	40
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 14,17	87½	90
Atlas Powder	d5	Q	Mar 10,17	150	152
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 17	100	101½
Automatic Elec.	1	Q	May 1, 17	43	46
Babcock & Wilcox	1¾	Q	Apr 4, 17	121	123
Barn. Bros. & S. 1st pf	1¾	Q	May 1, 17	90	92
Borden's Cond. Milk	4	S	Feb 15,17	104	105
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 15,17	101	102
By Products Coke	8	A	....	162	167
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	4	S	Mar 30,17	88	92
Cardenas-Am. Sugar	..	..	....	20	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	80	90
Casein Co. of America	..	..	....	44	50
Celluloid	2	Q	Mar 31,17	185	188
Central Aguirre Sugar	..	..	....	172	174
Central Coal & Coke	..	..	....	57½	58½
Chi. Lumber & Coal	..	..	....	70	72
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	100	..
Childs	1½	Q	Mar 10,17	75	77
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 10,17	96	98½
Crocker-Wheeler	g3	Q	Apr 15,17	100	101
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 15,17	102½	..
Davison Chemical	..	..	....	38	39
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	1.25	Q	Apr 16,17	165	170
Dow Chemical	k8	Q	Feb 15,17	240	250
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 15,17	98	100
Du Pont de Nem. pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 17	102	103
Electro Bleaching	..	..	....	150	275
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	May 1, 17	125	128
Federal Chemical	..	..	....	94	95
Do pf.	..	..	....	103	105
Federal Sugar	..	..	....	71	72½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 30,17	92	94
Freeport Tex. Sulphur	..	..	....	555	605
Goodyear Tire & Rub.	3	Q	Mar 1, 17	210	215
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	107	108
Grasselli Chemical	..	..	....	230	250
Great Lakes D. & D.	h2	Q	Feb 15,17	87½	89½
Great Western Sugar	..	..	....	400	410
Do pf.	..	..	....	115	118
Guantanamo Sug. ($50)	2½	Q	May 1, 17	60	63
Hercules Powder	4	Q	Mar 24,17	234	238
Holland-St. L. Sugar	3	Q	Apr 15,17	16	16¾
Do pf.	7	A	Mar, 1917	9½	10½
Holly Sugar	..	..	....	44	47
Do pf.	1¾	Q	May 1, 17	100	102
Hooker Electro Chem.	..	..	....	90	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 31,17	80	90
Inland Steel	5	Q	Mar 1, 17	178	184
International Salt	1½	Q	Apr 1, 17	65½	67½
Int. Silver	..	..	....	63	..
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 17	102	106
Kellogg Switch. & S.	2	Q	Apr 30,17	285	290
Kentucky Solvay	..	..	....	250	275
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	Feb 28,17	70	72
Manati Sugar	2½	..	Dec 1, 16	115	120
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	96	98
Matanzas-Am.	..	..	....	8	15
Do pf.	..	..	....	70	82
Mergenthaler Linotype	2½	Q	Mar 31,17	147½	148½
Merrimac Chemical	..	..	....	88	91
Mich. Limestone & Ch.	..	..	....	19	22
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 15,17	20	22
Michigan Sugar	2	Q	Mar 1, 17	97½	99
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 15,17	98	100
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	May 1, 17	133	135
Mulford Co. (H. K.)	8	A	1916	66	68
Mutual Chemical	..	..	....	150	..
Nat Candy	1½	..	Mar 14,17	23½	24⅝
Do 1st pf.	3½	..	Mar 14,17	101	103
Do 2d pf.	3½	..	Mar 14,17	86	90
Nat. Sugar Refining	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	96	98
New Jersey Zinc	‡14	Q	Feb 10,16	325	329
New Niquero Sugar	..	..	....	170	190
Niagara Alkali pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 17	100	110
Niles-Bement-Pond	3	Q	Mar 20,17	164	168
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 20,17	102	107
Northwestern Yeast	d3	Q	Mar 15,17	304	310
Otis Elevator	1¼	Q	Apr 15,17	57	61
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 15,17	85	87½
Prestolite	..	..	....	127	130
Remington Typewriter	..	..	....	14½	15¼
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	78	80
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	48	49
Rollin Chemical	..	..	....	50	..
Do pf.	..	..	....	100	..
Royal Baking Powder	2	Q	Mar 31,17	145	153½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 31,17	100	101⅝
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	2	Q	Apr 2, 17	84	87
Santa Cecilia Sugar	..	..	....	20	23
Do pf.	..	..	....	62	65
Semet Solvay Co.	..	..	....	275	282
Shredded Wheat	1½	Q	Mar 31,17	130	135
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 31,17	94½	..
Singer Sew. Machine	2½	Q	Apr 2, 17	233	235
Solvay Process	..	..	....	310	325
Standard Chemical pf.	1¾	..	Jan 1, 14	115	135
St. L., R. M. & P.	½	..	Apr 10,17	29	32
St. L., R. M. & P. pf.	1¼	Q	Mar 31,17	65	75
Union Ferry	2	S	J. & J.	39	41
U. S. Gypsum	..	..	....	38	40
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 31,17	97½	98½
Wappler Electric, Inc.	..	..	....	42	..
Do 7% pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	95	99
Warner Sugar	1¾	Q	Mar 15,17	100	110

*And 11% extra. †Incl. 5% extra. ‡Incl. 10% extra; also paid 4% extra March 10, '17. a—Incl. 2% extra. b—Incl. 7½% extra. c—Incl. 2½% extra. d—Incl. 3% extra. f—And 33 1-3% payable in common stock. e—Payable in stock. g—Incl. 1% extra. h—And also a stock dividend of 20%. k—Incl. 6¼% extra.

BANKS.

Securities.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 5, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 17	555	562
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 17	235	240
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	180	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*4	S	Jan 2, 17	160	180
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	May 1, 17	390	420
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	150	..
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	....	140	150
Bryant Park	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	160	170
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	..	..	....	90	100
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	Apr 2, 17	365	370
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	3	Q	Apr 2, 17	243	245
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 2, 17	..	125
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	May 1, 17	390	395
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Apr 2, 17	190	202
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 17	488	490
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr 2, 17	210	217
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Apr 2, 17	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 17	330	337
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr 2, 17	177	178½
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	May 1, 17	330	337
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	70	75
Europe	150,000	5	..	Jan 13,17	110	130
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 17	150	160
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Apr 2, 17	4500	4850
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Apr 2, 17	220	250
First Nat.	10,000,000	†10	Q	Apr 2, 17	1025	1040
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,17	183	188
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	*4	S	Feb 1, 17	136	142
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 17	375	390
Germania	400,000	10	S	May, 1917	475	495
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Apr 2, 17	220	..
Greenwich	500,000	4	Q	Apr 2, 17	320	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	6	Q	Apr 2, 17	695	702
Harriman N.	1,000,000	100	..	Jan 11,17	230	240
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 17	515	525
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 2, 17	220	225
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	7½	Q	Apr 2, 17	975	1005
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 17	315	335
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	8	S	Jan 2, 17	325	335
M. & Ful.Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 2, 17	250	260
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Feb 13,17	320	322
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 17	250	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr 2, 17	285	295
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 2, 17	180	188
Mutual	200,000	§13	S	Jan 2, 17	375	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	Apr 2, 17	210	225
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	‡10	S	Jan 2, 17	400	412
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	10	S	Jan 1, 17	400	500
N.Y. Prod.Ex	1,000,000	5	S	Apr 16,17	195	..
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 17	250	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,17	230	240
Park Nat.	5,000,000	5	Q	Apr 2, 17	..	490
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan 2, 17	220	235
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 2, 17	435	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 2, 17	395	425
Sherman Nat	300,000	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	120	130
State	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	100	110
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 17	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 17	156	159
United States	200,000	10	S	Jan 1, 17	500	..
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Mar 31,17	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 17	275	800
Yorkville	100,000	6	Q	Mar 31,17	600	..

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 5% of First Security Co. ‡Inc. 2% extra §Incl. 6% extra. ¶In addition to dividend paid by National City Bank, the National City Co. pays semi-annual dividends of 3%, last payment made on Jan. 1, 1917.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Securities.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	10,000,000	23	Sp.	Apr 20,17	458	460
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	2	Q	May 1, 17	160	..
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Apr 2, 17	600	610
Central	5,000,000	6	Q	Apr 2, 17	780	790
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Mar 31,17	290	298
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	103	..
Empire	1,500,000	3	Q	Mar 31,17	285	300
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	‡1%	Sp.	Mar 31,17	360	363
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	4½	Q	May 1, 17	460	465
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr 2, 17	210	215
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,17	240	247
Fulton	500,000	†7	S	Jan 2, 17	265	275
Guaranty	20,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,17	431	435
Hamilton	500,000	8	Q	May 1, 17	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3½	S	Jan 2, 17	140	145
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	May 1, 17	640	660
Law. Title & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 2, 17	116	120
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	98	103
Manufact're.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	145	155
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,17	390	400
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Mar 31,17	600	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 11,16	960	975
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Mar 31,17	290	302
Q. Co. Jama.	600,000	..	..	....	70	80
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,17	358	365
Transatlantic	700,000	5	S	Jan 1, 17	145	155
Union	2,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 17	410	430
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 1, 17	1005	..
U.S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 30,17	..	447

†A dividend of 4% for two months was paid Feb. 28 on the old capital of $3,000,000. The present dividend is the first on the new capital of $6,000,000, and was made to fill out the first quarter of 1917. ‡Incl. 2% extra. ¶To adjust div. prior to merger into Bankers Trust Co.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

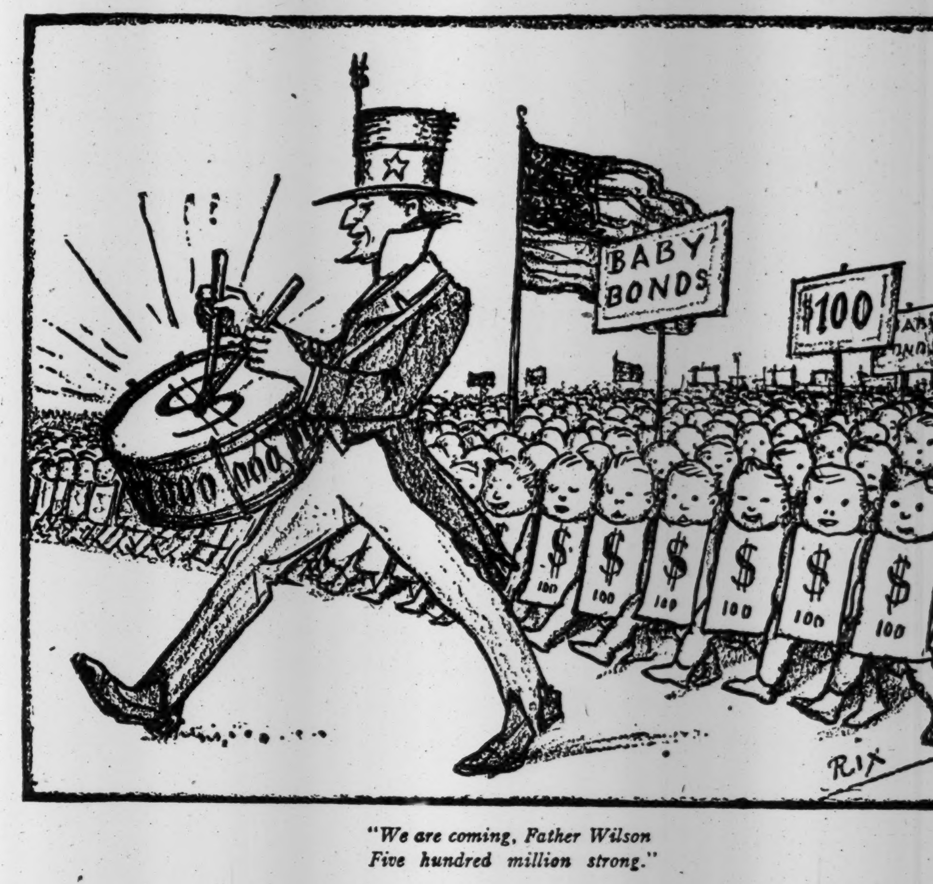
Securities.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety	$5,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,17	127	130
Bd. & Mtg.G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Feb 15,17	250	260
City of N. Y.	583,000	2	..	July 1, 15	100	110
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	Jan 31,17	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	1.50	S	Jan 4, 17	$54	$56
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	Jan 8, 17	358	363
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	Jan 15,17	..	280
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	Jan 15,17	..	550
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 17	360	370
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 2, 17	165	172
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	S	Jan 8, 17	485	495
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 17	147	150
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	100	105
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	3	Q	Apr 2, 17	219	220
N. Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	87	92
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	*15	S	Jan 1, 17	360	375
No.River($25)	600,000	5	S	Apr 1, 17	150	165
Pacific	400,000	5	S	Jan 17,17	140	160
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,17	96	98½
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	S	Jan 1, 17	90	110
Westc'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	May 1, 17	575	620

*5% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Securities.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	23
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	55	65
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Apr 15,17	155	170
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Apr 15,17	180	190
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	115	125
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	275	325
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	225	260
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	Apr 2, 17	135	150
2d Av. Ry.1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	2	7
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	108	118

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UNITED RAILROADS OF SAN FRANCISCO

Four Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due 1927
(Notice of Changes in Plan of Re-Organization)

To the holders of certificates of deposit issued under the bondholders' deposit agreement dated August 1, 1916, between holders of the above described bonds and Frank B. Anderson, William H. Crocker, Herbert Fleishhacker, I. W. Hellman, Jr., and John D. McKee, Committee, and Union Trust Company of San Francisco and also

To the holders of certificates of deposit issued under the concurrent agreement for the deposit of bonds dated January 1st, 1917, between holders of said bonds, said committee and said trust company, and The Equitable Trust Company of New York.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the bondholders' deposit agreement and concurrent agreement above mentioned, the undersigned, as the Committee under each of said agreements, have changed the plan of reorganization dated September 22nd, 1916, and have filed with the Union Trust Company of San Francisco, Guaranty Trust Company of New York and The Equitable Trust Company of New York, depositaries, a statement of such changes and copies of the same may be obtained from any one of said depositaries.

Each holder of a certificate of deposit issued by any of said depositaries or their agents, shall be deemed to have assented to and authorized the said changes and to be bound in all respects thereby, unless within thirty days after the 26th day of April, 1917, he shall withdraw his bonds upon surrender of his certificate of deposit properly endorsed to the depositary who may have issued the same, and upon payment of the sum of $5.00 per bond, which the undersigned committee has fixed as a fair contribution for the disbursements, expenses and liabilities of the Committee. Depositors so withdrawing shall cease to have any rights under said agreements or either of them.

By the terms of the amended plan, bondholders will receive 66 2-3 per cent. of their holdings in new 6 per cent. bonds, 8 1-3 per cent. in new First Preferred Stock, and 33 per cent. in new Common Stock.

The amended plan, after long negotiations, has met with the approval of the Hammond Committee and the approval of the holders of the Junior Securities, and is strongly recommended for prompt adoption by all bondholders.

Further deposits of bonds under the amended plan may be made without penalty on or before MAY 26TH, 1917, after which date deposits will not be accepted, except upon such terms as the Committee may prescribe.

Certificates which are listed on New York Stock Exchange will hereafter be issued for deposited bonds either by Union Trust Company of San Francisco, or The Equitable Trust Company of New York, and any holder of a certificate of deposit representing bonds heretofore deposited with either of said Trust Companies or with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, who may desire to have the same exchanged for such listed certificates, may do so by surrendering his present deposit certificate duly endorsed in transferable form, to either the Union Trust Company of San Francisco or The Equitable Trust Company of New York, and receive listed certificates in lieu thereof.

Dated, San Francisco, April 26, 1917.

FRANK B. ANDERSON, Chairman,
WILLIAM H. CROCKER,
HERBERT FLEISHHACKER,
I. W. HELLMAN, JR.,
JOHN D. McKEE,
Committee.

Counsel:
PILLSBURY, MADISON & SUTRO, San Francisco, Cal.

Depositaries:
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO, Market Street & Grant Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 37 Wall Street, New York City.

Registrars:
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, New York City.
MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO, San Francisco.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY.

Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the call of the Board of Directors, that a Special Meeting of the stockholders of the Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Company will be held on Thursday, the seventeenth day of May, 1917, at 10:45 o'clock in the forenoon of that day at the principal office of the Company, Nos. 15-21 Exchange Place, Jersey City, County of Hudson, State of New Jersey, registered with the Registrar and Transfer Company, the agent in charge thereof being at Nos. 15-21 Exchange Place aforesaid, for the following purposes (1) to take action on the resolution duly passed by the Board of Directors declaring that it is advisable to increase the capital stock of the Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Company from Thirty Million Dollars ($30,000,000) divided into three hundred thousand shares (300,000) of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each, of which Fifteen Million Dollars ($15,000,000) is preferred stock and Fifteen Million Dollars ($15,000,000) is common stock, to Thirty-six Million Dollars ($36,000,000), divided into three hundred and sixty thousand (360,000) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each, said increase of sixty thousand (60,000) shares to be preferred stock, having the same preferences, qualifications and restrictions as the preferred stock set forth in the original Certificate of Incorporation, and to amend said original Certificate of Incorporation so as to provide for said increase of capital stock, (2) to fix the price, terms and conditions upon which said increase of capital stock is to be offered to the stockholders for subscription, (3) to authorize the underwriting of the subscription and sale at par of the entire increase of preferred capital stock, and (4) to transact any further or other business in connection with the foregoing.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Company will be held on May 17th, the third Thursday in May, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, registered with the Registrar and Transfer Company, the agent in charge thereof being at 15 Exchange Place aforesaid, for the election of three directors, each to serve for three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the considering of and voting upon the approval and ratification of the reports of the officers and directors, and of all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors and of the executive committee since the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the corporation.

The stock transfer books will be closed from April 26th, 1917, to May 17th, 1917, both inclusive.

Dated this 12th day of April, 1917.
By order of the Board of Directors.
H. KRAEMER, Secretary.

SINKING FUND PURCHASE OF INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CORPORATION FIRST MORTGAGE AND COLLATERAL TRUST GOLD BONDS

Notice is hereby given that Bankers Trust Company, corporate Trustee under the First Mortgage of International Agricultural Corporation, dated May 1, 1912, to Bankers Trust Company and Frank N. B. Close, as Trustees, securing the First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Five Per Cent. Twenty Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of said International Agricultural Corporation, will purchase for the sinking fund bonds issued under said mortgage to an amount sufficient to exhaust as nearly as may be the sum of $825,023.09 now held by said corporate Trustee in said sinking fund, and said corporate Trustee hereby invites sealed offers to be submitted to it on or before 12 o'clock noon, May 8, 1917, at its office, 16 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City, for the sale to it of such bonds, at prices to be named in such offers, which offers shall be for all or any part of the bonds so offered, provided, however, that no offers will be accepted which shall be for a sum in excess of one hundred and three per centum (103%) of the principal amount of such bonds, and accrued interest. Notices of acceptance of offers will be mailed on or before May 9, 1917, to the makers of such thereof as are accepted, at the addresses designated by them, respectively. Delivery of bonds accepted, with all unmatured coupons attached, should be made at the office of said corporate Trustee on or before 3 o'clock P. M. May 11, 1917, after which date interest on accepted bonds will cease. United States Treasury decisions require that Federal Income Tax Ownership certificates for amount of accrued interest must accompany such bonds when presented for payment.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Corporate Trustee,
H. F. WILSON, Jr., Vice President.

Blue Ridge Electric Company First Mortgage Gold Bonds Dated July 1, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with Section 1 of Article Six of the indenture of mortgage made by the Blue Ridge Electric Company, dated July 1, 1910, to Knickerbocker Trust Company, Trustee, the Columbia Trust Company, successor Trustee, will receive offers of the above described bonds outstanding on or before June 1st, 1917, for redemption and payment, at the office of the Columbia Trust Company, successor Trustee, No. 60 Broadway, New York, N. Y., at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest on July 1st, 1917. Offers of bonds should be accompanied by the delivery thereof, with all unmatured coupons, to the Trustee on or before June 1st, 1917.

BLUE RIDGE ELECTRIC COMPANY.
By G. W. BRINE, President.
Dated New York, April 28th, 1917.

FOUND.

Restoration of lost property may be effected if a small advertisement is sent promptly to The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

Newcastle Light & Power Company.

NOTICE OF CALL FOR REDEMPTION.

To the Holders of Newcastle Light & Power Company First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds:

You are hereby notified, pursuant to the second paragraph of Article Sixth of the First Mortgage and Deed of Trust executed by this company to The Equitable Trust Company, as Trustee, under which the above-mentioned bonds were issued and are now outstanding, that said Newcastle Light & Power Company has called all of such bonds for redemption and payment on June 1st, 1917, and that on said date one hundred and two (102) per centum of the principal amount of each such bond, and interest accrued thereon to said date of redemption and payment, will be payable by the Trustee upon the surrender of such bond and all unmatured coupons appertaining thereto at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Under the terms and provisions of the above-mentioned indenture the bonds so-called will become due and payable on said date, June 1st, 1917, and the liability of this company for principal or interest on each such bond will be at an end, nothing in said bonds or coupons, or in said mortgage contained to the contrary notwithstanding, and such principal and interest is thereafter payable only from the deposit made by this company with the Trustee aforesaid.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Dated New York, April 15th, 1917.
NEWCASTLE LIGHT & POWER COMPANY.
By LEWIS T. WOLLE, Vice President.

Pocahontas Consolidated Collieries Company, Incorporated

FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of June, 1917, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $30,108.25. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, May 1st, 1917.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The New York & Harlem Railroad Co.

New York, N. Y., April 14, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Eighty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May, 1917.

The Poll will open at 12 o'clock Noon and continue open for two hours thereafter.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of April, 1917, and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the 16th day of May, 1917.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TEXAS PACIFIC LAND TRUST.

To the Holders of Certificates issued under a certain Declaration of Trust made by Charles J. Canda, Simeon J. Drake and William Strauss, dated February 1, 1888, and filed with Central Trust Company of New York:

TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned remaining Trustees under said Declaration of Trust, in conformity with the provisions thereof, hereby call a special meeting of certificate holders to be held at the office of Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 22, 1917, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a Trustee in the place and stead of Emil Baerwald, resigned.

No persons will be allowed to vote at said meeting save only certificate holders then present in person or by proxy whose names shall have been registered in the books of the Trustees at least fifteen days before such meeting.

Dated New York, April 16, 1917.
ALPHONSE KLOH.
DAVID RUMSEY,
Trustees under the Declaration of Trust of February 1, 1888.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Fifth Avenue & 37th Street, New York.

NOTICE OF REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING FOR 1917.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Tiffany & Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Fifth Avenue and 37th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first Tuesday of June, 1917, (June 5th,) at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, considering and voting upon the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors and Officers since the last annual meeting of the stockholders, including their action in regard to dividends, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books will close on the 15th day of May, 1917, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will open on the 6th day of June, 1917, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

HARRY H. TREADWELL,
Secretary.
Dated, New York, May 1st, 1917.

PLAZA OPERATING COMPANY.
Notice of Annual Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of Plaza Operating Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, on Monday, May 14th, 1917, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated New York, April 30th, 1917.
R. G. BABBAGE, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, May 7th, 1917.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the CITY AND SUBURBAN HOMES COMPANY for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held on Monday, May 21st, 1917, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the offices of the company, 624 Madison Ave., Borough of Manhattan, New York. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 P. M.

GEORGE W. R. FALLON, Secretary.

HENSHAW FLORAL CO., INC.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of Henshaw Floral Company, Inc., will be held at its office, No. 127 West 28th Street, New York City, on the 14th day of May, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, April 28, 1917.
FRANK R. MARTIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

May 1st, 1917.

The annual election for Directors of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 111 William Street, N. Y., on Monday, the 21st day of May, 1917, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. H. G. STEPHENS, Secretary.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

New York, April 26, 1917.

For the purpose of the annual meeting of shareholders, to be held Wednesday, June 6th, 1917, the transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., on Monday, May 7th, and will be reopened on Thursday, June 7th, 1917.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

NEW YORK CITY MARBLE CEMETERY.

The Annual Meeting of the Vault Owners of the New York City Marble Cemetery will be held in Room 1507, 141 Broadway, on Monday, May 7, 1917, at 3 P. M.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY will be held at the Bible House, Astor Place, on Thursday next, May 10, at 3:30 P. M., for the transaction of business. HENRY OTIS DWIGHT, Recording Secretary.

New York, May 5, 1917.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ORANGE COUNTY HUNT COMPANY

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Orange County Hunt Company will be held at the office of the President, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, May 17, 1917, at ten-thirty A. M., for the purpose of transacting such business as may properly come before the meeting.

WALTER HALLIDAY,
Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Norfolk & Western Railway Co.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the Adjustment Preferred Stock of the Company, payable at the office of the Company, Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa., on and after May 19, 1917, to the Adjustment Preferred Stockholders as registered at the close of business April 30, 1917.

E. H. ALDEN, Secretary.

Mass Consolidated Mining Co

A dividend of One Dollar per share will be paid on May 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 30, 1917. W. A. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL ACME COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. will be paid June 1st to stockholders of record at close of business May 15th. Books do not close.

A. W. HENN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H.—SEALED proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 A. M., May 9, 1917, for such printing and material, except paper, as may be required at Headquarters, Eastern Department, during year ending June 30, 1918. Successful bidder will be required to furnish plant. Work to be done at bidder's shop. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for printing," and addressed to Department Quartermaster.

5½%

GUARANTEED first mortgage certificates pay 5½%. They have the same safety as Guaranteed first mortgages and can be had in amounts of $25 and over. Send for booklet "H."

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital and Surplus, $625,000
Bridge Plaza, N. L. I. City, N. Y.

Investment Securities
DUNHAM & Co
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4501-2-3 Hanover

American Lithographic Pfd.
Ann Arbor R. R. Co.
Gray & Davis Com. & Pfd.
Howe Scale Com.
Michigan Lime & Chem.
Springfield Body Com.

DIDRICHSEN & Co
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Wm. B. Nash
35 BROAD ST. Tel. 3015-6-7 Broad
SPECIALIST IN
Chevrolet Motors

Investment Securities
WEIL & CO.
51 Exchange Place New York

Amer. Graphophone
Bought—Sold—Quoted
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

A Bond House of Service
Send for letter S-2 describing our special service department, which watches the equity behind our clients' bonds.
J. R. Bridgeford & Co.
111 Broadway New York

N. J. Zinc
American Cigar
Springfield Body
Keyes, Haviland & Co.
Tel. Rector 7961 66 Broadway

6% & SAFETY.
The undersigned have prepared a special letter on a Public Utility Company, whose preferred stock is selling around 89 and pays 6%. With resumption of normal times should sell at par.
SPARROW, TROTH & CO.
Investment Securities,
56 Broad St., New York.

—CHARTERED 1864—
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

THE ANNALIST
OUT TODAY

50,000 Men Wanted on New York Farms.

Details of the plan to have manufacturers co-operate by sending their employes to work on farms during their vacations.

How Much Food Does an Army of 2,000,000 Men Eat in a Day?

Where the Men Will Come from for the New Army.

A Table Showing How Many Railway Cars It Takes to Move a Field Army.

A One-Dollar Bill attached to coupon below and your name and address will bring The Annalist to you for the next three months.

THE ANNALIST
10 Cents a Copy, $4.00 a Year
Times Square—New York

THE ANNALIST
Times Square, New York
Attached find one dollar. Send me The Annalist for three months, beginning with May 7 issue.

Name.
Street.
City and State.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
April 30	4.7555	4.7555	4.7555
May 1	4.7555	4.7555	4.7555
May 2	4.7555	4.7555	4.7555
May 3	4.7555	4.7555	4.7555
May 4	4.7555	4.7555	4.7555
May 5	4.7555	4.7555	4.7555

	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
April 30	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
May 1	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
May 2	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
May 3	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
May 4	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
May 5	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	4.7555	4.76 7/16
Low	4.7555	4.76 7/16
Same week last year—		
High	4.76¼	4.76¾
Low	4.75 11/16	4.76 7/16
Year to date—		
High	4.7590	4.77
Low	4.75	4.7641½
Same period last year—		
High	4.78	4.78¾
Low	4.75½	4.74¾

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
April 30	5.71¾	5.73	5.71¾	5.70½	5.72	5.70½
May 1	5.71¾	5.71¾	5.71¾	5.70½	5.70½	5.70½
May 2	5.71¾	5.71¾	5.71¾	5.70½	5.70½	5.70½
May 3	5.71¾	5.71¾	5.71¾	5.70½	5.70½	5.70½
May 4	5.71¾	5.71¾	5.71¾	5.70½	5.70½	5.70½
May 5	5.71¾	5.71¾	5.71¾	5.70½	5.70½	5.70½

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	5.71¾	5.70½
Low	5.73	5.72
Same week last year—		
High	5.92½	5.92
Low	5.94½	5.93½
Year to date—		
High	5.68	5.67
Low	5.85¾	5.84¾
Same period last year—		
High	5.82½	5.82
Low	6.08½	6.07¾

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Cables.
April 30	5.15½	5.14½	40.87½	41.00	7.06	7.05
May 1	5.14	5.13	40.87½	41.00	7.03½	7.02¾
May 2	5.14	5.13	41.00	41.06¼	7.02¾	7.01¾
May 3	5.14½	5.13½	40.87½	40.93¾	7.01¾	7.00½
May 4	5.15½	5.14½	40.75	40.87½	7.01¼	7.00½
May 5	5.15½	5.14½	40.81¼	40.93¾	7.01¼	7.00½
Week's range—						
High	5.14	5.13	41.00	41.06¼	7.01¼	7.00½
Low	5.15½	5.14½	40.75	40.87½	7.06	7.05
Same week last year—						
High	5.18	5.17¼	41.93¾	42.06¼	6.21	6.20
Low	5.20	5.19	41.12½	41.25	6.81	6.30
Year to date—						
High	5.00¼	4.99	41.75	42.00	6.88¾	6.87¾
Low	5.16¼	5.15¼	40.18¾	40.25	7.86	7.85¼
Same period last year—						
High	5.15	5.14	45.18¾	45.31¼	6.21	6.20
Low	5.26	5.25	41.12½	41.25	6.79	6.78

	Greece. Dem.	Cables.	Russia. Dem.	Cables.
April 30	20.00	20.05	28.10	28.20
May 1	20.00	20.05	28.10	28.20
May 2	20.00	20.05	27.80	27.90
May 3	20.00	20.05	27.90	28.00
May 4	20.00	20.05	27.90	28.00
May 5	20.00	20.05	27.90	28.00
Week's range—				
High	20.00	20.05	28.10	28.20
Low	20.00	20.05	27.80	27.90
Year to date—				
High	20.05	20.10	29.90	29.95
Low	19.70	19.75	27.70	27.80

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Cab's.	Stockholm. Dem.	Cab's.	Christiania. Dem.	Cab's.
Apr. 30	28.20	28.40	29.80	30.00	29.20	29.40
May 1	28.10	28.30	29.65	29.80	29.10	29.30
May 2	28.10	28.30	29.60	29.90	29.30	29.50
May 3	28.20	28.85	29.70	29.90	29.30	29.50
May 4	28.10	28.35	29.90	30.10	29.20	29.40
May 5	28.12½	28.37½	29.75	30.00	29.25	29.50
Week's range—						
High	28.20	28.40	29.90	30.10	29.40	29.60
Low	28.10	28.30	29.60	29.80	29.10	29.30
Year to date—						
High	29.60	29.70	30.35	30.50	29.75	29.85
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45	27.80	27.90

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Cab's.	Peking. Dem.	Cab's.	Shanghai. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	57.60	57.75	91.50	91.62½	85.87½	86.00
Low	57.50	57.60	90.25	90.37½	84.50	84.62½
Year to date—						
High	58.00	58.10	94.00	94.12½	89.00	89.12½
Low	55.00	55.10	85.00	85.12½	80.00	80.12½

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem.	Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.	Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	51.12½	51.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	51.12½	51.25
Year to date—						
High	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.25	32.87½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25

	SPAIN. Dem.	Cab's.	JAPAN. Kobe. Dem.	Cab's.	Yokohama. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	21.95	22.10	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.80	21.90	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Year to date—						
High	21.95	22.10	50.75	50.80½	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.05	21.15	50.75	50.87½	50.70	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Demand.	Cables.	Rio. Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—				
High	48.25	48.37½	25.25	25.87½
Low	43.25	43.37½	24.62½	24.75
Year to date—				
High	44.75	44.87½	25.25	25.87½
Low	43.00	43.12½	23.50	23.60

ESTABLISHED 1784.

[No. 1393.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on May 1st, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts			$26,388,485.73
Overdrafts, unsecured			1,262.80
Customers' liability under Letters of Credit actually used and for which this bank has not been reimbursed			390,727.00
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank			4,695,375.79
U. S. bonds:			
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		$800,000.00	
U. S. bonds owned and unpledged		500,000.00	
Total U. S. bonds			1,300,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.:			
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits		$1,009,567.62	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		8,154,699.26	
Total bonds, securities, &c.			9,164,266.88
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock			1.06
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)			180,000.00
Value of banking house			250,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 20)			1,638,384.47
Exchanges for Clearing House			14,209,921.86
Outside checks and other cash items		$1,476,720.09	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents		569.56	
			1,477,289.65
Notes of other national banks			6,000.00
Federal Reserve notes			18,500.00
20. Lawful reserve in vault and net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank			7,000,262.84
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer			56,000.00
Total			$66,771,977.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		4,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$1,166,841.58	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	110,273.87	
		1,056,567.71
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		42,450.00
Circulating notes outstanding		790,747.50
Demand deposits:		
Net amount due to banks and bankers	$14,159,220.59	
Dividends unpaid	1,263.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	25,842,226.29	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	770,450.65	
Certified checks	8,441,034.27	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,425,173.64	
Postal savings deposits	953,762.00	
Total demand deposits		51,593,129.34
Time deposits (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice):		
Certificates of deposit	$896,311.19	
Other time deposits	872,786.63	
Total of time deposits		1,769,097.82
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding	$4,987.75	
Customers' letters of credit drawn against	390,727.00	
		395,714.75
Acceptances executed for customers		4,695,375.79
Liabilities other than those above stated		428,894.11
Total		$66,771,977.52

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of May, 1917.

[Seal] THOMAS J. MOONEY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: JAMES B. MABON, CHAS. OLNEY, ROBT. C. HILL, Directors.

[Charter No. 9,717.]

REPORT OF CONDITION OF

THE GOTHAM NATIONAL BANK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on May 1, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,386,001.12
Overdrafts, unsecured		841.75
U. S. bonds:		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation, (par value)	$200,000.00	
U. S. bonds owned and unpledged	25,000.00	
		225,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.:		
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$147,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	543,235.76	
Total bonds, securities, &c.		690,235.76
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		25,345.21
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription)		12,000.00
Value of banking house. $17,000.00		
Equity in banking house		17,000.00
Furniture and fixtures		14,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 20)		485,048.13
Exchanges for Clearing House		227,526.67
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		30,755.29
Outside checks and other cash items	$2,217.46	
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	3,732.44	
		5,949.89
Notes of other national banks		6,960.00
Federal Reserve notes		64,730.00
(20) Lawful reserve in vault and net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		1,105,526.61
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		24,750.00
Total		$6,321,170.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		200,000.00
Undivided profits	$53,647.96	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	26,291.37	
		27,356.59
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		2,503.28
Circulating notes outstanding		200,000.00
Net amount due to banks and bankers		39,579.60
Dividends unpaid		50.00
Demand deposits:		
(33) Individual deposits subject to checks		5,061,017.77
(34) Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		176,207.65
(35) Certified checks		84,410.63
(36) Cashier's checks outstanding		145,692.79
(38) Postal savings deposits		146,000.00
Total demand deposits, Items 33, 34, 35, 36, and 38, $5,718,328.84.		
Time deposits (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days' or more notice):		
(42) Certificates of deposit		38,200.00
Total of time deposits, Item 42, $38,200.00.		
Liabilities other than those above stated, income tax withheld		102.12
Total		$6,321,170.43

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, C. A. CORNELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. A. CORNELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of May, 1917.

[Seal.] F. J. VERITZAN, JR., Notary Public.

Certificate filed in New York County, No. 48.

Correct—Attest: CHAS. R. SAUL, H. H. BIZALLION, THOMAS KELLY, Directors.

344,436.

The average net paid circulation of The New York Times for the six months ended March 31, 1917, as reported to Post Office Department, was 344,436 copies.—Advt.

[No. 9,260.]

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

Union Exchange National Bank of New York,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on May 1st, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$11,276,961.33
Overdrafts, unsecured		160.72
Customers' liability under letters of credit actually used and for which this bank has not been reimbursed		48,000.00
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		400,000.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$459,342.39	
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable	15,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	692,749.14	
Total bonds, securities, &c.		1,167,092.08
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		1,500.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		51,000.00
Furniture and fixtures		5,000.00
Real estate owned other than banking house		56,654.04
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 20)		433,897.02
Exchanges for Clearing House		439,576.53
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		37,527.58
Outside checks and other cash items	$25,213.39	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	3,712.44	
		28,925.83
Notes of other national banks		28,000.00
Federal Reserve notes		15,000.00
20. Lawful reserve in vault and net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		2,712,373.19
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		24,000.00
Total		$16,725,608.27

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		700,000.00
Undivided profits	$540,124.85	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	108,531.35	
		431,593.50
Circulating notes outstanding		400,000.00
Net amount due to banks and bankers		1,118,609.63
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check		12,183,048.08
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		42,496.50
Certified checks		112,235.10
Cashier's checks outstanding		221,471.87
Postal Savings Deposits		423,660.00
State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank		8,948.49
Total demand deposits, $12,991,910.04.		
Certificates of deposit		40,495.10
Customers' letters of credit drawn against		48,000.00
Total		$16,725,608.27

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, DAVID NEVINS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DAVID NEVINS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of May, 1917.

[Seal.] SAMUEL HEYMAN, Notary Public Bronx County. Certificate filed in New York Co. New York County Clerk's No. 10. New York Register's No. 8038. Term expires March 30, 1918.

Correct—Attest: GEO. T. WILSON, GEO. A. PLIMPTON, ARTHUR D. WOLF, Directors.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL GAINS.

Net Surplus Last Year Twice as Great as in 1915.

The Illinois Central is another road reporting a new record in earnings for 1916. Total operating revenues for the period ended Dec. 31 were $73,740,000, an increase of $9,936,000 over 1915. The freight department contributed $7,333,000 of this gain, but there was also an increase of $1,570,000 in passenger revenues.

The operating expenses, amounting to $52,843,000 increased $3,823,000, of which $430,000 was added to the cost of maintaining way and structures and $2,010,000 to the upkeep of equipment. Transportation costs expanded $1,106,000.

The net surplus after all charges was $15,707,000 last year, equivalent to 14.3 per cent on the $109,296,000 of common stock. In 1915 the surplus was $7,753,000, or less than half this total. C. H. Markham, President, says that earnings were expanded by the unusual conditions of activity obtaining in nearly all kinds of business.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.
April 30	2.78	2.70	2.34	2.23¼	1.95	1.86½
May 1	2.71	2.55	2.27	2.12¼	1.89	1.81
May 2	2.72	2.55	2.22	2.08½	1.87½	1.79
May 3	2.80	2.72	2.28	2.19¾	1.91½	1.86
May 4	2.75	2.59	2.22½	2.15	1.88½	1.83½
May 5	2.78¾	2.73½	2.25	2.19	1.91	1.85½
W'k's re.	2.80	2.55	2.34	2.08½	1.95	1.79

CORN.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.
April 30	1.50¾	1.48¾	1.46½	1.43	1.39½	1.35¾
May 1	1.50	1.45	1.44¼	1.38¼	1.36¾	1.31¾
May 2	1.50	1.45	1.43	1.37¾	1.35¼	1.31
May 3	1.53	1.50½	1.45¾	1.42¾	1.37½	1.34½
May 4	1.52½	1.49½	1.44½	1.41¾	1.36¾	1.34¼
May 5	1.58½	1.51¼	1.44¾	1.42¾	1.36¾	1.35½
W'k's re.	1.58½	1.45	1.46½	1.37⅞	1.39½	1.31

OATS.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.
April 30	70¾	67¾	67½	64¾	57⅞	56
May 1	69½	66¾	66	62⅞	56⅝	54⅞
May 2	68	66¼	64⅝	62⅝	56	54⅝
May 3	68¾	67⅞	65⅜	63⅞	56	55¼
May 4	68	66	64½	62½	55⅝	54¼
May 5	67⅞	66	64	63⅛	55⅛	54
Week's range	70⅝	66	67½	62½	57⅞	54

Provisions.

LARD.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
April 30	$21.87	$21.65	$22.00	$21.87
May 1	22.15	21.87	22.25	22.00
May 2	22.50	22.27	22.60	22.35
May 3	22.45	22.30	22.60	22.87
May 4	22.35	22.25	22.45	22.27
May 5	22.25	22.15	22.37	22.20
Week's range	22.50	21.15	22.60	21.87

RIBS.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
April 30	$20.60	$20.47	$20.87	$20.70
May 1	20.77	20.67	21.00	20.85
May 2	21.00	20.80	21.27	21.00
May 3	20.95	20.75	21.17	20.92
May 4	20.72	20.45	20.87	20.62
May 5	20.57	20.45	20.72	20.55
Week's range	21.00	20.47	21.27	20.55

PORK.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
April 30	$38.25	$38.15	$38.70	$38.45
May 1	38.80	38.30	39.17	38.70
May 2	39.30	38.90	39.70	39.20
May 3	..	..	39.70	39.20
May 4	..	..	39.15	39.05
May 5	..	..	38.80	38.37
			38.40	38.25
Week's range	39.30	38.15	39.70	38.25

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.	Aug. High.	Low.
April 30	20.34	20.14	20.17	19.93	19.90	19.90
May 1	20.40	20.08	20.26	19.85	..	..
May 2	20.30	20.05	20.14	19.97	..	..
May 3	20.10	19.69	20.00	19.50	19.45	19.44
May 4	19.91	19.65	19.77	19.46	19.50	19.35
May 5	19.88	19.78	19.75	19.48	..	..
W'k's re.	20.40	19.65	20.26	19.46	19.90	19.35

	Oct. High.	Low.	Nov. High.	Low.	Dec. High.	Low.
April 30	19.38	19.17	19.34	19.34	19.40	19.21
May 1	19.57	19.20	..	..	19.60	19.24
May 2	19.45	19.31	..	..	19.48	19.35
May 3	19.26	18.75	..	..	19.33	18.80
May 4	18.96	18.70	..	..	19.00	18.76
May 5	18.95	18.70	..	..	19.01	18.75
W'k's re.	19.57	18.70	19.34	19.34	19.60	18.75

PROPOSALS.

NORTH CAROLINA, RALEIGH, N. C.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of State Treasurer until noon Thursday, May 24th, 1917, for the purchase of all or any part of the following bonds:

$25,000.00 4 per cent. ten-year bonds for "The State Home and Training School for Girls and Women," dated July 1st, 1917, expiring July 1st, 1927.

$75,000.00 4 per cent. ten-year bonds for "Caswell Training School," dated July 1st, 1917, expiring July 1st, 1927.

$400,000.00 4 per cent. forty-one-year bonds for "Road Building," dated July 1st, 1917, expiring July 1st, 1958.

Blanks for bidding will be furnished upon application to me.

B. R. LACY, State Treasurer.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, May 22, 1917, for Contract 185, for furnishing and delivering cement for use at the Woodstock and Glenford dikes of the Ashokan reservoir. The cement is to be delivered to the West Hurley station of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of five dollars ($5) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President; CHARLES N. CHADWICK, JOHN F. GALVIN, Commissioners, Board of Water Supply. GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT of Columbia, April 30, 1917.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., May 14, 1917, for the construction of Swimming Pools at the Cardozo Playground, at First and H Streets, Southwest, and in Piney Branch Parkway, near 16th St., N. W. Blank forms of proposal, plans, and specifications may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. A deposit of five dollars will be required from bidders to insure the return of the plans and specifications. Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, C. W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, N. Y. H., until 10:20 A. M., May 25, 1917, for furnishing supplies of coal, gasoline, binding, clock winding, biological products, bluo printing, burials, and on or about June 26th, and periodically thereafter, for furnishing subsistence supplies. For blanks and particulars apply to Commissioner.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW YORK AND PARAGUAY COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that at a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York and Paraguay Company, duly called for that purpose upon three days' notice to each Director, and held on the 20th day of April, 1917, the Board of Directors, by vote of a majority of the whole board, adopted a resolution that it is in their opinion advisable to dissolve the corporation forthwith, and thereupon duly called a meeting of the stockholders for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.

Pursuant to such action of the Directors, you are hereby notified that a special meeting of the stockholders of NEW YORK AND PARAGUAY COMPANY will be held on the 21st day of May, 1917, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the principal office of the corporation, Room 404, 17 Battery Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, to act upon such proposition and the recommendation of the Directors, and to consider such matters connected with the dissolution of the corporation as may properly be submitted to the stockholders for their consideration and action, including the proposition to consent to take in part payment for the assets to be conveyed upon the dissolution by NEW YORK AND PARAGUAY COMPANY to THE INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTS COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Maryland, engaged in a business of the same general character as the New York and Paraguay Company, the stock of said The International Products Company, the same to be distributed among the stockholders in lieu of money in proportion to their interests and respective shares in the New York and Paraguay Company.

Dated New York, April 20, 1917.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM F. DOUGHTY, Secretary of New York and Paraguay Company.

AMERICAN ICE SECURITIES COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that a certificate of proceedings for the dissolution of the American Ice Securities Company has been duly filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, and that the Board of Directors, as Trustees, are liquidating the assets of the Company, and all persons having claims against the Company must present them on or before June 1st, 1917, to the Treasurer of the Company at his office at 1,480 Broadway, New York City, so that the same may be paid before the assets of the Company are distributed to its stockholders. WALTER LEE, Treasurer.

Dated May 7, 1917.

THE TEACHING STAFF.

Licenses for Promotion and Elementary Schools Granted.

There have been placed, as of April 27, 1917, upon the eligible lists of teachers holding license for promotion the names of the following applicants:

ENGLISH.

Name and School.	Rating.
Israel Seligman, 58, Bronx	89.825
Frank A. Smerling, 51, Manhattan	81.85
Edward I. Sanders, 40, Bronx	79.05
Myron R. Goldin, 79, Manhattan	77.925
Henry A. Convissar, 156, Brooklyn	75.525
Ellen H. Edwards, 171, Brooklyn	89.9
Berenice Weil, 48, Bronx	87.775
Rebecca Solomon, 161, Manhattan	85.325
Julia V. O'Leary, 89, Brooklyn	84.487
Mabel C. Koster, 85, Brooklyn	83.312
Evelyn C. Meagher, 140, Brooklyn	82.637
Eleanor B. Lyford, 132, Brooklyn	82.25
Helmi Miller, 25, Bronx	82.1
Mrs. Alice J. Judson, 174, Brooklyn	81.8
Jeanette Levin, 37, Bronx	81.4
Elizabeth Pennamacoor, 72, Manhattan	81.35
Edna L. Robertson, 38, Manhattan	81.225
Katharine C. Donohue, 3P, Bronx	80.825
Lucy G. McCutchen, 68, Manhattan	80.55
Evelyn Markwitz, 148, Brooklyn	80.325
Evelyn H. Blankley, 147G, Brooklyn	80.312
Harriet E. Porritt, 43, Manhattan	80.312
Susan M. Crimmins, 71, Manhattan	80.287
Grace M. Bates, 1, Manhattan	80.075
Renata Wolff, 9, Brooklyn	79.75
Minnie R. Lapham, 84G, Brooklyn	79.65
Marie G. Carlin, 160, Brooklyn	79.2
Margaret R. Keating, 112, Brooklyn	77.825
Mary T. Delaney, 44, Queens	77.112
Elizabeth C. McDonald, 45, Brooklyn	76.325
Madeleine V. Brown, 56, Brooklyn	76.237
Mary H. Garrison, 10, Manhattan	76.175
Matilda Srager, 10, Bronx	75.775
Ruth Danheiser, 51, Manhattan	75.625
Dinah E. Cohen, 72, Manhattan	75.175
Ray H. Lazarus, 86, Manhattan	74.75
Elizabeth I. Ellsworth, 81, Queens	74.65
Clarice J. Smith, 16, Bronx	74.175
Florence M. Hannan, 38, Bronx	73.825
Regina Kraus, 43, Bronx	72.45
Amelia Vail, 10, Bronx	71.875
Eithne Magee, 56, Queens	71.5
Camille McSorley, 66, Brooklyn	71.25

HISTORY AND CIVICS.

Name and School.	Rating.
Philip Haas, 23, Manhattan	80.9
E. Chaffee Saunders, 33, Bronx	80.625
Louis R. Jaffe, 128, Brooklyn	78.65
Joseph P. Eisenstein, 87, Manhattan	76.5
Meyer Corenthal, 9, Bronx	76.425
Henry H. Constantine, 3, Richmond	76.412
Herman Haberman, 167, Brooklyn	76.4
Mildred A. McNamara, 83, Brooklyn	87.775
Ellen M. Nugent, 54, Manhattan	87.425
Bertha Insler, 12, Manhattan	86.837
Florence E. Strickland, 190, Manhattan	86.3
Mrs. Margaret T. Le Roy, 63, Manhattan	84.975
Mrs. Minnie E. Hughes, 156, Brooklyn	84.9
Lillian M. Canfield, 147B, Brooklyn	84.75
Jeanie Stewart, 77G, Manhattan	84.275
Alice L. Larkin, 56, Manhattan	84.25
Grace A. Taylor, 132, Manhattan	84.25
Josephine M. Spor, 6, Bronx	84.075
Lena Garfinkel, 140, Manhattan	83.925
Edna M. Bruce, 94, Brooklyn	83.75
Anna M. Savage, 2, Bronx	83.562
Ethel J. Fyfe, 73, Brooklyn	83.475
Helen M. Pickering, 171, Brooklyn	83.325
Estelle B. Bauer, 21, Bronx	83.25
Mrs. Helen A. P. Whitney, 98, Manhattan	83.037
Mary V. Conway, 108, Brooklyn	82.937
Edna Boyden, 46, Bronx	82.925
Ida C. Martens, 103, Brooklyn	82.525
Gertrude C. Archer, 20, Bronx	82.425
Maude J. Andrews, 177, Manhattan	82.4
A. Gertrude Hopkins, 89, Brooklyn	82.25
Ethel S. Kerner, 12, Manhattan	82.137
Greta M. V. Carole, 9, Brooklyn	81.85
Florence B. Johnson, 58, Bronx	81.625
Adele S. McKenna, 163, Brooklyn	81.587
Ellen A. Dradoy, 90, Manhattan	81.55
Elsie K. Schroder, 143, Brooklyn	81.512
May A. Kennedy, 45, Manhattan	81.462
Elizabeth M. Gowen, 143, Brooklyn	81.225
Frances J. Digby, 179, Manhattan	81.225
Mildred A. Meegan, 126, Brooklyn	81.212
Elvira O. Bailey, 25, Bronx	81.1
Mary K. Murphy, 84, Brooklyn	80.912
Mary E. Clear, 168, Brooklyn	80.875
Ada L. Kerby, 84G, Brooklyn	80.825
Olive E. Allen, 158, Brooklyn	80.787
Emma E. Germann, 118, Brooklyn	80.775
Ina R. Krumrine, 53, Bronx	80.775
Marie F. Gerken, 6, Brooklyn	80.712
Teresa L. McKenna, 163, Brooklyn	80.7
Hilda E. Wilson, 46, Manhattan	80.625
Louise J. T. Calame, 7, Brooklyn	80.475
S. Elizabeth Warner, 152, Brooklyn	80.337
Matilda Ehrlich, 137, Brooklyn	80.05
Mary R. McCheane, 142, Brooklyn	80.05
Elizabeth R. Gleeson, 127, Brooklyn	80
Anna Wietz, 30, Manhattan	79.95
Marion R. Breslin, 66, Manhattan	79.9
Gwendoline Langharne, 145, Brooklyn	79.75
Margaret R. Campbell, 106, Brooklyn	79.537
Elinor T. Reilley, 86, Manhattan	79.45
Hermina Mashin, 89, Brooklyn	79.337
Kathryn C. Walsh, 91, Manhattan	79.187
Alberta S. Allard, 106, Brooklyn	79.125
Elizabeth Murphy, 112, Brooklyn	79.087
Diana A. Kohler, 90, Queens	79.062
Marguerite J. Morris, 126, Brooklyn	78.8
Edith M. Coyle, 186, Manhattan	78.412
Gertrude T. Lesch, 40, Bronx	78.4
Clara R. Dunne, 10, Brooklyn	78.375
Mary Chambers, 95, Manhattan	78.3
Margaret O'Regan, 6, Brooklyn	78.275
Florence A. Cocheau, 173, Brooklyn	78.1
Edith Haviland, 158, Brooklyn	78
Mrs. Marguerite M. Smith, 154, B'klyn	77.987
Agnes M. Callahan, 74, Manhattan	77.7
B. Genevieve Sullivan, 129, Brooklyn	77.1
Margaret C. Creech, 23, Richmond	76.65
Millicent J. Rider, 3, Brooklyn	76.65
Rose M. O'Hara, 103, Manhattan	76.637
May E. Brown, 35, Brooklyn	76.55
Ernestine Kupfer, 162, Brooklyn	76.462
Lulu H. Burke, 42, Brooklyn	75.875
Libbie Harrison, 50, Brooklyn	75.525
Eleanore J. Spitznagle, 11, Manhattan	75.25
Sophie E. Sievers	75.25
Marie D. Murphy, 43, Manhattan	74.575
Ella M. Graham, 173, Brooklyn	74.45
Lilian E. O'Brien, 20, Bronx	74.35
Edna Vail, 161, Manhattan	74.35
Anna M. Wort, 6, Richmond	74.35
Mary Gorman, 7, Manhattan	74.3
Nettie Kreinik, 53, Bronx	73.662
Elizabeth Stack, 64, Manhattan	72.975
Grace M. Gehan, 29, Bronx	72.35
Mabel L. Bogardus, 28, Bronx	71.95
Mabel H. McCabe, 163, Brooklyn	71.425
Etta A. Burchard, 28, Bronx	71
Rose A. R. Mahony, 129, Brooklyn	70.575
Mabel E. Tilton, 106, Brooklyn	69.825
Amelia E. Kauffman, 175, Brooklyn	68.1

MATHEMATICS.

Joseph M. Downey, Jr., 44, Bronx	80.775
Louis Englander, 186, Manhattan	80.4
Irving L. Cohen, 12, Bronx	78.125
Benjamin S. Salmanowitz, 144, B'klyn	76.025
Alice Hasluck, 58, Brooklyn	88.625
Celia Rauch, 46, Manhattan	87.525
Agnes C. Titterton, 2, Bronx	87.05
Marie C. Quinn, 169, Manhattan	86.95
Helen C. Buckley, 44, Queens	82.875
Julia Philippson, 63, Manhattan	80.85
Georgia E. Rowell, 82, Brooklyn	79.175
Clara Kislik, 78, Manhattan	78.25
Ellen Jones, 29, Bronx	76.575
Pauline L. Batt, 101, Manhattan	74.7
Margaret M. Daly, 52, Bronx	71.525

Licenses as pupil teacher in elementary schools have been granted to the following:

GEOGRAPHY AND SCIENCE—MEN.

Jacob Flatow, 168, Brooklyn	82.75
James M. Kearney, 18, Manhattan	80.5

WOMEN.

Lillie M. Carley, 45, Bronx	85.875

BROOKLYN TRAINING SCHOOL—WOMEN.

Mary A. Adinolfi, Eleanor S. Barber, Alice M. Beattie, Dora Bernstein, Ruth Breckwoldt, Sarah Breslow, Anastasia C. Byers, Florence Caesar, Lois J. Casey, Elsie H. Cherry, Madeline M. Clancy, Marjorie J. Clarke, Edith M. Dains, Rita J. Donohue, Mary A. Dowd, Gladys Edelson, Rose E. Fealy, Julia A. J. Feldman, M. L. Fitzgerald, M. M. Flanagan, Helen U. Foley, Beatrice A. Folster, Mamie Freedman, Fannie Glickman, Mary N. Glynn, Ida J. Grant, Gussie Greenbaum, Gertrude M. Griffith, Agnes C. Harrington, H. M. Hendrickson, Helen A. Herm, Marjorie Hilton, Bertha Horowitz, Mary J. Hurley, Alice M. Irwin, Rose L. Jacobs, Martha Jacobsen, Mildred A. Johnson, Margaret S. Juchly, Lorette T. Kammerer, Madeline A. Kluber, Frances Konovitz, Marie V. Lanigan, Rose C. Lerman, Anna McCaffrey, Marie G. McCormick, Helen M. McCusker, Esther B. McGarry, Agnes A. McGrath, F. E. McLaughlin, Lillie S. McLavy, Grace K. McMahon, M. E. McMahon, Helen McNamara, Mae V. McNeely, Martha C. Maher, Esther Malzone, Frances Montellone, Sophie Martin, G. H. Montgomery, May J. A. Moore, Anna Moran, Dorothy E. Morris, Jessie M. Morris, Lillie Mulcahey, Hannah Muller, Estelle R. Murphy, Jane C. Nelson, Anna M. O'Boyle, Helen R. O'Brien, Rose E. O'Rourke, Alice Parkhurst, Marie C. C. Perkins, Lily E. Peterson, Clara L. Quattlander, Mary M. Reagan, Anna L. Reischour, Macedonia Reynolds, Elsie Robinson, Stella R. Rubin, Hazel I. Seery, Cecilia Shirk, Dora Simon, Bessie Slutsky, Amelia A. Smith, Angela Smith, Rosaria Sparacio, Mary M. Steed, Harriet Tashman, Alice M. Toomey, Natalie J. Vause, Elsie V. Vogel, Helen M. Ward, Edith S. Webber, Olga C. Weck, Anna M. Weissenborn, Elizabeth H. Welch, Gladys A. Whritenour, Alma E. Wilckens, Madelon M. Williemin, Florence M. Winent, Sadel Wortis.

BROOKLYN TRAINING SCHOOL—MEN.

Harry Ostrofsky.

JAMAICA TRAINING SCHOOL.

Santina Barnasco, Grace Baker, Fred V. Bruch, Mary E. Burke, Clara C. D'Arcy, Mary Dellaquila, Patrick W. Dowd, Eva Gelles, Angelie Gonsior, Eliz. F. Higgins, Lucy A. Hoar, Ruth Kasten, Olga Krizek, John W. Kroeger, Florence Krueger, Anna Lebowsky, Agnes M. Martin, Renee M. Parry, Helen E. Reilly, William Rey, Eva Sallas, Sarah Sapirstein, Beatrice Schroder, Lucile M. Starke, Lillian M. Taylor, Ina V. Tucker, Martha Tucker, Teresa C. Uhlinger, Kate Wassenberger.

NEW YORK TRAINING SCHOOL.

Gertrude H. Anderson, Fanny Altman, Elsie Apsel, Sarah Aronoff, Lillian Bieber, Julia Blaesser, Ruth Block, Marie A. Boylan, Jessie Bricker, Mabel Ceccarelli, Catherine T. Coffey, Loretta Cooke, Loretta C. Gilmartin, Victoria Ginsberg, Goldie A. Goldsmith, Augusta G. Gordon, Helen Gordon, Freda Heginbotham, Lucile Herckenrath, Ida E. Janes, Ida Judenkirsch, Irene C. Jurs, Pauline E. Koerner, Alethea Koupal, Dorothea Koupal, Eugenie M. Lamb, Mary E. Manning, Margaret Martin, Helen F. B. McKinstry, Anna A. Corcoran, Ethel Crandall, Marjorie Cremin, Johana A. Crowe, Jennie D'Alesandro, Elizabeth Desmond, Madeleine Dillon, Irene Egan, May F. Egan, Mary Finnell, Rose Flaster, Alice M. Gargan, Jennie L. Myers, Ida Neale, Theodora E. Norman, Lillian E. Opin, Madeleine M. Quirk, Evangeline Reid, Victoria Rose, Varne Russell, Mary Satewicz, Pauline Savarese, Helen Schuman, Henrietta A. Schwarz, Helen Strand, Rose Sporn, Tillie Starkman, Amanda von Juch.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Forecasts:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate n. e. winds.

Ga.—Fair Mon. and Tues., except probably showers Tues. in extreme s.; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues., except thunder showers Mon. in extreme s. and thunder showers and cooler in n. w. Mon. night or Tues.; gentle to moderate shifting winds, except moderate to fresh n. w. to n. winds over n. w.

Ala.—Showers and cooler Mon. or Mon. night. Tues. fair, warmer; moderate to fresh n. and n. e. winds along the coast.

Miss.—Showers Mon.; cooler in s. Tues. fair, warmer; moderate to fresh n. and n. e. winds on the coast.

Ohio—Cloudy and continued cool Mon. Tues. fair, warmer; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Cloudy Mon. Tues. fair and warmer.

La.—Cloudy Mon., showers, warmer in n. w. Tues. fair, warmer.

Ark., Okla., and W. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer.

MONEY RATES

On Call.	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
April 30	3¾	2¾	2½	2¾
May 1	4	2¾	2½	2¾
May 2	4	2½	3	2½
May 3	4½	3	3	3
May 4	4	3½	3½	4
May 5	4	3	3½	4
Week's range—				
High	4½			4
Low	2½			2½
Same week last year—				
High	3			2½
Low	2½			2½
Year to date—				
High	4			4½
Low	1½			1½
Same period last year—				
High	3			2½
Low	1¾			1¾

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
April 30	4 @4½	4¼@4½	4 @4½
May 1	3¾@4	4	4¼@4½
May 2	3¾@4	4 @4¼	4½
May 3	4 @4½	4½@4¾	4½@4¾
May 4		4 @4½	4½@5
May 5		4 @4½	
Week's range—			
High	4½	4¾	5
Low	3¾	4	4
Same week last year—			
High	3½	3¼	3½
Low	3¾	3	3
Year to date—			
High	4½	4¾	5
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	3	3¼	3½
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ... 3 @3⅝

Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ... 3½@4

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days ... 4¼@4½

4 to 6 months ... 4½@4¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ... 5

DISCOUNT RATES FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	*3½	†4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4½
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3½	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	3½	4	4	4½
S. Francisco	3½	4	4½	4½

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	4
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	..
Cleveland	5	†3½	4	3½
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	..
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3½	3½	3½
St. Louis	4½	3½	3½	..
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3½
Dallas	5	3½	3½	3½
S. Francisco	5½	3½	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent., over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
April 30	Par	†10c	†25@10c	*10c
May 1	Par	†15c	†25@10c	*10c
May 2	Par	†10c	†25@10c	*10c
May 3	Par	†5c	†25@10c	*10c
May 4	Par	†5c	†25@10c	*10c
May 5	Par	†5c	†25@10c	*10c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
April 30	3½	4¾	4 11/16	27f 18c
May 1	4½	4¾	4 11/16	27f 18c
May 2	4	4¾	4 11/16	27f 18c
May 3	4	4¾	4 11/16	27f 18c
May 4	3¾@4	4 11/16@4¾	4 11/16	27f 18c
May 5	3¾@4	4 11/16@4¾	4¾	27f 18c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British 4½%.	Rentes. Paris.
April 30	55	91½	61f 65c
May 1	..	..	61f 50f
May 2	55¼	91¾	61f 50c
May 3	55¼	91¾	61f 50c
May 4	55¼	91½	61f 50c
May 5	55¼	91½	61f 50c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
April 30	37½d	74¾c
May 1	37⅝d	74¾c
May 2	37⅞d	74¾c
May 3	38¼d	75¼c
May 4	38¼d	75¼c
May 5	38d	74⅞c

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	5	Apr. 5, 1917
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	5	July 1, 1915
Austria	4½	Apr. 10, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1916
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 1, 1915
Sweden	5½	Nov. 9, 1916
Norway	5½	Nov. 9, 1916
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

Financial Notes.

John N. Willys has been elected a Director of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation, succeeding H. Sayre Wheeler, who resigned recently.

B. S. Miller, formerly with the Chemical National Bank, has joined the auditing department of the National Bank of Commerce. He is a Vice President of the American Institute of Banking.

INSTRUCTION.

CLAREMONT SCHOOL, 63 Broadway, N.Y. Shorthand Course $17.50; Bookkeeping $20; Spanish $7.50. Day and Evening Sessions.

CIGAR PAR EXCELLENCE
Marie Antoinette
TRY ONE
Sold Wherever Quality is in demand
10¢ and UP
Made by E. KLEINER & CO., N.Y.

VERY REASONABLE FIGURES FOR
OFFICE & SHOW ROOM PARTITIONS
H. Katz & Son, 132 Prince St. "Spring" 8280.

AUCTIONEERS.

David W. Biow Co., 520-522 B'way
AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
333-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.

SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING. Tel. 6911-12 Barclay.
13-15 Lispenard St. Tel. 497 Franklin.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way,
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures.
Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2240.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CHAMBRAY.—Will buy for cash. Badanes, 64 West 23d St.

CLOTH.—0936 blue, Lorraine, gabardine, blue, black, and brown; 4040 Copenhagen. F 188 Times.

COATS.—Western jobber in the market to place quantity orders on ladies' and misses' pile fabric and cloth coats; write for appointment in care of this paper. Z 395 Times Annex.

COATS.—Ladies', misses', juniors', and children's; looking at Fall line. Chicago Mail Order Co., 368 6th Av.

COATS.—We are looking at Fall samples of cloth and pile fabrics. 30 West 15th St.; one flight up.

COATS.—Jobber looking at ladies', misses' Fall coats. 18 West 21st St., 8th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats. 159 West 25th, 7th floor.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Spot cash paid for quantity; inclose samples. O 249 Times Downtown.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on all white voile dresses; must furnish own material; bring samples Monday, between 1 and 3. Abeles & Zuckerman, Inc., 1,161-75 B'way.

DRESSES.—Large jobber open for new models, white georgette, crepe de chine, linen and wash dresses, of the better kind; sample daily. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Contractors with serges, silks and silk poplin dresses; snappy styles; call all week. Paris Dress Co., 35 West 31st.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on better class Summer dresses; also silk and serges; bring samples. Flower Dress Co., 89 W. 32d.

DRESSES.—Will buy for cash any quantity of silk and georgette dresses, of the better grade. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

KERSEY.—American 15020 Kersey, K 544 velour; also Skinner's satin; cash. Greeley 4376.

MATELAMB.—Salts and Hind & Harrison; pay cash. Phone Greeley 6172.

MIXTURES.—Will buy any quantity, lightweights and heavyweights, new or old styles; also navy and black serges, all makes; spot cash. Elias Surut, 19-21 Greene St. Telephone 9697 Spring.

PLUSH.—Open for all kinds seal plush for spot cash. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

PLUSH.—Salts piece; also H. & H. baffin seal. Farr. 3885.

POPLINS.—Broadcloth; all makes; any quantity; cash. F 178 Times.

SEAL PLUSHES wanted, quantity. Phone Plaza 9297.

SERGES.—Open for quantities F. S. G. and W. F. for cash. Box G 11 Times.

SERGES.—American 09050, black and navy. Telephone Farragut 3323.

SKIRTS, DRESSES.—Jobber ordering for Fall, call Monday. 467 Broadway. Room 211.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at Fall line of skirts. Levin, 149 W. 36th.

SUITS.—Placing orders, snappy Fall models. 120 West 27th St., 12th floor.

TUSSAH.—Open for 500 pieces Tussah, white, flesh, blue. M. Weisman & Sons, 118 West 22d Street.

WOOL CHECKS and plaids wanted; quantity no object. Phone Spring 6103.

Offerings to Buyers

AMERICAN 0936; 234; Whitman's 1210 and 87; botany 809; broadcloth 1587; large quantities at once. Phone Gramercy 4475.

ASTRACHANS, Serges, Poplins, White Chinchillas, Jerseys, Silk Poplin, Fancy Seal Plushes, Pearson's Eclats and Slappers; Quilting, all colors. Greeley 4376.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany and others, velours, plushes; prices right. Madison Square 6777.

COATS, SUITS.—2,000, this season's newest and best styles and fabrics, to close out, at a price. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d.

CLOTH.—Navy, rookie and green serge; rose and green poplin, and velour plaids; below opening price. 9,177 Madison Square.

COATS—SUITS.—Big bargains; desirable merchandise; final cleanup. Jacobus, 1,261 Broadway.

COATS, suits to close out at sacrifice; best styles in cloths and silks. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS, SUITS.—Sacrificing entire stock, very cheap. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st St.

COATS, Suits, beautiful styles, 150; close cheap. Premier Cloak Co., 16 East 33d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Will sacrifice entire stock very cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Closing out, latest models; below cost. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing cheap, smart capes, silk coats. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—To close out, 50 coats, job at $2. Plaza 48 W. 27th.

CORDUROY.—In all shades, also white chinchilla, at a price. Chel. 6865.

DRESSES.—Silk, cotton, graduation dresses; immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co., 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Children's gingham, lawn, serge coats; cheap. Perfection Garment Co., 38 West 21st.

DRESSES to close cheap; Summer styles; silks, cottons. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 B'way.

FLAGS.—We have large quantities of soft enameled American flags in buttons and pins for immediate delivery. Apply Room 306, 44 East 23d St. Tel. Gramercy 1979.

FLAGS.—French, English and American flags for immediate delivery, in stock, also flag holders; special novelties, for sale. Arthe, Levy & Bernhard Co., 37 Union Sq.

FLAGS.—Manufacturer with plant open for contracts on flags, pillow cases, or other Government work. A 407 Times Annex.

MACKINAWS.—Am. W. Co. and others; immediate delivery. W 185 Times.

MIDDIES.—1,000 dozen middies, $1 and $1.50 sellers, to close out, price? You must look at them first. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co., 446 Broadway, N. Y. City.

NOVELTY WASH GOODS.—Reduction on discontinued styles of this season's line; full pieces, splendid variety; will sell all or part; big opportunity for retailers. National Dress Goods Co., 8 Beach St. Phone Franklin 3739.

POPLINS.—Scotia No. 3307, 30 blue, 10 black, for sale cheap. F 191 Times.

SAMPLES.—Discarded, all good models; special price; good pick-up for buyer. Albert Skirt Co., 110 West 26th.

SERGES.—Botany 11433, Juilliards 34249; Pacific W. F. X.; all colors. Esco Woolen Co. Farragut 3816.

SKIRTS.—115 doz. mercerized sateen, well made, bargains. Phone Franklin 1358.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Panama; made by United States Fastener Co.; sacrifice; must dispose of at once. A. G., 115 Times.

SUITS AND COATS.—200 ladies' and misses' suits, of the better grade, and 100 coats to close out at 50 off. 30 West 32d St., 1st floor.

SUITS.—Cloths, taffetas, and jerseys; better grade; to close out; cheap. Fine & Cohen, 12 West 27th.

SUITS, COATS.—Silks and cloths, close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 W. 27th.

TAFFETAS.—We have for sale fancy taffetas, shantungs, Canton crepes, and cotton goods. Madison Square 9250.

TAFFETAS.—36-inch plain and changeable. Madison Square 5945.

WAISTS.—Georgette, crepe de chine and cotton waists, to close out at reasonable prices. 15 W. 20th St., 6th floor.

WASH DRESSES and skirts to close out; cheap. Goldstein & Liebert, 8 East 17th.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Levin Bros.; S. Levin, piece goods; Grand.

BALTIMORE—Kramer & Sauber; A. Kramer, dress materials; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; J. H. Wells, dress goods, men's wear, ladies' garments; 11 W. 31st.

BOSTON—Laurel Mfg. Co.; C. Silverman, cotton goods, trimmings; Breslin.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. W. Coombs, gen'l mdse.; 432 4th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Fair; Miss M. B. Clifford, muslin underwear, corsets, negligees, petticoats, infants' wear; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Meyer-Hess Co.; S. S. Hess, wholesale men's furn. goods; McAlpin.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago Mail Order Co.; N. C. Goldman, ladies', misses', children's Fall coats; 368 6th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Catalogue House; H. Philipsborn, kimonos, petticoats, house dresses; H. Marx, girls', children's coats, dresses; 132 W. 21st.

CHICAGO—S. M. & R. Co.; William Rosenfeld, holiday novelties, notions, leather goods; 33 Union Square, Room 19.

CHICAGO—Henkoff & Mish; H. Mish, holiday novelties, leather bags, baby, boudoir caps, camisoles, toys; 33 Union Square, Room 71.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss K. Meier, women's negligees; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO, Ill.—J. V. Farwell & Co.; E. McLeod, wash goods; 72 Leonard St.

CHICAGO—Meyer & Hess Co.; S. S. Hess, furn. goods; McAlpin.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss McGrath, millinery; 44 E. 23d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. O. Tautlinger, T. F. Doherty, leather goods; 1,107 B'way.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bailey Co.; H. R. Tyroler, gen'l mdse.; Mrs. C. Moscovics, jobs suits; Miss B. Vincent, waists; J. Kaplan, furs; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Hirsch Co.; Miss E. Cohen, silk and wash dresses; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Acme Cloak and Suit Co.; J. Schweid, cloaks, suits; Herald Square.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.

FINDLAY, Ohio—Charles D. Levy; Mr. Levy, waists, suits; 72 Madison Av.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—J. T. McTeer Clothing Co.; C. F. Eppes, woolens; Breslin.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Kaufman-Strauss Co.; B. Marcus, domestics; 220 5th Av.

OMAHA, Neb.—Byrne & Hammer D. G. Co.; W. E. Maloney, coats, suits, sweaters, muslin underwear; 43 Leonard.

PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; Miss E. L. Perrett, jobs dresses; 1,261 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 B'way.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—M. Morgan & Co.; M. Morgan, jewelry; Breslin.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—E. W. Edwards & Son; W. Coon, upholstery goods; Wallick.

SAN FRANCISCO—Victor Ullman & Co.; V. R. Ullman, piece goods; 47 White.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—J. B. Hagerdorn, furn. goods; Breslin.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Miss L. Carlos, girls' dresses, coats; 230 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss J. Wade, petticoats; 25 East 26th.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—N. Friedman & Sons Cloak Co.; H. A. Friedman, Fall coats, suits; 1,204 B'way.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—E. W. Edwards & Son; C. A. David, upholstery goods; Wallick.

TACOMA, Wash.—People's Store Co.; T. F. Hall, rugs; 25 E. 26th.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 B'way.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—G. Dannenbaum, ladies', misses', children's Fall coats; 470 4th Av.

FLAG BUNTINGS
for
QUICK DELIVERY
COHN-HALL-MARX CO.
93 Franklin St., N. Y.
Telephone 4800 Franklin

FLAGS
12x18 in. on 36-inch staff, gilt spear, $9.50 gross; same on 30-inch staff, $8.75 gross; also 25x40 in., $6.00 doz.; 35x50 in., $7.50 doz.; 3x5 ft., $10.00 doz; 4x6 ft., $16.50 doz. Finished with duck ends and grommets. File orders early if you want prompt deliveries.
U. S. FLAG COMPANY,
130 West 17th St. Phone Chelsea 608.

FLAGS 3x5 feet, imitation wool bunting, fast color, brass grommets; the leader of them all; lowest price; immediate delivery.
WEARITE UMBRELLA CO., Inc.,
164 5th Ave., N. Y. (Flag Dept.)

FLAGS AMERICAN FLAG SPECIALS 2½x4 ft., mounted on 6-foot poles, $12.00 a doz. Wholesale only. IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
British and French Flags—All Sizes.
POSNER'S POLES AND BRACKETS, 332 Canal Street.

BRIGHTON CARLSBAD SLEEPING WEAR
Albertson, Beckhard & Allen.
38-40 West 32d Street.

WE ARE OFFERING
SPRING SUITS AND COATS
To Close Out.
Simon Ginsburg & Bro., 16-18 W. 22d St.

SILK DRESSES All Latest Models
From $2.75 to $4.50
Messalines, Poplins, Taffetas.
IPP & KWINT 118 WEST 22D STREET.

Sport & Silk Dresses—Popular Price
Booth, Bregman & Sumbers, 120 W. 27th St.

10,000 GARMENTS on the Racks, COATS — SUITS
Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th Street.

AB. & A. FRANKLIN,
Straight Line Dresses, $1 to $3.
151 West 26th Street.

Coats & Suits FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Joseph Schwartz, 152 W. 25th St.

Coats and Suits H. B. RUBIN 36-54 WEST 25th ST.

COATS, SUITS IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. M. B. KAUFMAN, 6 W. 32d.

FURS, peltries of all kinds. Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115 West 30th Street.

Silk Dresses $8.75 15.00 Annette Waist & Dress Co., 109-111 West 27th St.

SKIRTS WIENER BROS., 19 West 21st St.

WASH DRESSES $1.50 $5.00 ROSEBUD MFG. CO. 37-43 W. 26th St.

BROADWAY BRAND, RIBBONS & VELVETS. MAX FEIST, 33-54 W. 33TH ST.

LIBERAL PRICES for Cloaks, Suits & Miscellaneous Merchandise. M. PERLMUTTER, 380 Canal St.

FLAGS
Mounted and Unmounted.
U. S. and Allied Flags.
Wholesale Only.
The Saleco Co., 24 W. 25th St.,
Tel. 9350 Farragut.

SILK DRESSES at $6.75.
MAJESTIC DRESS CO. 129-133 W 29th ST

Flags Bunting. All Sizes. Immediate Delivery. UNCLE SAM FLAG CO., 347 5th Ave., at 34th St. Tel. Murray Hill 9070-1.

The Premier Carpet House of America.
ROBBINS BROTHERS
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums.
12 West 23d Street, New York.

DAVID W. BIOW CO
Auctioneer to the Trade.
Merchandise guaranteed as represented or returnable within ten days.
Regular Weekly Sales Days
Every Tuesday and Friday
General Merchandise.
Wearing Apparel for Ladies, Misses & Children,
Every Wednesday
Clothing for Men, Youths & Children.
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WORMSER & CO.
COMMERCIAL BANKERS
95 Fifth Ave. Phone Stuyvesant 3300.

ADVANCES MADE ON YOUR Outstanding Accounts
LICHTENSTEIN & STERN, 26 Exchange Place.

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS
Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

ACCOUNTS FINANCED Coleman & Co., 1133 Broadway.

Advances on Accounts LEVISON & CO. 341 FIFTH AV.

CHEAPER CONSTRUCTION.

Plan to Offset High Cost of Building Materials.

American resourcefulness has come to the rescue of the prospective builder in the matter of offsetting increased costs of building construction, says the Dow Service Daily Building Reports today.

Simultaneous with a general sweep upward in the cost of building materials effective today, is the announcement that a way has been found to cheapen construction costs in this city, and in all parts of the country, first by making it possible to get buildings ready for plastering at a cost of 30 cents a foot, as against 82 cents under former conditions, by reducing the amount of labor necessary in the construction of a building 20 per cent. and by increasing the spans for cinder concrete flooring from eight feet to twenty, effecting a saving of 50 per cent. in steel and at the same time saving one story in every fifteen of construction without losing any rentable space.

A quick transition is also noted in the scope of building construction directly traceable to the scarcity of steel, whereby instead of erecting a large number of steel reinforced apartment and tenement houses, one well-known general contracting company that heretofore has specialized only in steel skeleton buildings has taken a single contract for 1,500 small brick and lime plaster buildings, and is now negotiating for an additional contract for 1,100 more buildings practically of the same type, although they may be modeled to take advantage of the new system of construction.

Coupled with this epochal change in building construction methods and policies is the announcement by an important steel and wire company of its adherence to their March 5, 1917, price list, which is approximately $8 a ton below the quotations of other firms of reinforced concrete construction. This attitude is in line with the increasing sentiment in the building material market that prices have gone about as far as it is safe for them to go.

The situation is so tense in the matter of demand for new building construction in the metropolitan district at the present time, especially in favor of workable prices on basic commodities that could go into non-steel brick structures running from two and a half to six stories, that the attention of the authorities was last week attracted to causes leading to price conditions prevailing here.

The primary interest centres upon the construction of a vast number of small houses or tenement structures of moderate height in New Jersey, Newark, Harrison, Elizabeth, and Staten Island to house the thousands upon thousands of workmen being mobilized by the Government for the construction of wooden ships on the Newark meadows.

Price changes moved decidedly upward in practically every department of the building material market last week. Masons' hydrated lump advanced $1 a ton in cloth. In paper prices are unchanged. Wood lath advanced $1, and is now $3.75. New quotations are being made on long leaf yellow pine, A. B. Heart or sap rift or flat. German siding advanced $3 for 13-16, 5½ inch, Nos. 1 and 2 bevel ½ by 6 inch; Nos. 1 and 2 siding also advanced. Red cedar siding, 6-inch bevel, is up $2; A, $2.25, and B, $3. Beech advanced $3; birch, $3, and cypress from $47@49 to $51; first and second red gum moved up $2; quartered, all red, firsts and seconds, $2, and North Carolina pine 4-4 edge, 12-inch and No. 1, $4; same, No. 2, $4.50; same, No. 3, $2. Dressed North Carolina pine ceiling advanced $1.25; clear quarter white oak was reported easier, although subject to acceptance. North Carolina pine, f. o. b. cars, Norfolk, is up $2@3. Hard cypress, No. 1, 6 by 18, is $1.25. Perfection cedar shingles advanced 50 cents; California red wood shingles, 50 cents, and Vermont No. 1 unfading green and mottled purple slate advanced about 50 cents.

Linseed oil advanced to $1.22@1.26 a gallon. Tin plates moved up 75 cents. Common Hudson brick continues in a $10 market with some special grades going to $10.25. There is plenty of brick in the market to meet all requirements even should requisitions be made upon the New York market to supply industrial requirements in the Jersey meadows.

Expanded metal lath is quoted at new levels that become effective today. No. 27 gauge has advanced approximately $4 and is now $28 per 100 yards painted. No. 26 gauge is now $29.05; No. 5, $30.15; No. 24, $31.25; No. 22, $33.45. A new price on galvanized expanded metal lath is twelve cents extra over painted prices, representing an advance of four cents.

Portland cement prices remain at $2.12 a barrel, New York, nominally. Some companies are quoting as high as $2.80 a barrel for future deliveries. These are covered prices and do not make the market. Definite general upward prices approximating twenty cents for a barrel are expected.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.05	Jacket	.07
Alta	.03	Julia	.02
Andes	.15	Justice	.03
Best & Belcher	.0[illegible]	Mexican	.27
Bullion	.06	Occidental	.65
Caledonia	.18	Ophir	.15
Challenge Con	.06	Overman	.05
Chollar	.02	Potosi	.02
Confidence	.14	Savage	.07
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Virginia	.69	Sierra Nevada	.20
Exchequer	.05	Union Con	.41
Gould & Curry	.05	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.05	Mexican dollars	.59

TONOPAH.		Goldfield Con	.49
Belmont	4.00	Goldfield Merger	.05
Jim Butler	.72	Great Bend	.05
McNamara	.09	Jumbo Ext	.37
Midway	.12	Jumbo Junior	.10
Mizpah	.10	Kewanas	.12
Monarch Pitts	.14	Silver Pick	.12
Montana	.19	Spearhead	.11
North Star	.12	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Rescue	.29	Big Jim	.73
Tonopah Ext	2.90	Nevada Hills	.23
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	Packard	.38
West End	.72	Rochester	.70
West Tonopah	.33	Round Mountain	.36
GOLDFIELD.		MANHATTAN.	
Atlanta	.10	Big Four	.06
Booth	.07	Manhattan Con	.38
Daisy	.03	Morning Glory	.18
Florence	.20	Union Amal	.24
Fraction	.04	White Caps	1.35

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5⅛	6	Granite	54	60
Dr. Jackpot	6	9	Isabella	13½	14½
Elkton	7⅝	8½	McKinney	22	30
El Paso	26	30	Portland	152	165
Fanny R.	5¼	5⅝	U. Gold M.	19	20¼
Gold Cycle	226	227	Vindicator	65	85
Gold Sov.	3½	5¼			

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 6.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week:

Sales.		Price
30	Arlington Mills	108
10	Berkshire Cotton Mfg. Co.	103½
10	Esmond Mills pf.	92
3	Everett Mills	12½
12	Fairbanks Morse & Co. pf.	98⅛
3	Merrimac Mfg. Co.	58
4	Nashua Mfg. Co.	80¼
18	Pepperell Mfg. Co.	203¾@203¾
6	Tremont and Suffolk Mills	139

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act, Senate No. 2,068, Int. No. 812, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

to amend the New York City Municipal Court Code, in relation to allegations and proof of operation by defendant of a street railway.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, May 8th, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Dated, City Hall, New York, May 4, 1917.
JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act, Senate No. 1,430, Int. No. 1,181, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

to amend the Greater New York charter, in relation to the licensing of pawnbrokers in the City of New York.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, May 8th, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Dated, City Hall, New York, May 4, 1917.
JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act, Assembly No. 983, Int. No. 878, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

to amend the Greater New York charter, in relation to changing the numbers of certain sections thereof.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, May 8th, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Dated, City Hall, New York, May 4, 1917.
JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Motions:
Higgins<The Eras.
Re Ohio Copper Co (2)
Domestic Co<Bissell Co.
Re Hinckley & Fibre.
NY, O & W RR< Hughes.
Rhederi<Clusha.
Same<Holland.
Crown Cork Co< Brooklyn Co.
Cohen<Josephine.
Murray<Sullivan.
General calendar:
Jones<Barnes-Ames.
Toxaway Tanning Co< Sulzberger.
Rees<same.
Ladew<same.
Eckerson<Tanney.
Re Am 5 & 10 Cent Stores.
Ovig<NY & Bermudez
Neptun<same.
Levering<Paova Oil Co
Kline<London & Lancashire Ins Co.
Bijur Co<Eclipse Machine Co.
Smith<Yates.
Conron<Cauchois.
Chadeloid Co<Chalmers.
Assoc Press<Int News Service.
Elliott Co<Rote Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus Hand, J.—Room 225, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy calendar.

Discharges:
A J H & S D Levy.
Jewell Co.
Fay R Landau.
Bernard Millstein.
Frommer & Weissgraw.
Leibowitz & Loeb.
Frank Dudkin.
Mitchell R Salfran.
Louis J Lindenauer.
Albert Murphy.
Henry Dupont.
Isaac Ackerman.
Simon Gluckstern.
Elliott Kahn.
J I Haushe.
Henry Gilmore.
Oscar A Olsen.
Under objections:
Bernard Clarkin.
Wesley Sisson.
Samuel Bernstein.
Matis Harris.
Adjourned cases:
Joseph I Frank.
Henry Herrman.
Buel S Burroughs.
Isidor Rosenfeld.
Nathan Reisler.
Wm. Kleine.
Motions:
Julius S Rosenthal.
Luigi Silvagni.
K & S Dress Co.
Hausen Bros.
Earnest & Kling.
Musica & Son.
Lichtman & Kaliner.
Reuben M Segall.
Lizzie Bogen.
John Hodge.
F Cristaina & Co.
Robt Rosenfeld.
Earnest & Kling (2.)
Nettie M Dieterich.
Aetna Clothing Co.
New Doll Co.
Abraham Eskanasy.
Silberman Cleavis Co.
Earnest & Kling.
Anthony Schwoerer.
E A Giesen.
McDermott & Hanigan.
Earnest & Kling.
Henry Samuels.
Elias Resnek.
I & L Novick.
Liebig & Kochman.
Louis C Sloane.
Nathan Nathans.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Stieler<Kull.
Re Joseph Kilebert.
Re Hermitage Hotel.
Tillotson & Walcott< Morse.
Garcia<Rockefeller Institute, (2.)
Louisiana State Rice Milling<Moses.
Platt<Int Mer Marine.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
Eustathiades<Peaki. & Co.
Owners Tug Saranac, Limitation, &c.
Hudson Nav Co<SS Lenape and Tugs.
Pinero<SS Rio Grande
Mitchell<Seguranca SS Co.
Franklin<Hamburg-Am Line
Hamburg-Am Line< Franklin.
Melachrino<SS Athanai.
Am Sug Prod, &c, Co <SS Delaware.
Rice<Penn RR.
O'Boyle<NY Butchers Beef Co.
Tice Tow Line<Penn RR.
Bradley Imp Co<Tug C Blakeslee.
Nicholson<Erie RR.
S S Marthara Co< Smith.
Clinchfield Nav Co< Moore Timber Co.
CNY<SS Athanasios.
Ayervais<SS Colon.
Hughes<Cullen Barge Corp'n.
Horan<Atlas Portland. Cement Co.
Maxwell<Lighter Hustler.
Dittmar<Barge Solon.
Gildersleeve<Tug Transfer No 21.
Isler<SS G Verdi.
Clinchfield Nav Co< Arbuckle.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 823, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty calendar.
Hughes, Jr<Kings Co Iron Fdry Co.
Kings Co Iron Fdry< Hughes, Jr.
Newtown Creek Tow< David Dearborn.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Hanson<Hanson.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
People<Waldenen.
McGrath<Carnegie Tr Co et al.
Belting & Mach Co< City of Corning.
Jarvie<Arbuckle et al (2.)
Smith<Jamison et al.
Riehl<Austin.
Vanderbent<Gilling.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Guy, Whitaker, and Finch, JJ.—At 10 A. M.—Appeals from orders and judgments of the City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Bowren<Kahrs.
McDonald<McDonald (3).
Nissman<Lawrence Holding Co.
Marsh<Woodworth.
Re Bohne McL Co.
N Y Life Ins & Trust Co<Albee.
Jackson<Jackson.
Reznik<Smolowitz.
Herrmann<CNY.
Waldron<Waldron.
Re Freifeld.
Friedman<Friedman.
Dorfman<Postal Life.
Kennett Cowan & Co< Inv Registry (2).
Man Petticoat Co< Loebinger.
Feinberg<Feinberg.
Sage<Arfken.
Anzell<Schofield.
N Y Life Ins & Trust Co<Bell.
Long<Spenke.
Maas<William Hughes & Co.
Fox<Gartenlaub.
Sarner<Richman.
Mauser<Maxwell Motor Sales Co.
Ferreigne<Adams.
Huston<Perfection Amuse Co.
Holstein<Holstein.
Re Davis.
Aronso<Cassin.
Re Breitenstool<Erff.
Lennon<Epstein.
Kresh<Hunter.
Krieger<Krieger.
Qualley<Dickinson.
Johannes<Shanley Bros.
Fay<Press.
Arverdi<F W Realty.
Doyle<Ahrens.
Titus<Central Park, &c, RR.
CNY<Maher (2).
Re Brown<Dixon.
Buch<Buch.
Roth<Helian Co. Inc.
Silverberg Import Co< Samstag & Hilder.
Westen<Wallstein.
Laskofsky<Pocahontas
Mangini<Mangini.
United Distillers Co< Penna.
Wilson<CDerflinger & Sons.
Roeth<S Schmidt & Co.
Germuly<Halcomb.
Breitenstool< Breitenstool.
Schwab<Schwab.
Hudson Nav<CNY.
Kennett Cowan & Co< Rands.
Smith<Emigrant Ind Savings Bank.
Roeth<S Schmidt & Co.
German<Vette.
Brooks<Bloxham.
Baron de Hirsch Fund <Cooper.
Hallen<Worth.
People<Goodheim.
Ajax Holding Co< Cullen Barge Co.
Huyler<Huyler (2).
Carpentier<Carpentier.
Block<Piretta.
Saelzer<Saelzer.
Jurcsak<Haggemayer.
Union Dime Sav Bk< Belle Hazen Rlty.
G W Sheldon Co< Burdett.
Grossman<Gavey.
Duggan<Duggan.
Grossman<Gavey.
Green<Carmana Rlty.
Wetmore<Wetmore.
Folks<Phoenix Portland Cement Co.
Stenz<Orion Textile.
Lipps<Gallia Silk Mills.
Halperin<Pullman Co.
Felcik<Lehigh Valley Coal Co (3).
Cox<same.
Sabolowski<same.
Sennert<Weisbecker.
Nauyavick<Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
N Y Trust Co< Krasner.
Klekis<Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Kessler<same (2).
Holland Sec Co< Greenhut.
Dorfman<Dorfman.
R K Carter Co<Baltimore Roofing, &c.
Welsh<Welsh.
Hiller<Huser.
Friedrich<Friedland.
Coffey<C S Garrett & Son Co.
Re Costello (Frindel).
Doble<Penn Coal Co.
McKelvey<Dujardin.
Marsman<same.
Van Dyk<Nat Surety.
Schneider<Austin.
Home for Incurables< Postley.
Brown<Mercegliano.
Holland Sec Co< Greenhut.
Re Stern.
Bank for Savings< Werner.
Re Meeder.
Sohland<Penn Silk (2)
Holland Sec Co< Greenhut.
Re Holder<Holder.
CNY<Caswell-M Co.
Wahrjaftig<Geisha Waist House.
Murphy<3d Av Ry.
Mayer<Union Ry.
Weisensee<Whiteridge.
Kelly<N Y C Int Ry.
Glucksman<Union Ry.
Eisele<NY C Int Ry.
CNY<Dlugasch & Co.
Wood<Quinn.
Levin<Lunitz.
Dow<Kings.
Brightwood Motor Mfg Co<Nicol.
Brand<Brand.
Lesser<Intl Trust Co.
Taggart<Taggart.
Re Tennings< Maxwell.
Schorn<Phillips.
Meers<Appareillage Gardy Societe, &c.
Re E Fucini Co.
McLaughlin & Donovan<McLaughlin.
Bodenseern<Oppenheim.
Annello<Ceester.
Hennings<Marrone.
Tucker<Fidelity Title & Trust Co.
Trustees Lake & & Orphan House< Derahall Realty Co.
Schertz<Steckler.
McNulty<Rodgers & Hagerty.
Romere<Kennedy.
Glaser<Glaser.
Kardy<Jabbour.
McLaughlin & Donovan<McLaughlin.
Re Mills.
Re Harper.
Tourison<Tourison.
Re Spitaleri.
Franck<Roberts.
Greenebaum< Blaunder.
Re Industrial Sav & Loan Assoc.
German<Union Ry Co.
Bond & Mtg Guar Co <Le Vien.
Costanzo<Thomas & B Hoisting Co.
Brown<Bates.
Goldes<Rappaport.
Sloan<Mulvaney.
Healey<Healey.
Tenement House Dept <257 West 39th St.
Same<258 W 39th St.
Same<243 W 41st St.
Same<226 W 28th St.
Same<161-3 Manhattan Av.
Same<257 W 39th St.
Same<331 W 39th St.
Same<302 W 40th St.
Same<226-8 W 108 St.
Same<243 W 41st St.
Col & So Ry<Prosser.
Nickel<Nickel.
Lever<Un Barge Co.
Garland<Emmet.
Bankers Tr<Haddock.
Jones<NY Times Co.
Williams<Williams.
Friedman<Friedman.
Sullivan<Sullivan.
Alagnearri<Magnicarri.
Bridge<Bridge.
Cammach<Scott.
Cerzosie<Cerzosie.
John H Hutoff, Inc< Club de Vingt, Inc.
Waters<Milliken.
Murphy<Murphy.
Rafferty<Rafferty.
Clark<Warner.
Horning<Horning.
Macfarlan<Macfarlan.
Stretch<Stretch.
Carrington<Carrington
Banilower<Banilower.
Ehrlich<Waldron.
Whitman<Whitman.
Kotiek<Wachsman.
O'Connor<Brooklyn Trust.
Bernstein<Bernstein.
Demurrers:
Hottenroth<Mickey.
Tucker<Weeks.
De Martini<McCaldin.
Herman<Slifka.
Solomon<Kates.
Preferred causes:
Rhine<Abrams.
Sands<Waldo.
Re Simon (Duchesne.)
Re Sisson (Stratford House, Inc.)
Re same (Martoccia.)
Re same (Socolow.)
General calendar:
Milaw<Milaw.
Internat Steam Laundry Co<Kawalick.
Same<Satinsky.
Same<Fisher.
Burkwitt<N Y Rys.
Schwartz<Diringer.
Laitman<CNY.
White<Grannis.
Le Cain<Resta.
Goldberger<Maas.
N Y Life Ins Co< Alapri Trading Co.
Amalgamated Industrial Commission< Telcholtz.
Plotnick<Plotnick.
Everard's Breweries< Wohlstadter.
Ongley<Marcin.
Provost<Provost.
Fried<Fried.
Kite<Kaldrovics.
Erste Cztkower Chevra<Erste Galicianer Dukler.
Kahn<Kahn.
Morton<Klahn.
La Sala<La Sala.
Conway<Maxwell.
Standard Dress Co. Inc<Abrams.
Fincke<Life Pub Co.
Kessler<Edelstein.
Smith<Elliott.
Eder<Lindo.
Smith<Heaton.
Clear.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Rohrer<Quinn.
Re Sisson, (Stratford House, Inc.)
Re same, (Todd.)
Cuban-Am T. & T Co< G Musso Co.
Re Stiller, (203 Thompson St.)
Re Sisson, (Henschel.)
Re same, (Socolow.)
Re same, (Martoccia.)
Friedman<Markowitz.
Noble<Hinds, N & E.
Olin<Kingsbury.
Bowery Sav Bk<Sozis.
Henry<Randegg Rty.
Geissenhainer<Gregory
Reinhardt<Reinhardt.
Knapp<Knapp & F.
Bleecker Exp & Trad< Chem Imp < Mfg.
Winschel<Benguiat.
Guglielmi<Star Co.
Conway<Maxwell.
Washington<Washington.
Platt<Platt.
Ely<Moran.
Menichetti<Menichetti
Pilgrim<Van Schaick.
Kelsey<Griffith.
Title G & T Co<Thaw
Re Dexter<87 Christopher St.
Alliance Land Trust< Woodbury. (2.)
Diamond<Lex Leather Goods Co, Inc.
Maier<Wagner.
Pynchon<Pynchon.
Feldman<Feldman.
Perrin<Perrin.
Bier<Grossman.
Terrky<Terrky.
Baum<Baum.
Gehrig<Gehrig.
Benrino<Benrino.
Tenement House Dept <344 W 41st St.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.
Mechanics & M Natl Bank<Purdy (2).
Postal T C Co<State Bd of Tax Comm.
Mutual Profit Prem Corp<Purdy.
Riverside Drive Rlty< same.
Parsons<same.
Ford<same.
503 5th Av<same.
Salomon<same.
Sherry<same.
Dreyfus<same.
Parsons<same.
Clear.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
Pomeroy<Hocking V Ry (2).
Warriner<same.
Higgins<same (2).
Edward Maurer Co< Keystone Tire & R.
Duhrenheimer<Prudential Casualty Co.
Same<Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins.
Saberski<Adler.
Townsend<Hirshkind.
Barsotti<Ray.
Salomon<Lowenstein.
Bridges<Kaiser.
McDougald<Wiggins.
Lepow<Cooper.
Nauman<Irvin.
Standard Oxygen Co< Boyd.
Meagher<Powles.
Meyers<Livingston Radiator Mfg Co.
Hobson<Morris.
Lizzie Cummins, Inc< Sullivan.
Barber<Motion Picture Patents Co.
Alexander<Beattie.
Rice<Lawrence.
Textile Paper Co< Hudson Trading Co.
Henningsen< Henningsen.
Empire Worsted Mills Co<Brody.
Case on.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inq—Costanzo<Thomas & Hoisting Co.
Inq—Colon<Koan.
Inq—Shapiro<Davidson
Tamsonk<Childs Co.
Hart<Van Brink.
Pleasant<same.
Black<Bklyn H RR.
Bison<Beaudouine.
McCormick<CNY.
E Bernhard<Corn.
I Bernhard<same.
Marquisee<Auto Wear Mfg Co, Inc.
Rubin<Int R T Co.
Harris<Pilkington.
Leinkram<N Y Rys.
Moore<Heelger.
Rosner<Mandel.
Eichner<Woburn Degreasing Co.
Crothers<Kahn.
Yanowitz<George W Travers Co.
C Frohlich<Daly.
P Frohlich<same.
Beers<McNaught et al.
S Messineo<Carpenter.
G Messineo<same.
Ross<Cady.
Textor<Osborn.
P Wagner<Mittendorf.
J Wagner<same.
Kammack<Scott.
Matlas<CNY.
O'Neill<Greenhut-Siegel-Cooper Co.
Stephens<Marine Paper Stock Co.
Smith<Linch.
F Shallenberger< Lilianthal.
W Shallenberger< same.
Wimpfheimer<N Y Edison Co.
Aaront<East River National Bank.
Healy<Cushman's Sons, Inc (2).
Ida Feinberg<South Jersey Land Co.
Israel Feinberg<same.
Kelly<McGreevy.
Moran<N Y Rys.
Pryor<Rosenzweig.
Sherry<Goodstein.
Horn<Straus.
Goldstein<Small.
Mertens<N Y Rys.
Marks<David Mayer Brewing Co.
Same<Mills.
Coddington<N Y Rys.
Mariciole<D,L&WRR.
Fitzpatrick<Paddock.
Lechterman<Advance Novelty Candy Co.
Donohue<Deiter.
Stracopoulas<Little.
Lavarco<Chelsea Rlty.
Solerwitz<Stolowitz.
Berbman<Welcher.
Malmen<Schottland.
Iwaskiewicz<Wells, Fargo & Co.
Conlon<Hosmer.
Golle<Beaver.
Roth<Riker-H Co.
Hero<Mullen.
Rubel<Cent RR of NJ.
Cancillare<Roth.
Luccio<Degnon Cont.
Sanatona<Asphalt Const Co.
Creation Print & Pub <N Y Times Co.
Zetti<same.
Mott<Consol Gas Co.
Riley<Demarest.
Balfe<Bradley Cont.
Lamar<McArdle.
Nicholas<Schaer.
Mahoney<CNY.
Wasilowitz<L Reich.
Same<S Reich.
Perkins<Clarke.
Weeks<McDonald.
Palermo<Petrello.
Turk<B & O RR.
Welz<Sandringham Hotel Co.
Stahlke<Collingwood Realty Co.
Cartwright<Myers.
B Sobol<Kupfer, (Acts 2 and 1.)
I Sobol<Kupfer, (Acts 1 and 2.)
Garrett<Solomon.
Weinstein<Silver.
Krug<Amsterdam Grocery Co.
Faita<Storm.
Alexander<N Y Cons RR.
Fischer<NY,NH&HR.
C Bercow<Mansbach.
H Bercow<same.
Waters<N Y Cons RR.
Greiner<Devine.
McCallion<Klockgetter
Kierer<Postal Transfer Service, Inc.
Romaino<Met Distributors, Inc.
B Simon<Sessholtz.
H Simon<same.
Targum<U S Realty & Imp Co.
Meister<Davidson.
Shenkman<NY Cent R
Hnatyshyn<Hotel Astor, Inc.
Brunton<Reakirt.
Di Carlo<Thomas Orr Trucking Co.
Murtha<N Y Homeopathic Medical & Flower Hospital (2).
Schatte<Ringer.
Fay<N Y Herald Co.
Konz<Commercial Advertiser Assoc.
May<3d Av RR.
Fay<Brockway Co.
Clear.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Hanouer<Morris.
Lansing Liquidation Co<Heinze (12.)
Bell<Adler.
I H Blanchard Co< Rome Met Bedstead.
Armory<CNY.
Blum<Debany.
Lieberman<Graf Rlty Holding Co, Inc.
Cook<Vitagraph Co. of Am.
Currie<Moss.
Re Schwartz.
Minter<Fidelity & Deposit Co.
Featherstone<Fowler
Lang<Harrison.
Yorkshire Ice Co< Flanagan.
People &c<Clemens & Grell, Inc.
McGovern<CNY.
Demar<Keystone Film
Russell<Glantz.
Lesser<Halpern Waist
Lanshelm Bauman Co <Blue Ridge Furn.
Gress<Browning.
Harman Co<Am. Cred Indemnity Co.
Esskay Waist Co< Hirsch.
Shushan<Gitenstein.
Smith, Barnes & Strohber Co<Caminez
Krauss<Francis Draz & Co.
Lyall<Salvin.
Drillman<North British & Merc. Ins.
Same<Agricultural Ins Co of Watertown
Potter Ptg Press Co< Kellogg Toasted &c.
Dodson<Stillman.
Kierian<O'Connor.
Eitingon<No Am Fuel
Wiesbader<Sherman.
Cont. Asphalt Pav. Co<CNY (3).
Ely<Cons Milk Exch.
Cudney<H B Phillips Mfg Co.
McKinnon<CNY.
Perlman<Donohue.
Beck<Only Skirt Co.
Hunter<Colonial Motion Picture Corp.
Dunn<CNY.
Levey<Dodge.
Di Roma<Gilbert.
Jeffery<Cook.
Hagen<Rabinoff.
Kaback<Hamilton.
Hirsch<Moss.
Ketchum<Wm Kramer's Sons Rlty Co.
Hart<Fox.
Steneck<Frohman.
Chaykin<Goldstein.
Cooper & Evans Co< N Y Municipal Ry.
Kohn & Baer<I Ariowitsch Co, Inc.
Cannon<Sares.
Schnaier<Bradley Cont. Co.
Dennin<Columbia Bk.
Clear.
Day Calendar:
Leventritt<Spielberg.

PART IV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.
Breyer<McDermott Dairy Co.
Bonagna<Egan.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Grossman<Glenmare Milford Co.
A L Burt Co<A W Cowan Bro.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Gaussios<Atalantis.
Salerno<Keegan.

PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.
Richter<Horn & Hardart Co., Inc.
Stern, infant<Rosenthal Rlty Co. (2.)

PART VIII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Crawford<Carmen.
Elefante<Pizitz.
Stenzler<Union Ry. of N Y City.

PART IX.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kibieal<N Y Rys.
Pfeifer<Herzberg.
C Keene<Third Av RR.
M Keene<same.

PART X.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Baker<Empire Carrying Corp.
Gianette<Third Av Ry

PART XI.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART XII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.
Solotaroff<Nassau Elec RR.
H Schiff, gdn,<NY Tel Co.
H Schiff<same.

PART XIII.—Not in session.

PART XIV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.
Sisson<Liquor Seized (Apostalakos).
Crombie<Illinois Surety Co.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.—Held in Trial Term, Part XVIII Room.
Laveing Liquidation Corp.<Heinze.
Leisersch<Hecla Gon Co, Inc.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M.
H & I Feldman Con Co<Waller.
Elmohar Co<Peoples Surety Co.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Rose McDonald.
Mary E. Childs.
John Kirk.
Henry D. Borup.
Adolph Schnapp.
Margaretha Beyerle.
Julia R. Wood.
Julia Calnan.
Eliza C. Pray.
John O'Hara.
August Napper.
Julia C. Byrne.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—Room 503, at 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills:
Margaret A. Steele.
Catharine A. Conklin.
Agnes Flynn.
Harry Spector.
Charlotte G. Ackerman.
Alexander Walters.
Estate of:
Amelia G. Cutter.
Contested wills:
Amelia G. Cutter.
James D. Parker.
Edgar C. Luneschloss.
Lena Marcus.
Annie M. Atwood.
Mary Louise Fleming
Mary Holecek.
Catherine Cairnes.
Linwood G. Whitney.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Kessler<J Cohen&Son
E Schoonmaker Co.< Dickstein.
Stockton Asso.<Mars.
N Y Tel<Rosenthal.
Camp<Sire.
J Kufman & Sons< Goldstein.
Stephens<Rosenthal.
Marsh<Galway.
Cohen<Collins.
Fertig<Murray Br Pr.
Herbert Co.<Demorest
Hapeman<Hooper.
Nickerson<Strauss.
Biebergal<Kaplan.
Holland<Empire City Subway Co.
Stamler<Hefter.
Helenberg<Finger.
Stock<Weltz.
Suter<Farmers Fert.
Goldstein<Yachnowitz
Topper<Levi.
Nickoll<First Nat St Inc. (2.)
Osborn Co<Fr Am Ch
Baum<Lieblich& Sons
Chem Eng Co<Lewis.
Breunen<Rothberg.
Siler & Co<Levison.
Denker<Alas Ch Co.
Slade<Osmansky.
Weber<Wolfson.
Birch<Globe Automat Sprinkler Co.
Hoelljes<Strack.
Reardon<Cohen.
Youngblood Inc<B&O
Hurwitz& Co<Kaplan
Kaap<Hayes.
Paul<Int R T.
Tuck<Zimetbaum Co.
Elterman<Vazquez.
Youngblood Inc< Dicker.
Maas<Dvorsky.
Erath<Lithgow.
Hydr Oil St<25th St Garage.
Geller Inc<Asserman.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Borman<CIS CandyCo
De Piatro<Smith Auto Delivery Inc.
Libertini<Haas (2)
Schmal<Schram.
Roszkowski<Hay Fdy Iron Works.
Goldberg<Raskin.
Friedman<same.
Maurer<Moscowitz.
Mednick<Schnee.
Lonshein<Hoffman.
Dorgawitz<N Y Rys.
Taylor<Bergman.
Grady<Harlem SavBk
Lewis<Kress.
Kent<La Jotte.
Hannah<Logan.
Lipman<Barcas.
Meltzer<Prime HatCo
Davis<Int R T.
Anes<London G&ACo
Disbecker<Cadillac Hotel Co.
Moway<Degnon Cont Co.
Langman<Lowenstein (2.)
Wallace<Holt.
Tim<Hawes.
Turk<Woolf.
Winslow<Assets Realization Co.
Ebling Brew Co<Keeman.
Bethlehem Steel Co< Victor Bldg&ConsCo
Am News Pub Asso Inc<DeMiracle ChCo
Goldfisher<Wolburg.
Messersmith<NY Rys
Goldfarb<Deutsch.
Margareten<Lawyers Title & Tr Co.
Bloom<Walker Co.
Rosenblum<Kreuter.
Nadler<Grill.
Moretti<Peshkin.
Widman<Gross.
Sup Duck Cl Co<Gottlieb.
Leavitt<Mack.
Gallin<Concordia Fire Ins Co.
Skinner<Equitable L A Soc.
Sandow<Star Crayon Mfg Co.
Wallenstein<Greegross
Osborn Co<Fr Am Ch
Machemson<N Y Rys
Manen<Weinberger.
Beach<Bergoffen.
Goldman<Fertel.
Schwartz<Germansky
Burke<Riker & H Co.
Revela<Stern.
Manneck<Menstell.
Hall<Anderson & Co.
Sicherman<N Y Rys.
Lipshitz<Hechtman.
Ghant<Jacobs.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Wagner<Case Hotel.
McTaggart<Herman & Herman.
Rebman Co<N Y Socy for Sup of Vice.
Horn<Gross.
Clear.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.
Sparks<Grassi.
McGrath Plumb & H Co<Gramont Hold.
Temis<Stenograph Feature Film Co.
Fried<Perman.
Greenbaum<De Jong.
Morimura<Ferguson Novelty Co.
Van Liew<Booth.
Gerrodette<Lenox Garage Co.
Brown<Loveridge.
McCabe<March.
Efros<Sonora Phonograph Co.
Greenbaum<Ragona.
Gustav Frank & Co< Wallach.
Apfelbaum<Winter Garden Co.
Davis<Gilligan.
Broadway-35th St Realty Co<Hilton.
United Battery Co< Cumora Manganese.
Breed<Hickson, Inc.
Shongood<Rehmer.
Kraus Bros Lumber Co<Decker.
Clear.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART V.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VI.—Strasburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VIII.—Smith, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Central Trust Co<Bowsky—Robert J Hare Powel.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Bernard H Frank<James Clancy—Thomas F Garrity.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM — Ordway, J. — Motion calendar.
Harlem Sav Bank< Connelly.
Rockland Realty Co< Wachsman.
Kelly<Int R T Co (2.)
Thorn<Cosmopolitan Bank.
Grand Concourse Co< Lowe.
Brown<Powers.
Re Downes.
Yehalem<Page.
Meehan<Meehan.
Christie<Christie.
Katz<Rikoon.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Ordway, J.
DeVoti<Bozzuffi.
Levy<Kerr.
Rubin<Cohen.
Silverman<Pitts Life & Trust Co.
Truelson<Seddon Realty Co.
Greenberg<Marsh (2.)
Fiddelman<Greater NY Aid Soc'y.
Kuntz, Jr<Kuntz.
Wall<Bauer.
Lopard<Hampp Bldg.
Heilman<Powelson.
Wiener<Rosen.
Schaller<Kronstein.
Mulnick<Beck St Const Co.
Dressel<Hanser.
Cardillo<Strianese.
Calendar up to date.
Leavitt<Watsky.
Zullo<Westchester Co Brewing Co.
Eales<Stilwell.
Daley<Coffey.
Bradley<Crawford.
Larsen & Son, Inc< Newmark & Davis, Inc.
Title, G & T Co<Fish.
Watson Const Co<Delson Cont Co.
Morrison<Eagle Sav & Loan Co.
Fine<Ronele Const Co.
Hayes<Collett.
McDermott & Hanigan, Inc<St Anselm's Church.
Williams, Jr<Williams

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.
Greenberg<North Side Stor Warehouse Co.
Walsh<Eldert.
Joseph<Joseph.
Haber<Nassau El RR.
Columbia Const Co< Wolf.
Freed<C I & B RR.
Paul<Roger Const Co, Inc, (2.)
Rehfeld<Wheeler.
Perito<Squire.
Greenstein<Tischler.
North Side Roofing & C Co<CNY.
Davis<Gustavson.
Wicke, Jr<Int R T (2)
Taylor<O J Gude Co.
Swenson<Union Ry.
Smeltz<NY Cons RR.
Zito<Cozenso Bldg Co.
Real<NY Rys Co.
Schnepf<Gormsen.
Grunnert<CNY.
Weber<Union Ry.
Levy<Tanevsky (2.)
Grant<Grant.
Bennett<Hetzner.
Shanley<Lawrence.
Schultz<Morris.
Pregiato<Tobin.
Strothkamp<Guy.
Krevoy<Sottong.
Barrington<Reppiti Co
Brunner<D'Andrea (2)
Lackowitz<Emerald Const Co.
Bainbridge Const Co< Lutheran Hospital.
Strassberger<Egerton.
Cleary<Crystal Film.
Sewald<R Carvel Co.
Berger<Yonkers RR.
O'Grady<Int R T Co.
Habeck<J Garrie & Sons.
Wallace<Zeiger.
Hilsenrad<Van Hoven.
Deffen<Blumenthal.
Krall<Steinfeld.
Chambers<Yonkers RR
Assy<Cor Trin Church
Fluhr<Davis, Jr.
Woerz<Rosenfeld (2.)
Hannon<Cranford Co.
Johnson<Int R T Co.
Silverman<Goldryer.
Ruhl<Lenox Av Union Church.
Yathowsky<Epstein.
Levine<Strathman.
Bonavia<Robson.
Cook<Lawson.
Mergelkamp<Comerma
Lang<Village of White Plains.
Lempke<same.
Amanna<Spinarelle.
Sommer<Archer Piano Co.
Brooker<Brooker.
Cohen<Kosonofsky Bros, Inc.
Greenfield<So Blvd RR
Clark<Seaman.
Nailboff<Rothbein.
Cohn<NY Rys.
Adel<Herman.
Krellenstein<West Elec RR.
Cottingham<I R T Co.

Highest number reached in regular order 875.

PART II.—Ordway, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions:
Julius Heiderman,
Rose Difini,
Lawrence Savage,
Fredolin Deis.
Wills for probate:
Kattie Koderer,
Barbara Schmidt,
William J Newman.
Annie E Van Boskerck,
William T Traud,
Henry G Volkmar.
Accountings:
Marie Sievers,
George Strecker,
Jacob D Gordon,
Joseph Conceski.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Grossman<Wilson-Bryant Co.
Murphy<Potter.
Piel Bros<Lewin.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Mapes<Harden—Oliver E Davis. Southworth<Welsh—Louis C Hartman. Moller<Godwin—Joseph M Callahan.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, Blackmar, JJ.—Motion calendar at 1 P. M.
Title Guarantee & Trust Co<V J A Dillard, &c.
Baker<Roddy.
Field<Forman, &c.
People<Hale.
Same<Simone.
Same<Mindell.
Same<Sanger.
Same<Voege.
Same<Jacobson.
Same<Brown.
Kane<Connell et al.
Olney<Culluloo Park.
Rowe<Snyder et al.
Re will of H R Howell, decd.
Scully<Paulsen et al.
R Gair Co<G H Harris Co.
Hoff<Nassau El RR.
Walter<J K Cole Co.
Carney<Penn Realty.
Horowitz<Cohen.
Weir<Holland.
Witt<Pindyck.
Carlomagno<Cook et al.
Katt<Katt.
Mulligan<Lester.
Roache<Hamilton Trust Co.
Hauff<Kalmanor.
Re G A Williams, decd.
Zweig<Glasser.
Beals<Schueler.
Wise<Wise.
Re last will H Kenney, decd.
Zimit<Chaitman et al.
Van Valkenburgh< Bishop.
Madden<Avitabile.
Leininger<Moreton.
Curry<Zitelli.
Stainton<M R Matheson, &c.
Meguin<Beuhler.
Belfer<CNY.

NONENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR:
First Nat Bank<Stutz.
Baumann<Baumann.
Weeks<Ward.
Lockwood<Bedell Co.
Thompson<Thompson.
Hazel<Dept of Health
Re Leary.
Van Tuyl<Scharmann (2.)
Hockman<Siegel.
Re Gilberto.
Birmingham<City of Pt Jervis.
Pollitzer<Pollitzer.
Mitchell<Prendergast.
Holliday<N Y Municipal Ry.
Figliolini<Bush Terminal Co.
Rowe<Snyder.
Re O'Donnell.
McKellar<American Synthetic Dyes, &c.
Gallagher<Prendergast.
Gross<Pollack.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Clark, Jaycox, and Benedict, JJ.—Motion calendar.
Clinton Garage<Allen.
Hicks<Davis.
McDermott Co Inc< Hoytrels Con Co.
Medine<Home Wet Wash Laun Co.
Robin<Colaizzi, &c.
Cody<NY Con RR Co
Nass<Fichter.
Stevens et al<Loew et al.
Goldfarb<Diamond Candy Co et al.
Roarty<Terrell.
Schwartz et al<Roth Bldg Co.
Whalen<Bklyn Ter Gar & Mach CoInc
Klein<Vollberg.
L I Automobile Club <Flanagan.
Krabbe<Neal.
Day calendar.
Schneider et al<Lacov et al.
Same<Kemble.
Dehler<Keppler.
Bennett<Ayling.
Colonial Co.<Mugnano
Rossano<Delaurentis
Vega<NY Con RRCo.
Wanner<Reifschneider
Di Clemente<Mutual Help&Assist Soc.
Dames<Aldridge.
Genatt<Rubinson.
Chapple<Int R T.
Husid<Mugler.
Hobach<Lepides.
Kruger<Kees.
Curtis-Brislin LumCo <Vendett et al.
Rudolph<Smith.
Pascual<Bush.
Hemmerdiner, &c.< Weiss & Sons.
Puglisi<Martoocda et al.
Leary et al<Nelson.
Rappaport<Nassau El R R Co. (2.)
Beck<same.
Berger<Kotler.
Pinder<Rose.
Waslich<Oliver.
Sullivan<Mezzacappa
Sesela<Lithuanian Am Cit Club.
Curry, &c<Gleichman & Co.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Johnston<Bixby.
Re Babbitt (Fishman)
Golin<Koch.
Christensen<Faye.
Olivero<Miller.
Waller<Waller.
Kahnel<Otten.
L S E Co<Parkes (2)
Feely<Feely.
Re Sussman.
Blood<Blood.
Franchini<Franchini
Coward<Luyster.
Windstrall<Cohen (2)
Dixon<Dixon.
Arons<Palen's Sons.
Wittenstein<Star Fish Co.
Patrick<Dubs.
Boshnack<Boshnack
Ragno<Int RT (2.)
Leide<Elkema (2.)
Lundy<City.
Abeles<Abeles.
Mohle<London.
Re Starr St (Dayton)
Giametta<Catalano.
Land & LmCo<Linck
Sallman<Schwartz.
Re Mannix.
Vaughan<Molivelli.
Hirsch<Conine.
Churchill<Churchill
Brady<Prendergast.
Delaney<Delaney.
Wilson<Wilson.
Beach<Beach.
Reed<Rosenkrantz.
Heyman<Moore.
Re Elizabeth Pl (Refuse Destructor)
Boniface<Boniface.
Granfeldt<Granfeldt (2.)
Gundrum Co<Levine.
Manhat Bellows Case Co<Cohn.
Schroeder<Frey.
Gardner<Gardner.
Black<Lemmon.
Martin<Martin.
Manheimer<Schwartz.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Issues of Law:
Hayes<Popper.
Graeber<Swartwout.
Pearson<Monteath Co.
Issues of Fact:
Eltoma Realty Co.< Zittelli.
McDermott<Arden Construction Co.
Jones<Eagle Svgs & Loan Co.
Scott<same.
Crowe<same.
Hoschek<Krunenacker
Rabinowitz<Bierschenk.
Greenfield<CNY.
Bakerman<same.
Rosing<same.
Ross<same.
Scharf<Goldman.
Jackson<Barr.
Mitchell<CNY.
Contreras<Contreras.
O'Donnell<Dease.
Kinnear<Kinnear.
Viris<Smith Furn Co.
Olsson<Eagle Svgs & Loan Co.
Wellbrock<Kohlman.
Sugden<Morris.
Schulman<Wilder.
Ryan<Steinbacher.
Municipal Liens Co< Fenlon.
Hartley<Hartley.
Blish<Blish.
Kaufer<Kaufer.
Cominelli<Pisani.

The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call.
Amer Tax Lien Co< Lang.
Fox<Fox.
Smith<Smith.
Lund<Johnson.
FischmanMeyerson.
Jackson<Johnson.
Solomon<Kopf.
Aaron<Aaron.
Flint<Flint.
Kaufman<Mooney.
Ruggieri<Van Wagenen.
Internat Steam L Co< Sachs.
Price<Haight.
Smith<Keeler Blakeney, Inc.
Interboro Sash & Door Co<Mendel Rlty, Inc
Richmond<CNY.
Salit<Levy.
Lutz<Schwerdtfeger.
Krugman<Neidregger.
Pearl<Pearl.
Silverstone<CNY, NY Mun Ry.
Vallweiler<same.
Feldman<Friedman.
Smith<Metro Hardware Corp.
Overend<Overend.
Lewis, Dist Atty< Street.
Canisa<Occhi.
Attwood<Arenkay Amus Co.
Chard<Chard.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 4,154.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part III., Cropsey, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.; Part VII., Kelby, J.
Re Harry Lenihan, alleged incompetent.
Kaufman<Trommer.
Sherman<N Y Cons R,
Brown<Int R T.
Hall<B H RR.
Bell<N J Mach Exch.
Saltman<N Y Rys.
Moss<B H RR.
Olsen<NY Cons RR.
Levine<Nassau RR.
Cargill<NY Cons RR.
Hilgren<Natl Casket.
Kimmel<B H RR.
Mosebach<Osterhout.
Baron<B H RR et al.
NY Cons RR<Webber.
Salvati<B H RR.
Norton<Springfield (L I) Cemetery.
Eisenberg<Levine et al
Kiernan<Kiernan.
Sears<Sheepshead Bay Ferry Co.
Bloom<Nas R R.
Glore<Int R T.
Alberti<B H R RR.
Curran<O'Brien.
McDonald<Levy.
Price<Nas RR.
Bookman<Wells Fargo & Co.
Ward<C I & B RR.
Jauch<Audley Clarke.
Henkin<Natelson.
Scalora<Pasqualina.
Madden<Heilig.
Levinson<B,QC&SRR.
Westlake<B H R R.
Neal<same.
Mirmolstein<Von Glahn.
Ward<CNY.
Neu<Interoc Oil Co.
Friedman et al<Chatauqua & E Grape.
Gelman<Sup Oxygen Co of NY.
Carroll<Kenny & CNY
Epstein<Kooperstein et al.
Maeder<Deland et al.
Jones<B H RR et al.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Sherman<Riehle.
Diodata<Isaacs.
Trow<Lack Mfg Co et al.
Valentino et al<Carroll et al.
Fawsett<Long Distance Holding Co.
Hanley<Thompson-S.
Post<Hayes.
Filippili<Cavagnaro.
Avelia<N Y Tel Co.
Roberts<Lehigh V RR Co et al.
Spencer<Sellew.
Schiffman<Nass RR.
Abrams<Blanket.
Sutton<C I & B RR.
Jurgensen<Derby Co.
Morgan<Interboro-23d St Ferry Co.
Corser<Loew's Theatrical Enterprises.
Marino<Marino.
Faber<Kouril.
Neuville<B H RR.
Kneuper Spec Co< Standard Filmprint.
Brooks<Belbar Realty Co et al.
Van Zandt<Belt Line.
Rowe<Newman et al.
Platt<CNY & SB Ry.
Reis Co<Post.
Skillings<B H RR.
Burkard<Nittel et al.
McGuirk<Huschle.
Cavanagh<Goldgraben et al.
Altgeld<Brown et al.
Moore<CNY.
McLaughlin<same.
Sweeney<Miner.
Panzer<C I & B RR.
Hassenstein<Prov Wash Ins Co et al.
Withnell<U S Motor Cab Co.
Fishbach<Beaver.
Eisner<L I RR.
Varian<B H RR.
Conlin<Conlin et al.
Chadnow<Nassau RR.
Francis<Daley.
Amellino<Skellinger.

Highest number reached on regular call, 9580.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
James Credon,
Mary Derrick,
Mary V Pook,
Jane R Cox,
Helen M Scofield,
Sarah Zulanf,
Francis Gzarneck,
James English,
William Fay,
Mary E McPhearson,
Abraham Hallowell.
Accounting of:
Eugene Monia.
Katherine Vichmann,
Louis Vichmann,
Patrick S Kelly,
David A Gorton,
George Geanas,
Walter Hernandez.
Estates of:
Jacob Lang,
Mary Monahan,
Herbert Lucy,
Lucey P Jeungisman,
Helen Singer.

CONTESTED CALENDAR:
Patrick Howard,
Albert Berry,
Anna Wagner,
Ellen Singer,
Aaron Nelson,
Martha Underwood,
Agnes Bienert,
James Millison,
Anna Gonsalvos,
Maria Murry,
Harry Rosenbaum,
Antonio Calalamatte,
Dorothea Schneider.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V.—Roy, J.
Bleistift<B H RR.
Lipitz<Nassau E RR.
Gross<Cousins.
Blavelt<B H RR.
McGoldrick<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Rubinowitz<Weber.
Heinz<Transit Development Co.
Castiglione<B H RR.
Lichtenberg<Levy.
Bara<Richheimer.
Liftin<Weil.
Gallo<B H RR.
McGill<same.
Weissbrodt<Bronstein.
Steinberg<Heepe.

The highest number reached on the regular calendar, 5687; on the call, 5902.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.
Leininger<CNY.
Casmus, an infant< Conway.
Neuhaus, as admr<St Erectors Co Inc.
Leinert<Sheepshead Bay & Rockaway Ferry Co.
Dorman<B H R R Co
Kessler<Kerscher.
Benn Riegel Con & Sup Co Inc<L I RR
Richmond<same.
Simis<same.
Wernberg<N Y Con R R Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.
Steiert<L I R R Co.
Guldi, as admx<same
De Francisco Bres Co <Meyers.
Laskowski<B H RR.
Rala, as admr<Lenehan et al.
Pragnell<Pragnell.
Yerkes<Betts & Betts Corp.
Haviland<Tew.
Pidgeon<Burke.
Dreitlein<Burdman.
Dreuer<same.
Connors<same.
Green, as Com of Ex< Altkemkirch,as adm
Mechanics Bk<CNY.
Fowler<N Y Rys Co.
McKee<Standard Oil Co.
Marino<N Y Con RR
Greenwood<Luke A Burke & Sons Co.
Pulz<42d St, &c, Ry.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1,576.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Sholemson<B, Q Co & Sub Ry.
Baust<Savage.
Lunkiewicz< Jurkowski.
Strang, inf<Lloyd.
Volz<Bierck.
Anderson<Hawkins (3)
Mullaney<B H RR.
Wagner<N Y Cons Ry
Lynch<C I & B RR.
Corcoran, inf<B H RR.

EQUITY CALENDAR—The following causes will be called to fix a day for trial only:
L I Bond & Mtg Co< McCarthy et al.
Amherst Const Co< Free Jam Realty et al.
Woodenscheck<Gullo et al.
Borgia Bldg & Const Co<O'Hanlon, Jr.
O'Brien<Coogan.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Tompkins, J.—At 10 A. M.
Earle<Earle.
Untermyer<City of Yonkers.
Cudney<Harwood.
Re Mamie Naughton.
Celestrano Mut Aid< Bacile.
Smith<N Y, West & Boston Ry Co. (3).
Buchanan<Houghton.
United Gas Imp Co< Tri-County Cons Co.
Goldsborough<Staab.
F S Polito Cons Co< Stewart.
Parrott<Manilla Anchor Brewing Co.
Piantiero<Melite.
J & M Haffen Brewg Co<City of Yonkers.
Reynolds<Reynolds.
Calhoun<White Plains Theatre Co.
City of Yonkers< Yonkers El Lt & Pr.

Highest number reached on call, 386.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I., Morschauser, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Platt, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Macleod<Macleod.
Carpenter<Wright.
Barlow<John Gass Co
Wilburn<Merrill.
Denton<Denton.
Coleman<Mason & Hanger Co.
Parker<Dezell.
Hilke<Maxwell Briscoe Motor Co.
Kevane<N Y, N H & H RR Co.
Lefkoff<Pitifsky.
Hunter<Central New England RR Co.
Williams<City of New Rochelle.
Hanson<Gas Engine & Power Co.
Wheeler<Sankey.
Nickerson<Brisberg.
Fal<Atlas Portland Cement Co.
McTeigue<Gates.
Evanoitch<Phila & Reading Coal & Iron
Gregonis<same.
Daitinger<Burtis.
Bricker<same.
Williams<Bauman.
Bergin<West Elec RR Co.
Doern<Olcott.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Paolillo<Union Ry Co.
Tschantre<West Elec. RR Co.
Wunder<Herzberger.
Duffy<West St RR Co.
Pfoh<West Elec RR Co.
Gooley<same.
Megley<Lindblad.
Winstanley<Scanlon.
Nelson<N Y State Cons Co.
Fine<Blake's Dairy Co.
Hoag<N Y C RR Co.
Kelly<McClintock Marshall Co.
Palmer<J E Mannix Co.
Lally<Riker-Hegeman Co.
Rakity<Union Ry Co.
People<Guerin.
Ferns<Gifford.
Wegert<West Elec RR Co.
Lemberger<Barone.
Levine<City of New Rochelle.
Park<N Y Rys Co.
Cassone<N Y & Stamford Ry Co.
Sorgeane<Patton.
Quinn<Bugden.
Ford<Yonkers RR Co
Schuster<Tompkins.

Highest number reached on call, 477.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—Jury Trial Term, at White Plains.—Wills for probate:
John C Carpenter
Henry Hoffman.

County Court.

Young, C. J.
Gross<Cashill.
Miller<Rogowsky.
Chester Hill Motor Car Co<West Elec RR.
Leone<Larchmont Water Co.
Hyatt<White Plains Auto Sales Co.
Witt<Odell.
Willmore<City of Yonkers (2.)
Dillon<City of White Plains.
Schewchuga<City of Yonkers.
Blinker<Vil of Croton.
West Ltg Co<Cook.
Taylor<Sullivan.
West Co Brew Co< Powers.
Miller<White.
Jorgensen<McCarter.
Frand<Albrecht.
Barger<Peterson.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE is given to each of those undermentioned, that on May 23, 1917, at 2 P. M., at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, No. 341 Fourth avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of satisfying liens for storage, we shall sell the property described below by auction, the representatives, owners or persons, respectively, on whose account the same are held being as stated.

Mrs. Charles M. Allen, Jr.
One single red velvet and green cotton rep portieres.
One pair green silk velour and red velvet portieres.

Mrs. A. Evans.
Three pairs blue armure and sateen lined curtains.
Two pairs blue armure and tamative silk lined curtains.
One-half pair blue armure and tamative silk lined curtains.
Two pairs blue silk loops.
Two and one-half pairs green silk velour and satin lined curtains.
Three embroidered green silk velour and satin lined valances.
One gold frame arm chair covered with cream figured damask.
One sofa pillow covered with China silk.
Four sofa pillows covered with figured damask.

Mrs. B. F. Griffiths.
One green china silk curtain.
One figured cotton tapestry and figured cotton tapestry lined portiere.
Four pairs double faced blue velour portieres.
Two and one-half pairs red armure portieres (unlined).
Four pairs rose silk velour and sateen lined portieres.
One pair yellow striped tapestry portieres (unlined).
Two and one-half pairs red cotton loops.
Two pairs blue silk velour and silk lined portieres.
One-half pair green silk velour and silk lined portieres.
One pair figured cotton tapestry and sateen lined portieres.
Fourteen and one-half yards silkoline.
Two Phulkari.
Two pieces Oriental tapestry.
One print.
Two Dhurri.
One Oriental couch cover.
One camel's hair scarf.
Two cast spears.
Three one-inch mahogany poles.
One Renaissance bonne femme.
Two Arabian lace panels.
Two Arabian lace panels or silk bonne femmes.
One Arabian lace panel or net bonne femmes.
One pair silk loops.
Two Arabian lace bonne femmes.
One Renaissance bonne femme.
One Russian lace bonne femme.

Mrs. E. J. McCormack.
Three blue silk velour and sateen lined curtains.
One pair blue silk velour and sateen lined curtains.
One blue velour and sateen lined valance.
One and one-half pairs red silk velour and sateen lined curtains.
One and one-half pairs red silk velour and green silk velour lined curtains.
One pair red silk velour and blue silk velour lined curtains.
One pair green silk velour and green silk velour lined curtains.
One pair green silk velour and sateen lined curtains.
One green silk velour and sateen lined valance.
Eight pairs lacet Arabian lace curtains.

Mr. T. J. McKenna.
Five pairs red armure and sateen lined curtains.
Three red armure and sateen lined valances.
Two pairs green linen velour and sateen lined curtains.
Two pairs green damask and sateen lined curtains.
One green damask and sateen lined drapery (four pieces).
Two pairs green loops.
One green silk velour and red cotton rep drapery.
One red silk velour and green cotton rep drapery.
Nine pairs imitation Arabian lace curtains.

Miss M. Sherwood.
One pair rose silk velour, lace applique and sateen lined portieres.
Two tassels and cord.
Two sets draw attachments.
One linen taffeta and sateen lined drapery.
Three linen taffeta curtains (unlined).
Two rose silk velour, lace applique valances on frame.
Two pairs Renaissance lace curtains.
One pair madras curtains.
Four Renaissance bonne femmes.

Mrs. R. B. Stokes.
Two pairs green silk velour and sateen lined portieres.
Three pairs tambour lace curtains.

Mrs. M. S. Uhlfelder.
Two pairs blue linen velour and sateen lined curtains.
Two pairs blue linen velour and sateen lined valances.
One pair green linen velour and cream figured damask portieres.
One pair blue linen velour and cream figured damask portieres.

Mrs. R. F. Williams.
One pair red damask and sateen lined curtains.
One pair brown damask and sateen lined curtains.
One single brown and red damask curtain.
One pair imitation taffeta curtains (unlined).
One imitation taffeta valance (unlined).

Mrs. C. Burger.
Two pairs Renaissance lace curtains.
One pair Marie Antoinette lace curtains.

Mr. J. D. Carroll.
Twenty pairs fancy net curtains.
Nineteen pairs cotton loops.
Seven pairs scrim and cretonne applique curtains.

Mrs. E. Glenn.
Two pairs Irish point lace curtains.

Hoffman Club.
Nine pairs imitation filet and scrim curtains.
Five pairs madras curtains.

Mrs. C. E. Hutchinson.
Three pairs lace curtains.

Mrs. B. Marco.
Two pairs Renaissance curtains.

Mrs. C. McGiehan.
One pair laced Arabian lace curtains.

Mrs. C. E. Sawyer.
One oak frame bed couch covered with blue panne velour.

Mrs. B. Zahn.
One mahogany china closet.
One mahogany buffet.
One mahogany serving table.
Four mahogany dining room side chairs, leather seats.
One mahogany dining room arm chair, leather seat.
One mahogany dining room table and leaves.
One mahogany hanging mirror.

Dated May 7, 1917.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
5th Avenue. 34th Street.
New York.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act, Senate No. 1,826, Int. No. 1,441, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

to amend the Greater New York charter, in relation to additional expenses of removing snow and ice from streets.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, May 8th, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Dated, City Hall, New York, May 4, 1917.
JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—William P. Fogarty, plaintiff, against Mary A. Stange and others, defendants.—County Clerk's File No. 7,284.—Year 1910.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of May, 1912, I the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of May, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described as follows:

Parcel No. 1: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground, with the building thereon, situate in the City of New York, being part of that part or parcel of land commonly called Bayard's Farm, and distinguished on a map or chart annexed to a certain indenture made by and between Nicholas Bayard of the City of New York, Esq., of the first part, and Richard Harrison, Benjamin Walker and Josiah Ogden Hoffman of the other part, by lot number eight hundred and sixty-two, fronting on Oliver (now Spring) Street twenty-five feet and three inches, and eighty-nine feet in length on Elizabeth Street, and ninety-five feet on the other side, as the same is laid down on the said map; be said dimensions thereof as justly given more or less, the said indenture and map being recorded in the Secretary's office of the State of New York the 29th day of June, 1795.

Parcel No. 2: House and lot on the northwesterly corner of Second Avenue and 98th Street, being 26 feet in width in front on Second Avenue and in the rear by 75 feet in depth on 98th Street and on the northerly side, the northerly wall being a party wall; said premises being known as No. 1,901 Second Avenue.

Parcel No. 4: House and lot on the westerly side of Ludlow Street, being 19 feet 8 inches in width in front and 19 feet 4 inches in the rear by 87 feet 6 inches in depth on each side, the side walls being party walls; said premises being known as No. 25 Ludlow Street.

Parcel No. 5: House and lot on the northeasterly corner of Cherry and Gouverneur Streets, being 23 feet 8 inches in width in front on Cherry Street and 23 feet 7 inches in the rear by 53 feet 3½ inches in depth on Gouverneur Street and 51 feet 7¼ inches in depth on the easterly side; said premises being known as No. 376 Cherry Street.

Parcel No. 6: House and lot on the northerly side of Henry Street, being 25 feet in width in front and rear by 100 feet in depth on each side; said premises being known as No. 93 Henry Street.

Parcel No. 7: House and lot on the westerly side of Ridge Street 178 feet 11 inches south of Rivington Street, being 26 feet in width in front by 125 feet 7 inches in depth on the northerly side and 100 feet 5 inches and 25 feet 2 inches in depth by a broken line on the southerly side and 21 feet 1 inch and 4 feet 11 inches by a broken line in the rear, as per diagram below; said premises being known as No. 85 Ridge Street.

Parcel No. 8: Houses and lot on the westerly side of Ridge Street 150 feet 2 inches north of Delancey Street, being in width in front on Ridge Street 23 feet and ¾ of an inch, in depth on the northerly side 100 feet 5 inches, on the southerly side 100 feet 6 inches by a broken line, and in the rear 48 feet 2 inches, as per diagram below; said premises being known as No. 81 Ridge Street.

Parcel No. 9: Houses and lot on the southeasterly corner of 17th Street and Ninth Avenue, being 26 feet 4½ inches in width in front on Ninth Avenue and in the rear by 100 feet in depth on each side; said premises being known as No. 102 Ninth Avenue and Nos. 362 and 364 West 17th Street.

Parcel No. 11: House and lot on the northerly side of 17th Street 177 feet 2 inches west of 7th Avenue, and being in width in front 17 feet 2 inches, and in the rear 17 feet 2 2-3 inches, and in depth on the easterly side 44 feet 5 inches and on the westerly side 44 feet 1 inch, the side walls being party walls; said premises being known as No. 215 West 17th Street.

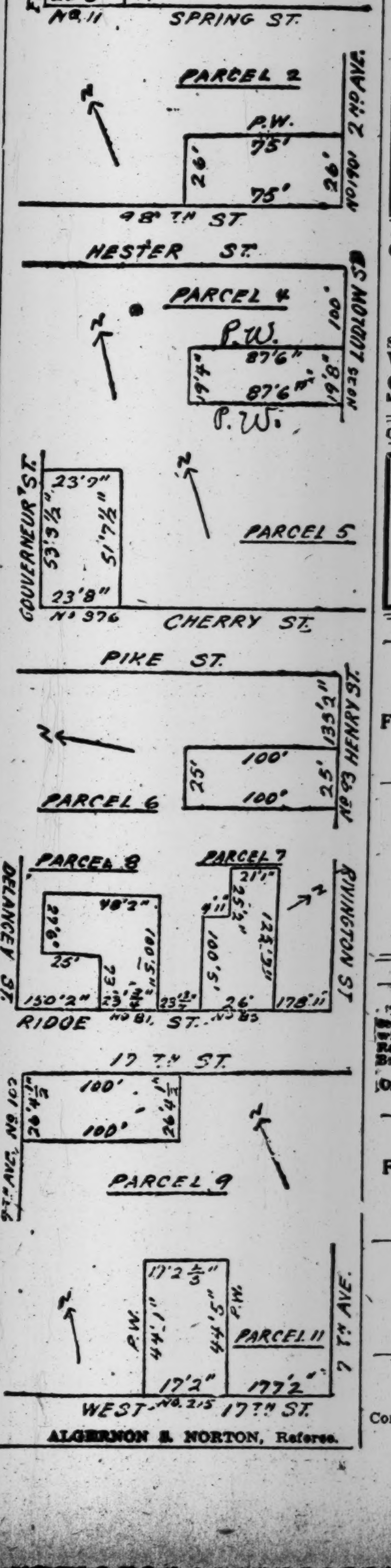
Parcel No. 12: The liquor business at No. 14 Spring Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, carried on in the name of the Estate of P. A. Fogarty, deceased, by James A. Dowd, receiver, and the stock, furniture and fixtures and other personal property owned and used in connection therewith, including the lease of the store and part of the cellar underneath the store in the premises known as No. 14 Spring Street.

Parcel No. 13: The liquor business at the southeasterly corner of 17th Street and 9th Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, carried on in the name of the Estate of P. A. Fogarty, deceased, by James A. Dowd, receiver, and the stock, furniture, fixtures, and other personal property owned and used in connection therewith.

Dated New York, May 7th, 1917.
ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

Messrs. FRAYER & ALDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 141 Broadway, New York City.
WILLIAM F. CLARE, Esq., Attorney for Mary A. Stange and others, Defendants, 135 Broadway, New York City.
Messrs. ALEXANDER & KEENAN, Attorneys for John J. Keenan and the Executors of Helen Keenan, deceased, Defendants, 55 William Street, New York City.
Messrs. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Defendant, Nannie H. Fogarty, 37 Wall Street, New York City.
Messrs. JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Patrick A. Fogarty and others, Defendants, 256 Broadway, New York City.
Messrs. DEAN, TRACY & McBARRON, Attorneys for Lawyers Title & Trust Co. and Albert F. D'Oench, as executors of the will of Mary M. Johnston, deceased, 160 Broadway, New York City.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold, with the street numbers:



ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Homes
Mapleton Park
"The Beautiful"
Homes of Artistic Design and Finish. Refined surroundings. 34 minutes' ride from City Hall, N. Y. Prices $4,500 to $6,750. Send for Easy Payment Plan booklet "A." The most attractive proposition in Brooklyn.
ALCO BUILDING COMPANY
Take Sea Beach Subway from City Hall, N. Y., to 22d Ave. Station. Office opposite station.
New York Office, 217 B'way. Phone Cortlandt 7440.

Big manufacturers are awake to the advantages of a MILL BASIN site. Sales and leases are being consummated. Send for our booklet of opportunities.
Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Co., Park Row Building
Room 2410 New York Dept. "A"

Corner Factory Site
102 x 102
Between Manhattan and Brooklyn Bridges, a few cross blocks to Jay Street Terminal. Impossible to duplicate this offering at the price we can deliver. John F. James & Sons, Inc., 193 Montague St., Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE OR RENT
UNFURNISHED FOR A 3-YEAR TERM. AN ALL-YEAR COUNTRY ESTATE 11 ACRES, 35 MINUTES FROM GRAND CENTRAL. HIGH GROUND, 1,500 FEET FRONTAGE; ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF WATER FROM ARTESIAN WELL; OVER 200 GRAND SHADE AND FRUIT TREES; RESIDENCE FRAME, 16 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY; SETS BACK 400 FEET FROM ROAD. MAIN OUTBUILDING, BRICK, TWO STORIES AND ATTIC, FOUR STALLS, CARRIAGE AND ENGINE ROOM, AND QUARTERS FOR CHAUFFEUR; HAS WAINSCOTED FLEMISH ROOM 26x27; BOWLING ALLEY AND FIREPROOF GARAGE; LARGE VEGETABLE, FRUIT AND FLOWER GARDEN, GRAPE ARBOR, CHICKEN HOUSE, CHILDREN'S PLAY HOUSE, BARN, AND TENNIS COURT; SIX MINUTES BY AUTOMOBILE FROM SCARSDALE ON HARLEM R. R. OR WYGAKYL STATION ON THE WESTCHESTER AND BOSTON. PREMISES OPEN FOR INSPECTION. GEORGE A. JUST, OWNER, 239 VERNON AVE., LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., OR SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Country Homes, Farms, Estates.
White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco sections.
FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED RENTALS.
Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co. Phone 1516 White Plains, N. Y.

... ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Beautiful New Modern House
in LYNBROOK, only 30 minutes from Broadway, 5 minutes' walk from depot, trolley, stores; in select residential section; large garden, shade trees, sidewalks, gas, water, steam heat, and electricity; six splendid rooms, bath, pantry; $3,100; take $350 cash. Wonderful value. Ideal commuter's home. Laurence Adlersheim, 416 West 129th St., City. Phone Morningside 8420.

OVERLOOKING THE SOUND
house of 12 rooms, 3 baths, tile roof, spacious porches, hot water heat, gas, electricity, sewer, &c.; 27 minutes to 33d St. and 7th Av.; privilege of restricted bathing beach, dock anchorage, &c.; price and terms on request. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

BARGAIN—YOUR TERMS.
LARGE corner; with trees, shrubs and fruits, 10 room modern house, every improvement, No. 313 Pine St., Freeport, Long Island. Open daily.
R. C. GILLIES, Owner, 101 Park Av., N.Y.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS
GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
For sale, fine residence, corner Taconic Ave. and Oak St.; 12 rooms, modern and up to date; large piazza, unobstructed view, fine lawn, two baths, electric light, hot water, large hall, fine shade; 3 min. from electric cars and R. R. station; land enough for another house, garage or garden; price $9,000. Apply H. L. West, Great Barrington, Mass.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

$100 CASH BUYS
attractive five-room house, improvements; full price, $2,375; free use of my two acres adjoining for farming; 35 minutes out; near depot. Jacobson, 71 West 35th St., New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

EMMET ARCADE
S. W. Corner 59th & Madison Av.
Stores, Large & Small Offices to Let
Elevator and Steam Heat.
Apply on premises.

810 B'WAY, Opposite 11th St.
STORE Base & Sub.
VERY FINE BUILDING. SPLENDID LOCATION.
Steam heat; elevator service; high ceilings.
Very Low Rental; Immediate Possession.
SPEAR & CO. Agents, 840 B'way
TEL. STUYVESANT 827.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

LENOX, MASS.
"BONNIE-BRAE" — Estate Henry Clews—30 Acres.
Adjoining Carnegie Estate.
To let furnished; Rental on request.
Garage, &c. Telephone 7510 Hanover. New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE LORRAINE
FIFTH AVE. AT FORTY-FIFTH ST.
An Apartment to Sublet for the Summer at reduced rental, with option of leasing Oct. 1st.

BROOKLYN.

34 MONROE PLACE
near Pierrepont St., Brooklyn Heights.
Six-Story Elevator Apartment,
Ready for occupancy May 15, 1917.
3 and 4 rooms and bath,
$45 to $100 per month;
modern in every particular;
10 minutes to Wall St., Manhattan.
JOHN F. JAMES & SONS, Inc., Agents.
193 Montague St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows and three exposures to each suite. Rates, $80 monthly and up; also weekly rates. Breakfast and dinner, (weekly, optional).
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 West 73d St.
One block from subway express and elevated station. All cars and bus lines. References.

THE LORRAINE
FIFTH AVE. AT FORTY-FIFTH ST.
An Apartment to Sublet for the Summer at reduced rental, with option of leasing Oct. 1st.

To Sublet—6 Rooms,
817 West End Ave.
10th floor; overlooking Hudson River.
Immediate possession.
F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.,
B'WAY, COR. 80TH ST.

To Sublet—4 Rooms.
321 West 55th St.
Completely Furnished. Immediate Occupancy.
Apply Apartment 62
or Phone Columbus 2949

REAL ESTATE

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$175 CASH buys modern cottage with 4,000 square feet and privilege of using adjoining land free of charge for your vegetables and poultry; giving you ample grounds to reduce the high cost of living; house contains seven large, airy rooms, with bath and all improvements; pay off balance $18 per month; several schools, stores, &c.; fast building town; compare this offer with what you are paying big rent for in town; consider big saving in raising all you need for the table; only thirty minutes out. S. Commuter, Room 910, 141 Broadway, New York.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful home, South Yonkers; high ground; extensive view; overlooking Van Cortlandt Park; modern new stucco house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; sleeping porch; wide veranda; quartered oak trim; parquet floors; large fireplace; all improvements; sun parlor; well heated; garage; ground 75x100; large trees; must be seen to appreciate; two minutes' walk to Caryl Station; $12,000; terms to suit. Or will rent for $85 monthly. E. A. FAIRBANKS, 54 Manhattan St. Telephone Morningside 8924.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A SACRIFICE—$20 MONTHLY. Beautiful home, six rooms, handsome bath; open fireplace, elegant decorations, hardwood floors throughout, electricity, gas, steam heat, range and tubs; large plot for garden and garage; shrubs; easy commuting; $250 cash; full price $3,400. H. S., Room 484, 47 West 34th St.

Nice small farm with a good 5-room house and garden plot, with room for small poultry raising; house needs a little fixing up; will make a good year-around home for family wanting such place; stores, schools, churches and water nearby; $100 cash and $10 monthly; price $1,675. B. James, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$500 for little old house, now located in a restricted neighborhood, to be moved on 2 lots near bay, making an ideal spot for boating, bathing and fishing; will sell complete for $1,200, with all water privileges, &c.; easy terms. Write for further details to "Old House," Box 279 Times Downtown.

Peconic Bay, L. I.—Furnished cottage to rent for Summer, nine rooms and two bathrooms; large garage; shore frontage; two miles from Good Ground station. W 181 Times.

Small hilltop bungalow; fine view; garden plot, &c.; near depot and harbor; makes pretty Summer home; $100 cash; balance easy. Hilltop Bungalow, Box 264 Times Downtown.

Small poultry farm, 6-room house; needs repairs; convenient to station and trolley; one hour out from city; sell to quick buyer $100 cash; balance $12 per month. B. Thomas, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

FREEPORT WATERFRONT. Bungalows and houses, $2,500 up; also building plots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices, easy terms; send for circular. John J. Randall Co., Freeport, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For rent, a beautiful country home, twelve rooms, baths; new house, old Colonial style; large sun parlor; all improvements, with seven acres of ground; garden all ready planted; 10 minutes from station; trains run to New York every 15 minutes; garage; this is an exceptionally fine home for a New York business man; has to be seen to be appreciated. Inquire of Frank Linke, 227 West Front St., Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Plainfield 157.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments, like rent, buys my beautiful suburban home, 30 minutes from New York; 7c. fare; craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living rooms; hardwood trim; bedroom in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily; trolley also. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Tel. 1598 John.

AT MOUNTAIN LAKES. Best located house there, situated on hillcrest between station and trolley; plot extending through from street to street; house twelve large rooms and three baths; sell or rent at a bargain. Write, see, or telephone Edward J. Cahill, real estate, Boonton, N. J.

A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE. Every improvement; plot 40x150; three minutes station, half hour downtown; restricted residence section; $3,800; reasonable terms. LONG & MILLER, Tel. 4088 Cortlandt. 13 Park Row.

IN PARK SECTION, West Englewood; a delightful place to live; convenient and restricted. For the two greatest bargains in this beautiful residential park write or see OWNER ONLY, 9 Ogden Av., W. Englewood.

New house among big trees, choice location, Plainfield; big living room, sleeping porch, 3 baths, white trim, silver fixtures; every modern convenience; very high grade; $7,500; terms like rent. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

$2,700 buys my modern home, all improvements; near station and trolley; half hour out; small payment down; balance like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Finest country hotel in State; cost $225,000; excellent condition; family reverses; will sell for $60,000 cash if immediate sale. Address Box 542, Ellenville, N. Y.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.—Thirty acres adjoining the City of Baltimore; on 5-cent fare, three-mile circle, and just twenty minutes from the City Hall; has city water on two sides and is almost built around; nearest subdivision is a mile or more farther out; exceptionally good property to open up; will take $1,000 an acre. Write or wire M. Mahaffy, Caswell Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

Real Estate Wanted.

I have cash to buy farm, about one hour from city; not too far from station; send full particulars. Edward Burger, 110 St. Nicholas Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Loft for rent, 77x44, at 86th St. and 1st Av.; also yard space, 75x100, and stable for ten horses. Tel. Morningside 8015.

To Sublease—Beautiful offices overlooking Trinity Church, 111 Broadway, 20th floor; Apply C. Connolly, Room 2010.

To Let—Attractive outside room, in suite on 28th floor, Equitable Building. C 208 Times Downtown.

Office, with or without furniture, 1,123 Broadway, Room 1101.

36th, 62 West.—Parlor to let for business; part or whole.

Store to Let.—16 West 47th; suitable milliner, modiste.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Unfurnished.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,335, (89TH ST.) Attractive house of 10 rooms and 2 baths; two-story extension; hardwood trim; possession immediately. Caretaker, on premises.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on February 16, 1917, SUGAR PRODUCTS CO. and SUGAR PRODUCTS SHIPPING COMPANY, INC., filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of the steam tug "C. W. MORSE," for any loss, damage or injury arising out of or connected with the loss of the said tug "C. W. MORSE" and of the lives on board for the reasons mentioned in said petition; that the petitioners have stipulated to pay into this court the value of their interest in said tug and pending freight as appraised, viz.: Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000), with interest from June 23, 1916; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said loss are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before MAX ROCKMORE, Commissioner, at his office, Room 849, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before May 28, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—NERDON AND COMPANY against steam tug "NEPTUNE," her engines, &c.
Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause civil and maritime for repairs, $2,344.52. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said court on May 14th, 1917, in U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.
Dated, New York, May 7, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
ALEXANDER AND ASH, Proctors for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that WRIGHT & COBB LIGHTERAGE COMPANY, as owner, and ALLEN COBB, as charterer of the steam lighter "Pioneer," have filed their petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury on said vessel on November 8th, 1915. Said vessel has been transferred to a Trustee. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 2nd day of July, 1917, or be defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of renditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Thursday, May 10, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon the schooner yacht "Angie & Emma," her tackle, etc.
Sale to take place on board said schooner yacht at the foot of Fordham Street, City Island, New York, where she can now be seen and inspected.
Dated New York, May 1, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES.

Furnished.

Beautiful Long Island country place, Long Island Sound, ten miles from Queensboro Bridge, consisting of six acres, handsomely improved, with abundant flowers, fruits, vegetables; house of sixteen rooms, three baths, eight bedrooms, billiard room, excellent basement and laundry, butler's pantry, large verandas; newly papered and painted throughout and handsomely furnished; garage for four or five cars; sleeping quarters for three or four men; use of Delauney Belleville brougham, Cadillac Sedan, and Ford touring cars; double bath houses, with about 500 feet beautiful sand beach; excellent tennis court; price, $4,000 for season or year; possession June 1; no agents. L. Bodor, 85 Wall St.

"TWIN LAKES IN THE BERKSHIRES." A fully furnished bungalow; 5 family bedrooms and bathroom; garage, boathouse, 4 boats; 150 feet lake front; mile to station; rent, $400 for season; price, $7,000. ANDERSON REALTY CO., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

To rent furnished from June 15 to Sept. 15, eight (8) room cottage; all improvements, Clinton Hill section, the best suburban part of Newark, N. J.; beautiful surroundings; 15 minutes from tubes; 35 minutes from New York City. Z 821 Times Annex.

Long Island.—For rent, shore-front cottage, 8 rooms, 2 baths, laundry, garage, private dock, 6 acres, trees; phone; $150 per month. Particulars 8252 Audubon.

Wanted—Furnished.

WANTED—Furnished house within commuting distance for July and August; near seashore preferred, or along the Sound; five or six sleeping rooms and three baths; please give full details, rates, &c. Z 332 Times Annex.

Wanted for Rent—Small bungalow or apartment; young couple; commuting distance, near beach, preferably Long Island; state price; no agents. Write Jonas Collin, Hotel Seymour.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK, 1916, little six roadster D 44; in perfect condition; $720. Smith, 154 W. 124th St. Morningside 175.

BUICK, 1916, little six roadster; perfect condition; $720. Smith, 154 West 124th. Morn. 175.

CADILLAC, 1916, TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ ROADSTER, WIRE WHEELS.
STUTZ SPECIAL BEARCAT.
MARMON "34," 1916, TOURING.
Flat "25-35" Imported Fleetwood Tour., 1915.
MERCER 1915 Roadster, New Silvertowns.
LANCIA SPECIAL ROADSTER.
BABY PEUGEOT, LATEST IMPORTATION.
PIERCE ARROW "38," TOURING.
SAXON, 1917, ROADSTER, 6-CYL.
BURRELLE, 1,704 BROADWAY, COR. 54TH.

CADILLAC 1915, 8-cylinder, 7-passenger; perfect condition; sacrifice, 5322 Columbus. Karp.

CADILLAC, 1914, 7-passenger, 2 bodies, slip covers, new tires; just overhauled; $625 Bryant 5392. Rumlis.

Cadillac 1916 limousine car in first-class condition. Apply G. R. Beach, 75 Montgomery Street, Jersey City.

CADILLAC 1914 five-passenger sedan. Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

CADILLAC 1915 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

CHEVROLET, 1916, royal mail roadster; perfect in every respect. Smith, 154 West 124th. Morn. 175.

HUDSON 1917 three-passenger cabriolet. Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

HUDSON 1916 six-passenger sedan. Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

HUPMOBILE 1917 SEDAN.
H. A. L. 1916 7-PASS. TOURING.
LIBERTY 1917 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'WAY.

KING.—Year-round touring car, 1914; excellent shape; sacrifice, $275.

MITCHELL touring, 1916 model; excellent condition; a bargain; $590. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, at 56th St.

1915 LOCOMOBILE, 6-48. 7-passenger touring; only used 8 months; runs and looks like new; equipped with wire wheels; guaranteed in perfect condition; reasonable offer accepted. 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

LOCOMOBILE, 6-38; used one season carefully; has electric self-starter, lights, shock absorbers, &c.; $750. 150 West 55th.

MARMON 1914 48 H. P., seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 W. 62d St.

NATIONAL 1916 two-passenger Newport runabout. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 W. 62d St.

MERCER, (new 1917,) sporting model, finished in green, never been driven; will sell reduction list price; good reason for selling. Z 388 Times Annex.

OLDSMOBILE sedan, 1916, four-passenger. Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

OVERLAND USED CARS.
'16 Willys-Knight Touring.
'15 Stearns-Knight Touring.
'16 Overland 7-pass. Touring.
'16 Willys-Knight Coupé.
'16 Overland Roadster.
'16 Willys-Knight Limousine.
'15 Paige 6-cyl. Touring.
'16 Overland 5-pass. Touring.
'16 Dodge Roadster.
'15 Buick Touring.
'16 Maxwell Touring.
We guarantee Willys-Knight and Overland cars. Prices attractive.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., USED-CAR DEPT., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Columbus 9400.

A.—$1,850 BUYS PACKARD TWIN "6" touring car, 135; run less than 5,000 miles; cannot be told from new. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD, twin six, 135, 7-passenger limousine landaulet run 6,000 miles; perfect condition. Columbus 5322. Karp, 1790 Broadway.

PACKARD, twin six, 135, 7-passenger touring; run 4,000 miles; perfect condition; sacrifice. Columbus 5322. Karp, 1790 Broadway.

PACKARD 1916 five-passenger phaeton. Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

PIERCE-ARROW seven-passenger limousine. Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

SIMPLEX 38, four-passenger touring, for sale. Apply John McFadden, S. S. Garage, 153 West 54th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1916, beautiful 5-passenger, 4-cylinder touring; appearance and condition like new; has slip covers, electric starter, lights; $775. 150 West 55th St.

STEARNS 1915 two-passenger coupe. Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

STUTZ 1917-1916-1915 MODELS. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

WILLYS KNIGHT sedan, 1915, in first-class condition; newly painted; will be sold at sacrifice. Silent Knight Motor Repair Shop, 549 West 53d St.

WINTON, 6, 1913; fully equipped; electric lights and self-starter; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., B'way at 70th St.

WINTON light 6, touring car; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., B'way at 70th St.

$1,850 BUYS PACKARD TWIN "6" touring car, 135; run less than 5,000 miles; cannot be told from new. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Automobiles for Rent.

BEAUTIFUL new Packard touring; $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

CADILLAC.—New eight imperial limousine, monthly preferred; very reasonable. Mead, 6200 Riverside.

CHALMERS.—Lady going West for Summer would rent her beautiful 1916 Chalmers landaulet; excellent chauffeur; reasonable. Phone Riverside 7916.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Beautiful Packard cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD landaulet to rent; hour, day, month; owner drives. Schuyler 1160. Micker.

PACKARDS for hire; twin sixes; limousine, tourings; hour, monthly. Tel. 1585 Plaza.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOMOBILE CHASSIS, direct drive, second hand, good condition, any make, for Sing Sing prison vocational training school. Address New York State Prison Council, 17 West 44th.

Automobile Supplies.

AUTO TIRES—AUTO TIRES—AUTO TIRES
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S H. PHILLIPS, 1,989 B'WAY, NR. 67TH. S
AUTO TIRES—AUTO TIRES—AUTO TIRES

TRAILER BUSINESS IS HERE. Your customers need them; we build them in 2, 3½ and 5 ton capacities for heavy duty, and half and one-ton for light work; TERRITORY OPEN FOR IMMEDIATE ACCEPTANCE. Arcadia Trailer Corporation, Newark, New York.

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS. Gurney and New Departure Service Sta. THE GWILLIAM COMPANY. 253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Automobile Instruction.

ATKINSON Superior instructors guarantee AUTO you expert knowledge. Inspect SCHOOL, equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 50. Ladies' classes.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART Booklet I explains WHY AUTOMOBILE our course is BEST. Inspect SCHOOL, our plant and be convinced 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, 231 WEST 50TH ST. Practical, thorough, moderate, reliable. Ladies' class. Booklet.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

19TH, 146 EAST.—2 large rooms, kitchenette, bath; famous 19th St. block; garden and window boxes; $85 per month; references required. Tel. Gramercy 3078.

40TH ST., 149 EAST.—Two rooms, kitchen, bath; handsomely furnished; $125 monthly. Apt. 54.

40S, (Near 5th Ave.)—Attractive apartment to sublet; two rooms, bath, kitchenette; piano, Victrola. Apply Falco, 505 5th Av.

84TH, 114 EAST.—Seven rooms, 3 baths, nicely furnished, until Nov. 1; all modern improvements; high-class apartment. Lenox 5928, Apt. 9B.

Apartments, attractively furnished, two rooms, bath, block from subway, $12.50 weekly up. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

EAST 40S.—Bright and cool apartment; two rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished, $92.50; unfurnished, $72.50. Falco, 505 5th Av.

GRAMERCY PARK, 31.—Large living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchenette, and bath; exceptionally light and airy; well furnished; maid service. Apply to janitress, on premises.

TO SUBLET, furnished, until Oct. 1, bachelor apartment, 2 rooms and bath; electric cooking equipment; 30th St., between Madison and 4th Avs. Apply Carstein & Linnekin, 221 4th Av.

Furnished—West Side.

39TH ST., 56 WEST.—Attractive, cool, large room, entrance hall, bath, kitchenette, large closets; one flight; $40. Muller.

45TH ST., 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Very large, unusual studio apartment; very reasonable. Telephone 3556 Bryant.

51ST ST., 72 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, top floor; business people, $35 monthly; piano.

55TH ST., 140 WEST.—$75 month, furnished, two rooms, bath, kitchenette; May-October.

57TH ST., 157 WEST.—Front apartment, four rooms, housekeeping, Steinway grand, handsomely furnished, June 1 to Oct. 1; less than present rent; call or telephone Columbus 2028.

57TH, 130 WEST.—Studio, bath, for light housekeeping; good north light; from May to October, or take lease.

57TH ST., 329 WEST.—Newly furnished apartment; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; light, airy. Barbour.

58TH, 131 WEST.—Bargain; two large rooms, bath, kitchenette, balcony; $100 monthly.

59TH, 200 WEST.—3-room apt., kitchenette, bath, until October; $160 month. 7E.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished apartment: two large rooms; private bath; kitchen; bachelors or couple; $100 monthly.

83D, 4 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; all light; $50; hardwood, electric lights.

86TH, 340 WEST.—Completely furnished 8 rooms, for Summer months or longer; immediate possession; very reasonable. Telephone Schuyler 7574.

87TH, 307 WEST.—One-three room suites, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service; $35-$55.

91ST, 5 WEST.—Cool, airy, 8-room furnished apartment, 2 baths; references required; telephone Riverside 9829 for appointment. Apt. 5-E.

95TH ST., 336 WEST.—Six-room front apartment to sublet to adults, May 15 to Sept. 15; one door from Riverside; express subway; no dogs; no agents; references; $70; seen by appointment. Telephone Riverside 7389.

96TH, 35 WEST.—Elegantly furnished seven-room apartment; all outside rooms; two baths; concessions; south and west exposure. Malnek.

100TH, 318 WEST, (Apt. 8-E.)—Apartment; 8 rooms and 3 baths; use of good library; Chickering piano; Oriental rugs; southern, western, and northern exposure; view of Hudson River; furnished or unfurnished; from June 1 to Sept. 20 or Oct. 1; lease can be continued for unfurnished apartment after Oct. 1.

101ST, 205 WEST, THE JOSEPH HOTEL. Three doors from B'way. Tel. 9575 River. High-class, newly furnished 5-6-7, large, sunny rooms and kitchen; maid service, all-night elevator, and telephone; $25 to $45 weekly; $90 to $150 monthly.

113TH ST., 517 WEST, (Apartment 52.)—Five-room apartment; beautifully furnished; southern exposure; May 15 to Oct. 1.

116TH ST., 404 West, Apt. 23, (Corner Morningside Av.)—Sublet, May 15 to Nov. 1, furnished 6 rooms and bath; elevator service, southern exposure, piano, excellent location, convenient subway and elevated.

116TH, 610 WEST.—Three rooms, bath and kitchenette apartment; ninth floor; immediate possession. Telephone Morningside 3040.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Two rooms, elegantly furnished; kitchen privilege; elevator; reasonable. Reynolds.

119TH, 419 WEST.—3 rooms, all front, south; kitchenette; immediate possession. Hildreth.

151ST, 535 WEST.—Sublet, completely furnished 5 rooms, for Summer; rent $35. Mayers.

156TH ST., 605 WEST.—Five-room comfortably furnished apartment; modern improvements; southern exposure; delightful outlook; references. Tel. Aud. 4675.

157TH ST., 522 WEST.—5-room front apartment; all conveniences. Audubon 4625. 1C.

181ST AND FORT WASHINGTON AV., (The Hazelhurst.)—Eight rooms, furnished or unfurnished; $80; June to October. Apply on premises, Apt. 66.

1ST CORNER CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, MORNINGSIDE DRIVE AND 110TH ST. ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS, THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA. HOTEL CONVENIENCES. APARTMENT RATES. THE HEALTHIEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.
Must be seen to appreciate. Take Broadway subway or 6th or 9th Av. "L" to 110th St. WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS; $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; 5th Av. bus stops at door; references essential. Phone 613 Academy.

Apartment hunting unnecessary; consult Mrs. Dingelman, specialist, 286 Amsterdam Av., (73d.) Columbus 836.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4383.

HANDSOMELY furnished two-room apartment, heart of city, each room 21x41, three large windows to room; southern exposure; high ceilings; ideal for Summer; rent $125 month; short period or until December. 4487 Vanderbilt, mornings.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS Concessional prices from now until October, $75-$500 month; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450

LIST of furnished apartments mailed on request; 2 to 11 rooms for rent, 3 months, or to Oct. 1. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St., and 461 5th Av.

LUXURIOUS, modern 10-room apartment, 3 baths; all large outside rooms; 12th floor, commanding unobstructed view of Hudson; near 96th St. subway express station; period furniture, rare Oriental rugs, bric-a-brac, oil paintings, Steinway piano, victrola; possession June 1st; $400 monthly; concessions to responsible and refined family. Mr. Mitchell, 361 Broadway, New York.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (Cor. 119th.)—Eight rooms, 2 baths; corner apartment; most beautiful section on the Drive; completely furnished. Manager.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 131.—Beautifully furnished apartment; 6 rooms, 2 baths; for Summer; piano, Victrola. Apt. 2D.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th Street, Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive. A newly furnished apartment of 3 rooms, bath, kitchen; now open for immediate possession; hotel service. RESTAURANT IN BUILDING. Phone 6100 Riverside.

THE WILSONIA, 225-227-229 West 69th St., near Broadway. FOR TENANTS OF UNQUESTIONABLE CHARACTER ONLY. 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $50 and up monthly; $14 and up weekly; completely equipped. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN. Phone and elevator service. Maid service optional. Very central location, near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, and street cars. References absolutely essential.

"THE HUDSON OVERLOOK," 190th St., 804 West; high-class elevator apartment, six rooms; $50.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 39½.—Furnished apartment; ground floor; well lighted; $60. Apartment 1.

WEST END AV., (100th St.)—Beautifully furnished apt., 6 rooms, 2 baths, May to October, $250 monthly. For appointment tel. River. 2035.

WEST END AV., 740, (Della Robbia.)—Four rooms, completely furnished; piano. Meek, Apt. 43.

WEST END AV., 824.—Elegant parlor floor; very reasonable; cool neighborhood.

Yonkers.

STONE ST., 10, Yonkers.—Five rooms, large porch, furnished; 30 minutes Grand Central, 15 subway; June-October. Hubert.

Unfurnished—East Side.

27TH, 142 EAST.—2, 3, 4, 5 rooms, high-class elevator apartment; rents very moderate. Inquire Superintendent.

30 EAST 64TH STREET, CORNER MADISON AV. New building; just completed; 2 rooms, bath, with service. Apply Supt., premises.

76TH, 55 EAST.—6 rooms, modern improvements, elevator apartment. Supt. premises. Lenox 1690.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

MADISON AV., 1,186, (87th St.)—7 large rooms, corner apartment; elevator service; all improvements; $100. Telephone Lenox 1607.

Unfurnished—West Side.

21ST STREET, 234-8 WEST. Four, five, and six rooms and bath. Elevator, &c.; $510 to $720. See Supt.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Newly decorated kitchenette apartments, $50 up; every convenience; references.

59TH ST., 200 WEST, (7 East.)—Three-room apartment, kitchenette, bath; $100 month.

84TH, 17 WEST.—Seven large light rooms, bath; immediate possession; $55. Matthews.

99TH ST., 306 WEST.—Eight rooms and bath; elevator apartment; high class; all improvements; $1,000.

111TH, 535 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Sublet modern front apartment, 6 rooms; $60.

116TH, 404 WEST, (Apt. 33.)—$75 apt. for $50, unfurnished. Inquire Superintendent.

161ST ST., (near Riverside Drive.)—3 rooms, $40; 4 rooms, $45 to $52; 6 rooms, $70; 7 rooms, facing Riverside, $100; 8 rooms, facing Riverside, $115. Inquire office, 900 Riverside Drive. Telephone 4657 Audubon.

RESIDENTIAL SUITES OF MARKED INDIVIDUALITY at 116 Riverside Drive, south cor. of 84th St.; 10 and 11 rooms and 3 baths; $1,800 to $3,200; concessions will be made to desirable tenants.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202, (93d St.)—Nine rooms, light, facing Riverside; two baths; family moving to Texas; moderate price; from June until October, 1918; fifth floor, centre; telephone. Riverside 1989.

STUDIO Apartment on South side of Washington Square. For information apply to Miss Mabel Wiley, 70 5th Av. Telephone Chelsea 1795.

TO SUBLET, 8-room apartment, Washington Sq. district, moderate rent. Inquire Janitor, 11 West 8th St.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.—Excellent private house, 5 rooms; beautiful garden; great bargain. Pepe, Washington Square South. Spring 8347.

Bronx.

UNIVERSITY AV., 2,374, (corner Fordham Road.)—Elevator apartments, 5-6 rooms; opposite Devoe Park; all outside rooms; University Av. and Fordham Road trolley line and Jerome Av. subway adjacent. WOLFSOHN & AUGUST, agents, Grand Concourse and Fordham Road. Phone Fordham 2904. Superintendent on premises.

Brooklyn.

HANDSOME, new steam heated apartment to let, $30 to $45 monthly. 175 Coney Island Av. (Prospect Park.) Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, 123 EAST.—Nicely furnished, large room; all conveniences.

38TH and Park Av., (at 70 Park Av.)—Large and small rooms.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome suite, large room with piano; single room; references.

55TH, 77 EAST.—Single room, adjoining bath; well furnished; running water; gentleman only.

53D, 32 EAST.—Large room; electricity, running water; gentleman.

55TH, 157 EAST.—Highly desirable front parlor; suitable for doctor or dentist; modern.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelors; room and bath; residence of art collector; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms, boxspring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

10TH, 54 WEST.—Large back parlor, light housekeeping; front parlor; quiet house; telephone.

23D, 455 WEST.—Private house; floor of 3 rooms, private bath; 3 large windows; southern exposure.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath; $7; single, $3.50; gentlemen.

36TH, 62 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7, $8; hall rooms, running water.

38TH, 69 WEST.—Rooms, hot and cold water; $3.50 to $6 weekly; with private bath, $6 to $7. Hotel Jefferson.

47TH, 22 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; private family. Call after 7 P. M., Hillman.

51ST, 62 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; electricity, bath; refined; $6-$15 weekly.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

53D, 212 WEST.—Large front basement; housekeeping; every convenience; bath, hot water, phone.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; gentlemen; references.

56TH ST., 338 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single, suite; gentlemen; telephone; elevator. Bean.

60TH ST., 22 WEST, (New York House.)—Single and double rooms, $3.50 up weekly; room and bath and suites, $8 up weekly; hot water, electricity, and steam heat; subway and "L" half block. Phone 10241 Columbus.

61ST, 10 WEST.—One or two furnished rooms, bath; modern apartment; private family; board if desired. Deutsch.

63D, 105 WEST.—Pleasant room, with, without bath; private family; reference necessary.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Handsomely furnished private rooms; excellent central location, telephone service; moderate.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Furnished, unfurnished, large rooms, suites, single rooms; reasonable; gentlemen; telephone.

72D, 131 WEST.—Double, single, also parlor floor; private baths; new management; reasonable.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large room with private bath; also medium; Summer rates; references.

73D, 112 WEST, DESIRABLE ROOM, near subway and elevated; meals optional.

73D, 168 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; bath; electricity; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

73D, 302 WEST.—Attractive, large front rooms; private bath; small room; board.

74TH, 106 WEST.—Newly furnished single, double rooms, private baths, telephone; reasonable.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Attractive large and medium rooms; bath, floor; electricity; $7-$8.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsome back parlor, with private bath; breakfast optional; telephone.

77TH, 108 WEST.—Beautiful suite, entire second floor, or single; unusual opportunity.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room and bath or en suite; references.

78TH, 203 WEST.—Front, back parlor; adjoining bath; piano, telephone; shown Sunday. Ervielle.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large rooms; one with twin beds; basement room; convenient baths.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, with bath, in private home; electricity; phone.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large southern room, one flight; shower bath; home atmosphere.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; telephone; reception room; $4 to $10.

78TH, 317 WEST.—In newly opened house; fine large and small rooms; conveniences.

80TH ST., 219 WEST.—Attractive room, elevator apt.; electricity. Schuyler 4780. Hilldale.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; every convenience; see and appreciate.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms, large, medium; electricity; $5.50, $8, $10.

81ST, 169 WEST.—Attractive suite, 3 rooms; also small rooms; references. Jacobsen.

82D, WEST.—Suite 2 rooms, bath; luxuriously furnished; reasonable; electricity. Schuyler 2982.

82D, WEST.—Bachelor suits; two rooms and bath; private family; reasonable. Schuyler 2982.

82D, (near Riverside.)—Well furnished room; all conveniences. Call 3331 Schuyler.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Exceptional large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parquet; refined dwelling.

83TH, 129 WEST.—Parlor floor, furnished or unfurnished room, for ladies; heat, electric light; newly decorated and furnished.

85TH, (near Riverside.)—Front suite; sunny, quiet, first-class; elevator. Schuyler 3368.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Medium-sized room, all conveniences; electric lights, telephone.

85TH, 132 WEST.—Large room, back parlor, private bath; meals; French family.

86TH ST., (549 West End Av.)—Large front room; electricity; $8; gentleman only.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Two front rooms, private apt., 4th floor, east. Smith.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, baths, kitchenette, electricity; $7, $8, $11.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Near subway and "L"; front parlor, connecting bedroom; electricity; reasonable.

92D ST., 46 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, medium rooms, with or without bath; select.

93D, 270 WEST.—Beautiful suite, furnished, unfurnished rooms, private or adjoining baths.

93D, (676 West End Av.)—Nicely furnished, large rooms; gentlemen; meals optional.

95TH, 317 WEST.—Large living room, bedroom, kitchen; overlooking Hudson; $15. Noble.

96TH, 29 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful rooms; all modern improvements; southern exposure; exclusive location.

97TH ST., (Broadway.)—Large, bright, sunny rooms; congenial surroundings; board optional. Telephone 9811 Riverside.

99TH, 243 WEST, (Broadway.)—Newly furnished rooms; large or small; exclusive elevator apartment. Harrison, River 3308.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

99TH, 243 WEST.—Exceptionally well-appointed room, overlooking Broadway; opposite bath; suitable 1, 2 gentlemen. Bolich.

104TH, 58 WEST.—Connecting and single rooms; all conveniences; piano; reasonable. Wheeler.

109TH, 301 WEST, (Apt. 6B.)—Large, outside rooms; river view; single, en suite, kitchen.

112TH, (Southeast corner Broadway.)—Beautiful room facing Hudson; 5056 Morningside, Apt. 10C.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Small sunny room, facing vacant lot; excellent location; $2.75. Wilford.

112TH, 509 WEST.—1, 2 desirable; nurses, business women; elevator, telephone. Apt. 7.

118TH, 600 WEST.—Front corner room; superior apartment; private family. Johnston, 9A.

114TH, 514 WEST.—Attractive room, overlooking Columbia Campus; gentleman; elevator. Apartment 82.

119TH, 424 WEST.—Large front rooms, opposite Columbia; telephone, elevator, shower, kitchen privileges. Muller, Apartment 22.

140TH ST., 510 WEST.—Outside room, clean; private family; well furnished. Van Meter, Apartment 55. Audubon 6568.

143D, 617 WEST, (F 24.)—Two airy, comfortable rooms; private family; elevator; references.

157TH, 540 WEST.—Cozy, homelike, southern exposure, elevator apartment; 1 or 2 gentlemen; private, exclusive family. Apt. 5.

BROADWAY, 3,671, (152d.)—Refined couple offers attractive room, high-class elevator apartment; lady, $4; couple, $5. Apt. 27.

CHARLES ST., (Washington Square Section)—Airy, attractively furnished room. Apt. 28.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (Apt. 27.)—Nice room, private family; every convenience, near Manhattan St. subway; business lady or gentleman preferred.

EXCLUSIVE PRIVATE HOME. Attractive rooms, with or without private bath; unequaled location; convenient transit lines; breakfast optional; near Park. 19 West 71st.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Elegant, spacious suite, facing drive; environments desirable; board optional.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; private house; 79th St. subway.

WEST END AV., 611, (89th St.)—Beautifully furnished rooms; all conveniences; best location in city; shown until 9 P. M.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior single, double rooms; bath, electricity; private residence. Riverside 3050.

WEST END AV., 759, (97th St.)—Attractively furnished front rooms; running water; telephone.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large front, four windows; alcove; $12 weekly; also single, $4.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

ONE or two rooms and bath in Gramercy Square section. K 207 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

22D, 41 EAST.—Attractive rooms; home table; all conveniences; Summer rates; reference: phone.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Double south room, private bath; single room.

38TH, 156 EAST.—Pleasant room, with board; agreeable surroundings; telephone; American home.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Large sunny front room, adjoining bath; quiet surroundings.

61ST, 154 EAST.—Large room, all conveniences; southern exposure; phone; excellent home cooking.

65TH ST., 32 EAST.—Large, handsomely furnished second story front room for 2; also rear room; exceptional home table; Summer rates.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity to share as paying guests in exclusive home for gentle people; East 65th St. Plaza 6631.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $12 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

West Side.

7TH, 351 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity, telephone; excellent table; references.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Southern gentlewoman offers large and small rooms, (private baths,) with carefully planned meals; references.

53D St., 64 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

58TH, 41, 43, 45 WEST.—Madison Arms. Elevator.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable room; excellent table; fine service; references. Columbia 8021.

70TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful double rooms; all conveniences; excellent board; reasonable. Columbus 9339.

72D, 120 WEST.—Large rooms, connecting in suite or single; private baths; references.

72D, 120 WEST.—Large rooms; en suite or single; private bath; table guests.

72D, 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, with private bath; also table guests.

73D, 260 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity to secure large, handsomely furnished front room; one, two persons; running hot, cold water; bath adjoining; board optional; table guests accommodated; table d'hote dinner 60c.

75TH, 234 WEST.—"The Hurlburt." Location unsurpassed; large rooms; southern exposure; bath.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large and medium front sunny rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Medium sized room, adjoining bath; table guests; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Attractive suites; velvet carpets, enameled furniture; south rooms, baths; single; running water; excellent table; electricity.

77TH, 266 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; excellent home cooking; Summer prices.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath, one with running water; excellent table.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 66 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; room with bath; excellent table; moderate.

83D, 5 WEST.—Unusually desirable second floor; other rooms; private bath; special terms.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, front room, with all conveniences; table excellent; references.

92D, 7 WEST.—Light, comfortable room; breakfast, dinner; private family; references.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding for bachelors; 32 splendidly furnished rooms; 16 on one floor; open all year; Summer season at Edgemere, L. I. Smith.

96TH, 54 WEST, Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive, sunny suite; bath; twin beds; excellent table; other rooms.

107TH, 322 WEST, (BETWEEN RIVERSIDE-BROADWAY.)—LUXURIOUS PRIVATE RESIDENCE; SPACIOUS, SUNSHINY ROOMS; BATH; ELECTRICITY; BOUNTIFUL TABLE; MODERATE TERMS; ALSO SINGLE ROOM.

107TH ST., 319 WEST, One Door from Drive.—Double and single room, with excellent meals, in elegantly appointed private home.

112TH ST., 317 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, superior board; private American Hebrew family.

120TH, 42 WEST.—Clean, light, airy room, modern elevator apartment, facing Park; refined Jewish family; board; table guests accommodated; home cooking. Eisendorff.

126TH, 174 WEST, (The Norwood,) corner 7th Av.—Room and board; special rates; baths, telephone, home cooking; convenient cars.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $12 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms; also suite; overlooking Hudson; with superior board; $10-$15 weekly. Payne, 7726 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147, Corner 87th St.—Cheerful room in refined boarding house. Mrs. Stein. Schuyler 9957.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant room; superior board; $12 weekly; 7726 Morningside. Payne.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Beautiful rooms; board optional; thoroughly appointed house; references.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Long Island.

Rooms and board, near depot; running water; refined people; garage. Ask Fisher, Bellmore, L. I., Bedford and Merrick Road.

Desirable rooms and board; golf and tennis. 119 North Av., Garden City.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers; unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Connecticut.

BOARD AND ROOM for nervous and mental cases and general invalidism. Dr. Adleman, Stamford, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent expert; systematizer; extensive experience; complete charge; references; $25. O 209 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—Good executive, for important position; over 15 years' experience; good references. N 378 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—Experienced, trial balance; moderate salary. S. Karansky, 5 Attorney St., city.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Willing; general office experience; references. A. J., 258 Thatford Av., Brooklyn.

CULTURED ENGLISH LADY, at present in Central America, wishes post (daily or otherwise) in U. S.; excellent French, (Paris;) German, (Germany;) Spanish, (Madrid;) accustomed to travel; bright and cheerful; best references; good salary required. Address Madame Maurice, care British Consulate, San Salvador, Central America.

DRESSMAKER.—Modeling and remodeling; experienced help. Deill, 218 W. 70th.

GOVERNESS.—Visiting governess, English, knowledge of French, would take child out park; thoroughly experienced teaching children; best references. Phone Audubon 2250. Apt. 12½.

NURSE.—Practical; capable woman; refined, responsible; care invalid; nervous case; good needlewoman; housekeeper; reference. J. S., Nurse, 203 West 14th St.

NURSE.—Experienced infant's nurse; doctor's reference. 695 Lexington Av., care of Lyons. Plaza 890.

SALESWOMAN.—Wanted, opportunity to sell stockings or silk petticoats on commission basis to private individuals in Boston and vicinity. Box Z 244 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; rapid worker; excellent references; $12. V 351 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, ambitious worker; years experience; $8 weekly. Liebmann, 223 East 35th.

STENOGRAPHER, bright, beginner, neat; plain penman; American; no agency; $8. V 375 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, having central office experience; busy board preferred. 2096 Washington Av.

TYPIST and general office assistant wishes permanent position; $10. W 115 Times.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS, colored, neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Agency, 329 West 59th St.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR, A1 executive, desires engagement; assume full charge of office, accounts, costs, and finances; best of references. Howard, 200 Jerome Place, Bloomfield, N. J.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 52 Broadway, Room 832. Telephone Broad 7227.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, experienced, periodical audits; keeps books for firms without bookkeepers; lowest rates. W 81 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Will some kind hearted person give employment to elderly Christian man, who has been out of work for sixteen months? Have worked for one firm for 37 years; also in Department of Finance, N. Y. C.; strictly temperate; A1 references; all I ask is a chance to make good. Z 352 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Just what you are looking for, a capable bookkeeper that will keep your books in perfect order; trial balance, controlling accounts; best references. A Gade, 1,597 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER, well trained, long experience, excellent references, desires connection with reliable firm; salary least considered where opportunity for advancement exists. V 381 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant, accounting student; eight years' business experience; salary moderate. O 214 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—24, thoroughly experienced, reliable, trial balance; moderate salary; permanent. V 352 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (23;) experienced controlling accounts, trial balance; references; moderate salary. K 1 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, experienced, wants position with large concern. Grossman, 132 Avenue D.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. C. Smith, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; useful; very careful driver; do repairs; eight years' experience; two years with last employer; absolutely sober, honest; city or country; best personal references. A. P., 1,364 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, American, desires position, private family; careful, sober, energetic driver; six years' experience; mechanic; any make car. Repetti, 622 West 179th St.

CHAUFFEUR, American; strictly temperate; eight years' reference; practical mechanic; country preferred; careful driver. W 186 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Useful; colored; wife waitress; 15 years present employer; desires change; first-class reference. K 70 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (29.)—Good driver; temperate; good appearance; A1 references from present employer. C. L., care Rose, 13 W. 39th.

CORRESPONDENT-SECRETARY.—12 years' experience; attorney; age 33 years; capable as sales or credit manager. Room 309, 96 Warren St.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 24, experienced road book salesman, desires to change present firm; prefers position in city. P. G., Times Harlem.

SECRETARY.—Young man, (29,) executive ability, good stenographer and detail clerk; $25. W 129 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.—22, four years' experience, educated, refined; thorough knowledge English language, desires reliable position. N 389 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright American boy; (lame,) beginner; good penman; figuring; $8. V 376 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man, ambitious, with two years' experience in paper house; can furnish references. V 382 Times Downtown.

TIMEKEEPER, office clerk, (25,) desires connection; best references. Rosenbach, 836 East 166th.

VALET UNUSUAL.—GENTLEMAN ENTERING SANITARIUM WISHES TO PLACE HIS EXCEPTIONAL VALET-MASSEUR. ADDRESS VALET, Z 362 TIMES ANNEX.

WILL consider any position; hours 10 to 4; otherwise engaged. K 106 Times.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in shipping department children's coats, understands purchasing supplies, desires connection with progressive concern. K 105 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, energetic, ambitious, wishes position, with good future and advancement; can furnish unquestionable reference. W 142 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, refined, experienced, desires clerical position; typist, good penman, quick figures; salary, $12. Dadirrian, 620 West 150th.

YOUNG MAN, five years' experience in building trade; desires position, estimating building specialties, office assistant; salary. K 23 Times.

YOUNG MAN, experienced shipping, receiving, selling, desires connection reputable manufacturer. J 191 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, dry goods experience, desires position, with future. O 229 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position where good work brings advancement. K 108 Times.

YOUNG MAN with excellent record, energetic, capable, wants position. K 29 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19.)—Experience stock; well educated; neat. Blumberg, 147 Lenox Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS wanted for whirlwind campaign on programs of U. S. Marine Corps; leads furnished; a quick clean up for hustlers; commission. Apply, 10 to 12, Room 501, 1,451 Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED, rapid, accurate, stenographer wanted by manufacturing concern offering splendid opportunity to right kind of girl, who is willing to prove her ability. Apply Drugs, 48 West 4th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced, good correspondent, one capable to pass on credits and take full charge of office; factory experience essential. Call at 10 A. M., Bulkin & Rosenthal, 199 Cook St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, bright, thorough, experienced, double entry, trial balance; must know stenography; permanent position. M. Gustin Co., 39 West 19th.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good salary to right party; bring references. The Herald Novelty Co., 50 West 17th St.

CHECKERS, Stampers, and Folders.—Circular letter work. J. T. H. Mitchell, 310 East 23d St.

COOK, no laundry; references required. R. L. Washington, 375 West End Av.

CORRESPONDENT.—BIG MANUFACTURING CONCERN HAS EXCELLENT OPENING FOR A WOMAN WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN WRITING TACTFUL, COURTEOUS LETTERS; THE OPENING IS PERMANENT; STATE SALARY, AGE, AND REFERENCE. Z 376 TIMES ANNEX.

HELP WANTED—Female.

DESIGNER ON INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES; ONLY THOROUGHBREDS NEED APPLY. O. B., 209 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GIRLS wanted for clerical work; must have knowledge of bookkeeping, be over 23 years of age. American Druggist Syndicate Co., Borden and Van Alst Av., near 34th St. ferry, one block from Hunter's Point Av., Queensboro subway station, L. I. C.

GIRLS WANTED. Steady positions, good pay, up-to-date factory; can earn $9 per week and up. Tension Envelope Co., 87 34th St., Brooklyn.

HOUSEWORKER.—General houseworker wanted; white; small house in country; no washing; answer by letter. Mrs. J. M. Lawrence, Hartsdale, N. Y.

LADY GOING TO CALIFORNIA with two children, would like communicate with young woman willing assist on train. K 100 Times.

NURSE for two boys, 2 and 5 years old; experienced, competent person; English or American preferred. Call Sunday, 3 to 5; Monday all day. Mrs. M. Goldsmith, 1 West 93d St.

NURSE.—Infant's; experienced; apply after 1 P. M. Floursheimer, 30 West 70th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, not over 35, for 3-year-old child; French preferred; cheerful and willing disposition essential; references required. Apply Monday and Tuesday between 2 and 4 at 54 West 85th St.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted. Call American Druggist Syndicate Co., Borden and Van Alst Av., near 34th St. ferry, one block from Hunter's Point Av., Queensboro subway station, L. I. C.

STENOGRAPHER.—American young lady, well bred and educated, neat appearance, with one year's experience, as stenographer; wages, $8-$10. 331 Madison Av., Room 603.

TYPISTS.—Addressing and filling in good, plain lists; good conditions. J. T. H. Mitchell, 310 East 23d St.

VISITING MAID, useful, wanted, with experience; must have good reference. Apply Monday and Tuesday, 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., Mrs. D., Room 63, The Langdon, 56th and 5th Av.

YOUNG GIRL who has had some training in domestic science or lunchroom experience to take charge of an employes' lunchroom for girls; salary, $12 per week to start. G 19 Times.

YOUNG LADY, $6 start, assist general office work. Weisbecker, 270 West 125th St.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Americans; educated, efficient applicants only; file clerks and office assistants; neat, of good address; dictaphone operators and typists. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St.

TYPISTS.—Experienced; excellent firms; good salary; immediately. Tighe-Murphy Agency, 99 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; numerous positions open; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English, 25; dictaphone stenographer, $15. Wall St. Agency, 20 Broad.

STENOGRAPHERS, $20, $18, $15; permanent other positions. Lang Agency, 120 B'way.

Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course, PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISEMENT WRITER WANTED, ON HIGH GRADE MECHANICAL JOURNAL; FAIR OPPORTUNITY AFFORDED ONE UNFAMILIAR WITH PRODUCTS COVERED, TO BECOME ACQUAINTED WITH THEIR TALKING POINTS, &C. BUT APPLICANTS MUST HAVE HAD PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN ADVERTISEMENT WRITING. ADDRESS, STATING AGE, EDUCATION, PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE AND AVERAGE RECENT EARNINGS. GOOD OPENING. V 311 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ADVERTISING MAN or salesman to assist in advertising and selling patriotic novelty; some knowledge jewelry, novelty, or stationery business desirable; state salary, full particulars; good, permanent opportunity. G 45 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS wanted for whirlwind campaign on program of U. S. Marine Corps; leads furnished; a quick clean-up for hustlers; commissions. Apply 10 to 12, Room 501, 1,451 Broadway.

BOY to make himself generally useful in office; excellent opportunity for advancement to one with ambition and willingness; salary $6 weekly to start. Apply 9 A. M. to Current History Magazine, 17th floor, Times Building.

BOY, preferably with a high school education, to start in the office of a large corporation; good chance for advancement; $6 a week to start. Call Monday, Eckhardt, 2d floor, 229 West 43d St.

BOY wanted, about 17 years of age, as messenger by a downtown banking house; must come well recommended. V 328 Times Downtown.

DESIGNERS, &c.—WANTED, SEVERAL COMPETENT DESIGNERS AND DRAFTSMEN ON TOOLS FOR SMALL INTERCHANGEABLE PARTS; PERMANENT POSITIONS FOR THE RIGHT MEN. ADDRESS, STATING EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, WAGES EXPECTED, &c., Z 396 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMEN AND TOOL DESIGNERS, first-class men, on automatic machinery. American Machine and Foundry Co., 56th St., between 1st and 2d Avs., Brooklyn.

FOLDERS AND STAMPERS; circular letter work. J. T. H. Mitchell, 310 East 23d St.

GARDENER and general handy man wanted on gentleman's country place near New York City; must thoroughly understand the care of a vegetable garden and of a steam heating furnace during the Winter months; applicant must be white and have two years' reference. Address X. Y. Z., Box V 350 Times Downtown.

LEAD BURNER.—We have a permanent place for a first-class lead burner for repair and new work in a sulphuric acid plant, located in Eastern Pennsylvania; will be only lead burner on job; write, stating experience and wages desired; correspondence held strictly confidential. Z 394 Times Annex.

PORTERS, high-class apartment houses, $40 monthly. Apply service entrance, 170 West 73d.

SALESMAN WANTED. If you have had outside selling experience, are a high school graduate, between 25 and 40 years old, can refer to your past employers as to character and ability, and want to work in a permanent sales force where the men are regularly making from $45 to $120 weekly, selling a heavily advertised article in the Atlantic States, we will pay your transportation, give you drawing account against commissions, and furnish as many direct, personal leads as you can handle. Call, C. H. Bellows, 120 West 32d St., City.

SALES MANAGER for concern established 15 years, manufacturing paper specialties for the wholesale and retail confectioners, drugs, paper goods, and first-class hotel trade; personality, initiative; forceful salesmanship, executive qualities, and road experience imperative; only men with above qualifications, stating full particulars, (salary,) need apply. N 201 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED. We are paying $50 to $150 per week on commission and drawing account basis to salesmen working on direct leads; we have more leads than present force can handle! Good workers only need apply. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 120 West 32d St., City.

SALESMEN. A fast growing suburban gas company desires two experienced salesmen; salary and commission; fine opportunity; permanent position. Apply by letter, giving age, experience, and references, Box A. D., 104 East 14th St.

SALESMAN to sell excellent line dress goods, cloakings, suitings, men's wear line to retailers and manufacturers in New York State, Pennsylvania; splendid side line for good man; commission only. J 190 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, for celluloid optical goods exclusively for New York and suburbs on commission basis; good inducements for right party. Address Box V 358 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—We have profitable side line for one carrying Swiss embroidery with large following in waist and dress line; commission basis. Superlative Embroidery, 49 East 21st St.

SALESMAN, with experience in automobile accessory line preferred, to call on dealers in city and vicinity; good commission and drawing account. Kay, F 194 Times.

SALESMEN wanted for city trade; also men acquainted with resident buying, men's trade; commission basis. Apply mornings only, World Costume Corp., 500 5th Av.

SALESMAN, young, intelligent, with good education; sales experience not necessary; salary basis. Address K., P. O. Box 194, New York.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, May 6.—While moderately high pressure prevails over the interior of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, weather conditions are generally unsettled, with much cloudiness, and there were light local rains in the Ohio Valley, the Lake region, New York, and New England. Pressure has fallen generally, except along the North Pacific Coast, where it is rising, with rain.

Temperatures are now nearly normal in the Northwest, but elsewhere they remain low for the season, especially in Texas, New Mexico, and Eastern Colorado, where they are from 20 to 32 degrees below the seasonal average.

There will be showers Monday or Monday night in the East Gulf States and local rains Monday in New York and New England.

Warnings of freezing temperature have been issued for Colorado, Northern and Eastern New Mexico, and the northwest portion of West Texas, and of frost in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and West Texas.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday—North Atlantic, moderate northeast to north, becoming variable; Tuesday, unsettled weather. Middle Atlantic, moderate, mostly northeast; cloudy weather.

FORECAST—TODAY AND TUESDAY.

East New York—Cloudy Monday, probably local rains; Tuesday cloudy.

West New York—Local rains Monday; Tuesday fair, warmer west portion.

East Pennsylvania, New Jersey—Cloudy Monday and Tuesday.

Southern New England—Cloudy Monday and Tuesday; probably local rains Monday.

Northern New England—Local rains Monday; Tuesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916	1917		1916	1917
3 A. M.	53	39	4 P. M.	70	48
6 A. M.	52	40	6 P. M.	69	48
9 A. M.	58	44	9 P. M.	64	47
12 M.	65	46	11 P. M.	63	47

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 43; for the corresponding date last year it was 60; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 56. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 43; at 8 P. M. it was 48; maximum temperature, 48 degrees, at 8 P. M.; minimum, 38 degrees, at 2 A. M. Humidity, 60 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 60 per cent. at 8 P. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.02 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.10 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:00—716 E. 6 St.; I. Polenick	Slight
1:00—1,078 2d Av.; L. Dankowitz	Slight
1:05—43-45 Hubert St.; J. Butler	$3,000
1:10—800 E. 169 St.; J. Jaby	Slight
2:30—85 6 Av.; C. Rubinacci	Slight
3:20—1,051 6 Av.; not given	Slight
10:45—63 Stanton St.; not given	Slight
11:20—139 E. 21 St.; P. Jackson & Son	Slight
P. M.	
2:30—Front of 2,071 S. Blvd.; G. Echlund	$200
4:20—153 E. 28 St.; St. Stephen's Ch.	Slight
5:35—2,183 B'way; L. Russ	Slight
6:20—108 W. 95 St.; J. McCafferty	Slight
7:30—38 Orchard St.; Rachel Rochchild	Slight
8:15—4,196 Park Av.; Bronx Borough Park and others	$4,500
8:40—405-7-9 E. 109 St.; A. Fadonio	$1,600
10:45—220 Avenue A; T. Gohona	Slight

HELP WANTED—Male.

SHELL EXPERTS WANTED. SUPERINTENDENT, FOREMEN, LEADERS BY A FIRM IN CANADA MANUFACTURING 6-INCH BRITISH SHELLS ON LARGE SCALE; STATE EXPERIENCE, REFERENCE, AND WHEN AVAILABLE; ANSWERS CONFIDENTIAL; WRITE TODAY. ADDRESS BOX Z 330 TIMES ANNEX.

SOLICITOR FOR LOCAL CONCERN; ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS MACHINE AND TOOL BUSINESS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY AND SALARY FOR ONE WHO CAN PRODUCE RESULTS; STATE FULL PARTICULARS. SOLICIT, 432 ST. JAMES BLDG.

STENOGRAPHER.—With ability and intelligence, by downtown corporation; must write a good hand; address in own handwriting, stating age, education, business experience and salary desired. O 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER for manufacturing office, accustomed to factory routine. Jaburg Brothers, Front and Thompson Sts., Stapleton, Staten Island.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENT MAKERS wanted to work in city in Middle West. Z 378 Times Annex.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS.—Only first-class need apply. 34 35th St., Brooklyn, Bush Building No. 4, 5th floor, west end.

TYPIST, night and day work, addressing and filling in good, plain lists. J. T. H. Mitchell, 310 East 23d St.

WOODWORKERS. Men experienced on machines and bench. Must be U. S. citizens. Good wages, best of working conditions. No labor troubles. Write or apply Employment Department, Remington Arms Co., Boston Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

YOUNG MAN, respectable, would appreciate position as farmhand; salary $20 monthly. J. Loeffler, 1,818 Palmetto St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN to learn hardware business. Eberhart, 76th St. and 1st Av.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, runners, refined American boys; register free. Wall Street Agency, 20 Broad.

STENOGRAPHERS, $8 to $18; typists, $8-$12. Acme Employment Agency, 25 Church.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BOOK, "Auto Salesmanship," teaches selling; $1.50. Auto Pub. Co., 270 Convent, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED.

SALESMEN wanted, handling non-conflicting line, to handle attractive line of skirts as a side line on a commission; satisfactory reference required; state territory. Address Z 318 Times Annex.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

UNUSUAL FARMING OPPORTUNITY. Partner wanted with $2,500 to $5,000 to raise potatoes and onions on rich Southern plantation; large returns. Address Agricultural Preparedness, B 470 Times Annex.

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Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes, &c. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

Furniture for Sale.—Antique mahogany claw-foot sofa and table, 100 years old; china, &c. Address 217 Pavonia Av., Jersey City, New Jersey, few blocks from Erie tube.

Men's Credit Tailor.—Suits, raincoats, &c., $13; $1 down, $1 weekly. Hamilton-Martin Co., 171 Broadway, (enter, 5 Cortlandt St.)

30 ft. motor boat; mahogany; Seabury built; Van Vlerck engine; cruising equipment. A 428 Times.

Machinery.

Complete Plant.—16 W. & G. machines, 2½ H. P. motor, cutting tables, &c. & & L. Costume Co., 504 6th Av.

SUNDAY TALKS AGAIN FOR THE MEN ONLY

One Member of Audience Protests Against Frankness in Presence of Boys.

MRS. SUNDAY TO WOMEN

Evangelist's Wife Draws 289 Up the "Velvet Trail" at Big Hippodrome Meeting.

While his wife, holding a separate meeting for women only at the Hippodrome, was drawing 289 of them up the velvet trail, which in that institution took the place of the sawdust pathway, the Rev. Billy yesterday afternoon, and again last night, talked to men only in the tabernacle. He delivered a medico-spiritual address, entitled "The Devil's Boomerang Up to Date; or, Hot Cakes off the Griddle," which contained language so frank that one man at the night service protested against it on the ground that there were young boys in the audience. The sermon was a spirited attack on the vices of men, and a vivid presentation of mundane punishments.

As on the previous Sunday when the preacher talked for men only, clusters of women beset the closed windows during the service. Many of them had come from suburban cities, not knowing that the services were closed to them. At the close of the sermon, afternoon and evening, when the trail-hitting began, a considerable number of women slipped into the tabernacle to watch it, and at night several of them went up the sawdust path along with the men.

Though the attendance was rather light—about 12,000 at night and 8,000 in the afternoon—the trail-hitters numbered 1,032 and 1,091 at the respective services. At the morning service, which was open to everybody and attended by about 5,000 people, there were 499 trail-hitters, making, with the Hippodrome women included, a total of 2,911 for the day. This is with the exception of the first Sunday of trail-hitting—two weeks ago yesterday—the biggest day of the campaign.

Governor Whitman came in for thoroughgoing approval in the night sermon, and when Sunday asked how many in the audience would send the Governor word that they were back of him in his fight for local option more than half of them stood up.

"Your Governor is making one of the most magnificent fights against the whisky traffic ever known," said Sunday. "He's fighting the fight of the people. I don't care what a man's politics are; there was never a holier, nobler fight than he is putting up, and if there is anything I can do to help him I'll be Johnny on the spot."

Sunday admitted, however, that he had known one man who had profited by a drink of whisky. "He was digging a well one morning, and stopped to climb out and get a drink. While he was lapping it up the well caved in."

The preacher was talking of sex morality when a man sitting well up near the platform got up and said: "I won't stand for rough language like that. There's a young kid here," pointing to a boy of 7 or 8 years not many feet away.

There were loud shouts of "Put him out!" and "Go on, Billy." Several ushers and two policemen started toward the interrupter, but Sunday called:

"You keep quiet. If you don't like the way I preach, you can beat it. I'll do the windjamming here."

The man subsided and the ushers moved away. Later he stood up when Sunday asked all to rise who wanted to be prayed for.

Sunday told the story of the ball game the day after his conversion, when all the other players on the old White Sox had congratulated him, much to his surprise, on the new step he had taken. That afternoon the Detroit Club was a run behind in the ninth inning, when, with two on bases and two out, Charley Bennett hit a long drive into right field, where Sunday was playing. The preacher told how he ran back into the crowd on the field, and "that crowd opened like the Red Sea opened for the rod of Moses. I ran on and I made a prayer. 'God,' I said, 'if you ever helped a mortal man, help me to get that ball; and You haven't very much time to make up your mind, either.'"

Sunday caught the ball in one hand, and Tom L. Johnson, later Mayor of Cleveland, who had won $1,500 on the game, ran out and gave him a $10 bill. "Did I take it?" said the preacher. "You bet I did."

He told with vivid dramatization of the life and death of Silver Flint, in his day a great catcher, who finally got to drinking and went to the dogs, and one day staggered out of a stale beer joint, coughing. His wife sent for Sunday; the evangelist said a prayer over him, but "the Great Umpire of the Universe said, 'You're out!' and waved him to the clubhouse. Which won the game," said Sunday, "Flint or I?"

Morning and afternoon Sunday drew great applause by declaring: "When I am through here in old New York you can take me out and throw me into the river, and when the water is closing over me you will have to say, 'There goes a man who was not afraid to preach the truth.'"

Among those on the platform at the evening service were Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, August Belmont, and Howard S. Kennedy of Troy. General Miles was presented to the audience by Sunday as "the ideal American citizen," and was loudly applauded. He praised Sunday afterward, particularly for his warfare against the liquor traffic, a cause in which the General has been active.

Four men fainted at the evening service, and two in the afternoon. New York has yet, however, to reach the record set in Kansas City, where one sermon for men only flattened out twenty-three of the evangelist's auditors.

In the morning service Sunday said: "I have never been any place where wealth and love for Christ are as synonymous as in New York. The wealthy people of this city are willing to make any sacrifice, and the students I've seen are splendid, manly fellows, ready to do anything for their country or their fellowmen.

"But I marvel at the love and patience of God when I think how many men enjoy all the blessings He has lavished on them, and then rebel against Him and refuse to do what He asks them. It's a good thing for some folks that I can't be God for about fifteen minutes."

At the Hippodrome meeting Mrs. Sunday, speaking very earnestly though without her husband's picturesque gyrations, read many letters which the two had received from men who had been reformed and led into a Christian life through his efforts. One man she told of was influenced by Sunday's sermons to stop drinking so suddenly that he died.

Next Sunday the evangelist will preach for everybody in the morning, and in the afternoon and night services he will deliver his "booze sermon," perhaps the most famous of all his philippics against the vices of mankind, for men only. A personal purity service for girls will be held on May 21.

ADDS TO SUNDAY'S 'HELL LIST.'

Dr. Holmes Says Lincoln, Darwin, and Longfellow Must Belong There.

Dr. John Haynes Holmes, preaching yesterday at the Church of the Messiah, resumed his attack on Billy Sunday from the Unitarian point of view, assailing particularly the "Who's Who in Hell" which Sunday presented in one of his sermons last week. Sunday listed Ahab, Jezebel, Antiochus, Epiphanes, Ivan the Terrible, Catherine the Great, Rousseau, Diderot, Voltaire, d'Alembert, and John Stuart Mill, "who because they rejected Jesus will be in hell along with thugs and thieves." Dr. Holmes added that "the supreme three men of the nineteenth century to whom we owe most—Charles Darwin, Abraham Lincoln, and Leo Tolstoy—are in Billy Sunday's hell, since it includes those who refuse to accept Christ and his atonement."

He gave a further list, "naming only the Unitarians, for these are the ones of whose fate Mr. Sunday is most certain," which would include among the population of America the following: John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Millard Fillmore, John Marshall, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, Edward Everett, Charles Sumner, John A. Andrew, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, James Russell Lowell, William Cullen Bryant, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Ralph Waldo Emerson, George Bancroft, William H. Prescott, Francis Parkman, Bret Harte, Helen Hunt Jackson, Edward Everett Hale, Sarah Flower Adams, author of "Nearer, My God, to Thee"; John Bowring, author of "In the Cross of Christ I Glory"; Julia Ward Howe, whose "Battle Hymn of the Republic" is one of the favorites at the Sunday meetings; Samuel G. Howe, Dorothea Dix, Lucy Stone, Susan B. Anthony, George William Curtis, William Ellery Channing, and Theodore Parker.

"What are we to think of a theology which consigns such people as these to hell?" asked Dr. Holmes. "I know what I think—that it is irrational, immoral, and untrue. A religion which involves such logic as this is not a religion at all—it is a crime."

The Rev. Dr. John Herman Randall, preaching in Mount Morris Baptist Church, conceded that the Sunday revival surpassed all others in matters of effective organization, advertising, and the like, granted Sunday was sincere and "working along the lines best suited to his intelligence and nature," but attacked him for not handling mob psychology so as to make men think rather than feel. He declared if Sunday's consignment of all scientists and many other thinkers to hell should be accepted by the churches the educated youth would be alienated hopelessly. The pastor said the utterances in the Sunday tabernacle sounded like those of the Spanish inquisition.

INFANT PARALYSIS WARNING.

Doctors Give Advice to Parents at Washington Heights Forum.

Physicians gave advice to parents regarding the protection of children from infantile paralysis, at a meeting last night of the Washington Heights Forum, in Public School 132, at 182d Street and Wadsworth Avenue. Dr. M. L. Ogan presided at the meeting, at which the speakers were Dr. May G. Wilson and Dr. Henry F. Frauenthal.

"No one can predict with any certainty what the conditions may be this season," said Dr. Wilson. "It is known that in areas where infantile paralysis was common in former epidemics, there has not been a repetition of the epidemics in two to three years."

Dr. Wilson advised parents to keep their children from association with children afflicted with coughs and colds. She said also that it was dangerous for children to kiss anyone outside the family circle.

Dr. Frauenthal, in telling of the advisability of obtaining medical advice at the first suspicion of the presence of the disease, said the mortality last season was increased largely by this neglect. All cases should be sent immediately to a hospital, he said, where the deaths averaged only 26 per cent., compared with 67 per cent. for cases treated at home. He warned his hearers to keep their homes clear of flies and mosquitos, as he said they spread the disease.

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FARMERS FROM CUBA ASK FOR PROTECTION

Twenty-four American and British Refugees Arrive Here with Appeal to Government.

HOMES BURNED BY REBELS

Colonists Report That Negro Outlaws Are Ravaging the Country Ten Miles from Santiago.

Twenty-four American and British colonists, who arrived yesterday from Santiago, Cuba, said that their plantations in Eastern Cuba had been destroyed, their cattle and horses seized, and their lives endangered by the rebel forces now in control of the country ten miles outside of Santiago. They brought with them letters to be mailed to the State Department, asking for American protection, and containing a resolution signed by 115 Americans.

George Buxton of Norwalk, Conn., who has a plantation at Palmerito, thirty-one miles from Santiago, said that conditions were very serious. The negroes, numbering 15,000, who are well armed and under command of General Bias Maso, he said, were pillaging and burning plantations, and threatening to have revenge for the massacre of 5,000 negroes by the Government troops in 1912.

"I have seen these negroes come into my house," Mr. Buxton said, "and cut everything to pieces with their machettes. My horses and cattle were taken away by them, and the plantation set on fire. We were forced to leave our house, and walk thirty-one miles through mud and rain to Santiago for protection. The only reason that our lives were spared by the rebels was because we did not oppose them. Victor Anderson, a neighbor of mine, was bound by negroes and placed under a tree on his own plantation, with a rope round his neck, ready to be strung up, when I intervened, and after half an hour's pleading with the leader I managed to save his life. During that time the negroes kicked and beat him.

"Copies of the resolution signed at Santiago on April 3 by 115 American colonists and letters to the State Department were mailed from Santiago, but we are bringing duplicates to send from New York, because there is a strong belief among Americans in Cuba that the mails are being tampered with.

"The American and Cuban Government forces have control of Santiago, but ten miles outside the city their power ends. The skirmishes between the Federal and rebel forces, which occur frequently, do not have much effect on the situation. I have seen 1,000 shots fired without one soldier being hit on either side."

Thomas Muir, another colonist, whose home is in Toronto, Canada, confirmed the statements made by Mr. Buxton, and said that his plantation and house had been burned by the rebels, and his wife and children had to walk thirty-three miles through a storm to Santiago. The rebels had taken his horses and cattle, and the railroad was out of commission, he said.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Brake arrived with their five daughters absolutely penniless. The rebels had destroyed all their property. They had to remain on the steamship until the British Consul could arrange to send them to Quebec.

Other Americans on the steamship who confirmed the statements made regarding conditions in Eastern Cuba were Mr. and Mrs. Carl Anderson, Mrs. Susanna Heal, Clarence Heal, Mrs. Clara Kobler, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Stewart, and Mrs. Isabella Wilkenson.

BARS BIRTH CONTROL FILM.

Mrs. Sanger's Agents to Appeal to Court from Bell's Order.

Mrs. Margaret Sanger's picture, "Birth Control," which was to have been shown at the Park Theatre yesterday afternoon, was suppressed on an order issued by Commissioner of Licenses Bell. A notice on the doors of the theatre last night said that the film would be shown as soon as an injunction could be obtained from the courts.

The picture was shown privately to about 200 persons last night. It gives Mrs. Sanger's story of how she became inspired to spread birth control propaganda through a belief in its justice gained while she was a trained nurse. Members of the motion picture firm which produced the film said they would apply for an injunction this morning, and would also file a suit for $10,000 damage against Commissioner Bell.

FALSE ADDRESS PLEADER.

Charity Organization Society Tries to Trace Chronic Alms Seeker.

The Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, in a statement issued yesterday, asks for information about a man, speaking English with a German accent, who is appealing for help because, he says, he has tuberculosis and is unable to support his wife and children.

"For the last nine years," says the society's statement, "this man has been making this appeal to New Yorkers. Sometimes he says he has a wife and three children, sometimes that he has six children. He always gives false addresses. This man is slight and of medium height. He is pale and coughs as if he might have tuberculosis. He quite possibly may be in need of medical or other care. The society will be glad of any information that will enable it to find him and to give him whatever treatment he may need."

The Muratores Improving.

Mme. Lina Cavalieri, who underwent a serious operation at the Audubon Sanitarium on Friday, was reported last night as making rapid recovery. Her husband, Lucien Muratore, the opera tenor, who first became ill with appendicitis earlier last week, was also improving, and it was thought in his case an operation would not be necessary.

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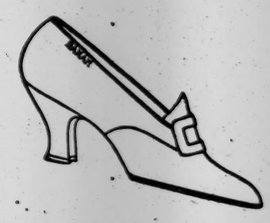
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LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Pocketbook, black, with blue stripes, between 28th and 29th Sts., on Madison Av May 4, containing $30 in bills, small change, a diamond ring, letter and bill addressed to owner; reward. Finder please return to Miss Josephine Fleming, Wyoming Apartment, 85th St. and 7th Av.

LOST.—On August 18, 1915, Certificate No. 705,623, for ten shares of Canadian Pacific Railway Company stock in the name of Miss Mary Ann McAdams; all persons are warned against negotiating same. Post & Flagg, 38 Wall St., New York City, N. Y.

LOST.—At or near Cohan & Harris Theatre, engagement ring; platinum, oval-shaped sapphire and two diamonds; liberal reward to finder. Slocum, 531 West 21st St.

LOST—Gold penknife set with three diamonds, 90th St., between West End Av. and Broadway, Sunday afternoon; generous reward. J. H. Mack, 771 West End Av.

LOST—Bank Book No. 629,123, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancellation applied for. Please return to bank.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe pin, Broadway, near 91st St., May 6. Liberal reward for return, or pawn ticket. Boulevard Co., 415 4th Av.

LOST—Saturday night, platinum and diamond wrist watch at Amsterdam Roof; liberal reward. Mrs. Marion Wood, 86 East 40th.

LOST.—April 20, in Maxine Elliott's Theatre, diamond and platinum ring; liberal reward. Morris & Co., jewelers, 1,465 Broadway.

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LOST — Airedale terrier on Washington Heights, Saturday, May 5; gray, black saddle and body, brown legs; answers to name "Bob." Please phone 6367 Audubon, any morning. Reward.

LOST—A large English sheep dog, answering to the name of "Brush"; slate and white colored. Reward for return to Mr. J. Ewen, Spuyten Duyvil, 231st St.